REPORT ON FINDINGS

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

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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 are migrating to the large city in the hope that they may be able to achieve, at least some degree of prosperity and improved livelihood. The Just City project's aim is to improve an empirical understanding of the relation 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. Windhoek (Khomas region) and Walvis Bay (Erongo region) were identified as the urban areas, while 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 locality is sufficiently represented. The total sample size of 2000 was distributed equally across urban and rural localities 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 were between the ages of 18 and 25 years old. While another one-in-five respondents were between 46 and 65 years old, only five percent of respondents to the survey were older than 65 years old.

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

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

Income and living conditions

Just about all (99%) of all 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 can access (71%). For only half of the overall sample it was reported that most houses in the location have access to the electricity grid, 46% access to daily paid transport and the same proportion reported to have access to a sewage system that most houses in the location can 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 was reported to have access to a police station, while less than one-in-four were indicated having access to a bank or post offices, at 23% respectively. The above was determined by enumerator observation.

While access to mobile phone services and schools (are similar in both urban and rural locations, other services are distributed more unevenly. Only 4% of rural respondents were reported as having access to a sewage system that most houses can access, in contrast to 89% in urban areas. Similarly, access to paid daily transport (urban 88%, rural 5%), an electricity grid that most houses can access (urban 92%, rural 8%), and market stalls (urban 76%, rural 10%). Some services show slightly smaller differences in access levels in urban areas, as opposed to rural areas. These include access to piped water systems that most houses can 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 is the diminishing access to certain services, even in urban locations, for example health clinics, police stations, banks and post offices.

Just about half (45%) of respondents rate their own current living conditions as either very bad (25%) or fairly bad (20%). Another 18% feel that their own current living conditions are neither good nor bad, while about one-in-four (26%) believe it to be fairly good. Only one-in-ten (11%) of respondents in the overall sample reported their own current living conditions as very good. Most apparent differences in perception of own current living conditions are observed for those who

feel their conditions are 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 being more likely to have a negative sentiment towards their own current living conditions.

Migration

Around half (51%) of respondents in the sample have never moved from the specific area where they grew up, while just over one-in-four (28%) reported that they have moved away from a rural area, to an urban area at least once in their lives. Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents have moved from an urban area to a rural area at least once in their lives. One-in-ten respondents reported that they moved to their current areas or locations within the past year (2%) and 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.

Just fewer than two-thirds (64%) of respondents currently reside in the region where they grew up. For many (62%) respondents, family plays an important role in their decision to live in a region other than their region of origin, with 34% saying 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. About one-in-five (19%) indicated that their family did not play an important role, and about the same proportion (17%) of respondents indicating that their families did not play any role in their decision to move to the regions where they currently reside.

One-in-five (20%) of respondents to the survey has moved from a rural to an urban area in the past five years, while another 15% indicated that they have moved from an urban area to another urban area. Only 11% of respondents moved from an urban area to a rural area, and another 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 most recently. 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.

Three-in-four (75%) of those respondents that have moved to an urban area reported that they receive better quality public services than when they were living in a rural area, while another one-in-five (19%) reported that they receive the same quality public services as before. More than

half (54%) of those who have moved from an urban area to a rural area report receiving poorer quality public services than when they were living in an urban area. Another one-in-four reported receiving just about the same quality public services.

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

Quality of public services

In general, the majority (76%) of respondents expect the provision of public services to be better in urban areas, in comparison to rural areas, with 54% saying much better, and 22% saying somewhat better overall. Urban dwellers are 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%).

Conversely, rural respondents were more likely to report favourably in their expectations about public service provision in urban areas, with 29% (as opposed to 16% in urban areas) saying they expect public service provision to be "somewhat better" in urban areas.

The above is mirrored in a similar question were respondents indicated that they expect public services provision in urban areas to be much or somewhat better than in rural areas, with 73% and 13% respectively. Only 8% were of the opinion that provision of public services in urban and rural areas are just about the same, and 5% reporting public services provision in rural areas being much or somewhat better than in urban areas.

88% believe that women in urban areas have improved access to education services, followed by health care (84%), trade and/or market opportunities as well as employment and jobs, at 81% respectively and improved working conditions at 80%). Just over three-in-four (77%) respondents agreed or strongly agreed that women in urban areas have improved access to judicial services,

public safety and security, public transport and water and sanitation respectively. More rural respondents agreed or agreed strongly that women in urban areas are privy to improved access to the public services listed, save improved access to public transport (urban 81%, rural 73%).

The cost of education services and entry into the job market are considered as creating challenges and threats for both men and women, at 71% respectively saying that they agree or strongly agree. This is followed by cost of water and sanitation (66%), cost of entry to trade and market opportunities (64%), cost of health care and working conditions (at 63% respectively), quality of public safety and security and quality of public transport (at 60% respectively), and cost of judicial services (59%).

Respondents are of the opinion that services provision is better in urban areas than in rural areas. Electricity services are deemed better in urban areas by 89% of respondents, followed by health care services and the upkeep of public roads at 87% respectively, 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% respectively.

Social support networks

Just about half of respondents reported transferring money to a family member or friend who needed cash (47%), borrowing money from as 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 in to love with them, at 37% respectively. 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 cite higher levels of monetary support to family members and friends by either transferring money (urban 67%, rural, 26%) and lending money to someone else (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 live currently. The majority of respondents (62%) indicated that they consider a rural area the place they feel most at home, with almost a third (28%) considers an urban area their home. Respondents who stay in rural areas, are more like to report a rural area the place they feel most at home, with 92% of rural respondents saying so. About one-in-three (32%) urban respondents also reported the same. Conversely, just more than half (54%) of urban respondents reported feeling most at home in an urban area, while only 2% of rural respondents feel most at home in an urban area. Just about half (53%) of respondents seem to feel affinity to an area where they were born, or where their childhood connections are, and another 27% report networks with family, ethnic or cultural group. 11% cited good living conditions, networks with other residents at 5% and economic and investment interests at 4%.

More rural respondents deem a certain area the place they feel most at home as a result of economic or investment interests (urban 8%, rural 50%). It is similar for those who feel most at home in a place where they were born or where they have childhood connections (urban 64%, rural 40%). On the other hand, more urban respondents cite good living conditions as driving their affinity to a certain place (urban 17%, rural 6%). Other factors are distributed fairly equally among urban and rural respondents.

Ethic identity

The majority of respondents (72%) identifies themselves as Wambo, when asked what their ethnic community or cultural group is. When asked about choosing between being a Namibian or being a person of their own ethnic or cultural group, almost half (48%) responded saying they feel equally Namibian as what they feel they are of a specific ethnic or cultural group, while a third (33%) indicated they feel Namibian only. Only 8% felt more as being of a specific ethnic or cultural group than being a Namibia, 7% responded as feeling only as being of a specific ethnic or cultural group, and 6% saying they feel 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 support 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 seem 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 continues for people from the other groups: people from different ethnic groups (urban 45%, rural 72%), immigrants or foreign workers (urban 62%, rural 35%), people who support 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 health care workers and teachers also received relatively high ratings on trust, at 64% respectively. People from other religions (51%), other people they know (50%), political representatives (50%), people from other ethnic groups (48%), other Namibians 46%) and supporters of political parties other than the parties they support shows diminishing level of trust. Rural respondents display much 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 is better off using caution before trusting them". Although slightly lower, 79% of respondents responded "strongly agree" or "agree" to the statement "you cannot trust strangers anymore". Slightly more urban respondents (82%) are of the opinion that "you cannot trust strangers anymore", as opposed to 77% of rural respondents, and 93% of rural respondents agree 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 another 11% reported being an active member of a religions 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 show relatively low levels of political efficacy, with about half the sample (55%) feeling that in order to protect their rights, they have to organize with others, 40% agreeing that by affiliating to a ruling party improves citizens' access to services. Politics seems so complicated that people like themselves cannot understand what is happening (62%).

Almost 60% (59%) or respondents agreed that they trust people with authority, i.e. leaders, to make the right decisions, and 60% felt that in order to achieve what they want, they must organize with others who have similar interests, with a fairly similar distribution of responses among urban and rural respondents.

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

When asked whether the political system allows people like themselves to have a say in what the government does, and whether it allows people like themselves to have an influence on politics, only 14% responded "a great deal" and "a lot" to the respective questions. Views in rural areas show a slightly higher number of respondents who are of the opinion that the political system allows them this either "not at all" or "very little".

Around a third of respondents contacted a religious leader and traditional leader at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey, at 35% and 33% respectively. Just fewer (29%) contacted someone with who was also affected by the problem, followed by 27% who contacted a local councilor. One-in-five contacted a government representative, while 16% contacted an official

or representative of a political party. Only 12% contacted a representative of a Non-Governmental Organisation. (NGO) and 9% a Regional Councilor. This was followed by respondents who contacted a representative of a voluntary organization or grouping that they belong to, as well as the Mayor, at 8% respectively, followed by a representative of a trade union and a Regional Governor at 6% respectively. Only 3% of respondents contacted a member of the National Assembly and a member of the National Councilor at least once, respectively. Among these, traditional leaders (total 31%, urban 3%, rural 58%)) and Constituency Councilors (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

Only one-in-four have joined others in their community to request action from government, while another 23% mentioned that they have contacted a government official to ask for help or to make a complaint. Another 15% contacted the media, followed by those saying they have contacted an NGO for advice or to pass information.

Another 3% indicated that they have refused to pay taxes or fees to government, and 2% filed a petition in court. Actions were predominantly taken by those respondents who reside in urban areas, apart from those who have joined others in their communities to request action from government and those who said that they did not vote for government, where responses are very close to similar for both urban and rural respondents.

Government welfare and performance

Compared to others in their neighbourhood, town, city and the country, respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt that the quality of services they and their families receive are better, the same or worse. Almost half (46%) of urban respondents were of the opinion that the quality of services they received are 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 to the question, with urban respondents at 5% and 13% respectively. Almost the same proportions said "better" (urban 25%, rural 23%) and another 8% of urban respondents and 4% or rural respondents said, "much better". In general, rural respondents rate themselves somewhat worse off than their urban counterparts.

Only around one-in-four (24%) of respondents would support it if government 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 agree or strongly agree that accessing public services does not necessarily depend on whoever is in power. More urban respondents believe that access does not depend on those in power (urban 63%, rural 43%), while those who feel access is dependent on those in leadership is more prominent in rural areas (urban 33%, rural 50%).

A third of respondents (33%) believe that political party affiliation of the elected leadership does not determine the distribution of public services in the constituency at all, while another third (32%) are of the opinion that this is the case to a small extent. One-in-five responded that party affiliation of political leadership somewhat determines the distribution of public services in their constituencies, while only 8% reported that it determines the distribution of public services "a lot".

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

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

Equal treatment by government

While the majority of respondents believe that people from all cultural and ethnic groups are welcome to come and live in their communities (72%), members of all ethnic and cultural groups

are treated equally by elected representatives where respondents live (62%), supporters of all political parties are treated equally by elected representatives in their areas (60%), only about half (52%) are of the opinion that everyone in their area has equal access to basic services such as water and sanitation. Conversely, only a third of respondents believe that for people like themselves get access to basic services is dependent on whether they support the right political party and 23% believe that local and regional councilors only support those who vote for them.

Party identity and preference

Two thirds of rural respondent feel 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.

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. Voting is higher in rural areas, where rural respondents who indicated that they voted in the 2020 Regional and Local Authority elections and in the 2019 Presidential and National Assembly election were 74% respective, 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 indicated that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government (urban 61%, rural 49%), while 26% of respondents cited that it does not matter what kind of government they have. Almost one-in five (18%) said that a non-democratic government can be preferable, with 24% in rural locations and 12% in urban locations.

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. Freedom to criticize the government (61%) is important to respondents, but to a lesser extent.

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

Half of respondents in the sample are satisfied with the way democracy works in Namibia, with 15% being "very satisfied" and 35%, "fairy satisfied". Another third (32%) were "not very satisfied at all" and 17%, "not at all satisfied.

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 is similarly distributed among urban and rural respondents, the degree of their satisfaction and dissatisfaction is different.

Media use

Radio as the most frequently used media channel for news and general information (56% every day), followed by 32% of respondents who watch television every day, 29% who use Social Media every day, 26% who use the Internet every day, and only 9% who read print newspapers every day.

Radio (urban 81%, rural 85%) is the only medium that is accessed regularly by the majority of both urban and rural respondents for news and general information (combined for the categories "every day" and "a few times a week"). While other media is accessed frequently by urban respondents as well, apart from print newspapers (41%), frequent access to these types of media diminish significantly 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 are migrating to the large city in the hope that they may be able to achieve, at least some degree of prosperity and improved livelihood.

Modernisation brings about significant changes in cognitive skills. Increased levels of education bring about more intellectual independence and autonomous decision-making which is often correlated with changes in socio-cultural and political values. This, in turn, changes the basis of 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 stands central. And yet, not much research has been done on the way in which 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 aim is to improve an empirical understanding of the relation 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 project provides a comparative view across African countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Senegal and Namibia.

The background paper from Kenya identified a number of research questions which provide the conceptual basis for the study. These are:

◊   How is living in an urban area shaping and potentially changing the expectations of citizens when it comes to the provision of public goods?

◊   Are Namibian citizens in urban areas more likely to expect the provision of collective goods than citizens in rural areas?

◊   How is public good provision affecting 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)?

In order 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.

2   THE SAMPLE

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

For the urban component it was proposed that the study covers two urban establishments that are net population receivers: Windhoek (Khomas region) and Walvis Bay (Erongo region). Both of these have significant industrial and service economies that attract jobseekers from elsewhere in the country. But neither of these establishments have a significant rural hinterland. In each of the regions, 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 two urban areas proposed. This approach will allow the researchers to assess the impact of urbanisation within the same ethnic group. Similar to the regions selected for the urban component, each region constituted a sample size of 500 each.

The second stage of the sample methodology consisted of selecting the appropriate number of primary sampling units (PSUs) from these localities that would ensure that each locality is sufficiently represented. With a sample size of 500 allocated to each location, the number of PSU's selected will ensure that the sample is 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 region.

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

In the third stage of sampling, and 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 horizontal to the number chosen on the side, and another line was drawn vertical to the number on the top axis. The SSP was marked where the two lines intersected. The SSP was marked on the map. 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 very next set of random numbers was used to select an alternative SSP that falls within the boundary of the PSU. A second SSP within the PSU, that could be used as an alternative SSP, was selected in case it was found that there is 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 either be the closest landmark or intersection, or in cases where PSUs are not as densely populated (especially in rural areas), teams would travel to the closest housing settlement to the marked SSP. Teams consulted with local constituency councilors and residents to identify and to locate the SSP's within the PSU.

The fourth stage of the sampling strategy require the selection of households from which to select the actual respondent. A popular method is to use a specified interval for selecting households, as interviewers use a waking patten 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 both the first and second interviewers. Each of the interviewers 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 completion of their first interviews, interviews

continued along their walking pattern and selected the 10th household for their second interview. In the case of a successful second interview, the interviewer selected the 15th household along their walking pattern for their third interview.

The final stage of sampling require 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 interviewers selected a female respondent for their first interviews. After their first interviews, interviewers alternated the gender of respondents selected for interview. All household members of the target gender (male/female) who were 18 years or older was listed. Using the Kish Grid method, one household member of the required gender was selected at random 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 to the household for an interview with the selected respondent at a later time, 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, would replace the household by going to the very next household they identified along their walking pattern.

3   TEAM RECRUITMENT

Survey Warehouse invited 24 fieldworkers to the training workshop with the aim to select an equal number of male and female enumerators per team. Of the total trainees, 17 were female and seven were male. All of the 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 PSU's to be visited by each of the teams. This was done to facilitate effective communication between the survey teams and the respondents and, the general population in the communities in the respective PSU's. No interviews were conducted by supervisors during the data collection for the survey.

4 TRAINING

A five-day training workshop (from 22 to 26 November 2021) was conducted. As part of the training, a field practice was conducted to ensure that enumerators had 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 purpose of the project, and what their role is in implementing the sample and the questionnaire. During the training workshop, fieldworkers practised interviews in the national as well as local languages they were assigned to conduct interviews in.

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
- Practice of national and local language paper questionnaires in pairs
- Electronic Data Collection (EDC) and introduction to the questionnaires on the tablets
- 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.)

Please see Appendix A for the detailed Training Schedule. No major challenges were noted during the theoretical training sessions.

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

Each interviewer conducted two practice interviews, while supervisors conducted one practice interview each. As per the survey manual, a portion of at least one interview per interviewer was observed by the training facilitators and/or supervisors.

During the field pilot, national language and local language versions of the questionnaire were used. The instruments were pre-tested for comprehension, effectiveness and accuracy of the questionnaire to capture the nuances of the generic questionnaire. All local language instruments were tested for consistency with the original English version. During the mock interview sessions, each enumerator conducted at least one practice interview in the language(s) that they were certified to conduct interviews in.

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

- Almost all four field 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 higher proportions of employed people. During the debriefing session, strategies for setting appointments and conducting call-backs were discussed in great detail.
- Ensuring that field teams correctly identify (a) where PSU's are located, and (b) the boundaries of the respective PSU's were other topics discussed at great length.
- Another matter that was discussed during the debriefing session was that of introducing the survey to household members. Enumerators were reminded to first introduce themselves and establish rapport before simply starting off with reading out the introduction letter to possible participants.

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

The performance of trainees during the training workshop informed their evaluation and ultimately determined their selection for survey. When training commenced, Survey Warehouse had an idea of who would be selected as team supervisors. However, the final choice of supervisors was based on these candidates' participation and performance in the training workshop. Given their exceptional performance during the training and piloting, preselected supervisors were finally endorsed for fieldwork. Supervisor selection was also based on previous survey experience on similar projects, as well as their experiences of fieldwork supervision for other projects with Survey Warehouse.

5 DATA COLLECTION

5.1 TEAM DEPLOYMENT

Before the teams departed to 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 PSU's on commercial farming land, and requested their assistance in sharing the information with the 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 plan guided supervisors in planning and carrying out their daily tasks. The travel and work plan was helpful in assisting the central office in tracking each team's location on a daily basis.

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	Ohangwena	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. The teams had to introduce themselves and announce their presence in the regions. In most cases, Regional Councillors called their respective Constituency Councillors, to make sure that their communities were aware of the survey. The teams paid courtesy visits to the Constituency Offices and the village heads upon arrival in the constituencies and villages.

5.3   USING EDC

The training workshop ensured that all fieldworkers were well versed in the use of 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 PSU's 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 that respondent 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 made sure that each interviewer was back-checked an equal number of times.

Performance of every interviewer was monitored on a daily basis by the team Supervisor. Supervisors reviewed every completed return before moving on to the next PSU. This was done to allow for correction of any mistakes while still in the PSU. When any mistake 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 through 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 are mentioned hereafter, and solutions to these challenges are stipulated.

- One team experienced issues with a tablet that did not want to sync and download the latest version of the questionnaire. The tablet was replaced with the spare tablet that the team was issued with.
- One team member lost their identification card and approached a household to try and conduct a survey. The house owner (also the selected respondent) was suspicious and warned her neighbours not to participate in the survey. The team supervisor was nearby and assisted and addressed the matter. The issue was resolved but the respondent however refused to participate in the survey and the team replaced the household as per the sampling guidelines provided.
- In a number of PSU's, community members were unaware of the survey and field teams in their respective areas, even after teams visited the constituency offices when they had arrived at first. Some delays in start of data collection were experienced in these instances, and teams had to return to the constituency offices to resolve these matters. Teams however managed to keep to their route plans and data collection schedules irrespective of these delays.
- Some teams experienced difficulties in correctly identifying the location and boundaries of a number of their assigned PSU's when consulting their field maps that were provided by the NSA. However, teams consistently contacted the local representative to the NSA in the respective regions, where these challenges were incurred and were successfully assisted to locate the PSU's as well as identify the PSU boundaries accurately. Survey Warehouse requested GPS coordinates for PSU's that were especially difficult to identify.
- One PSU had to be replaced by the 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 political control over nearly all large urban areas during the local and regional council elections. Much of the year since then saw opposition parties jostling for

position 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 more Namibians now have personal experience with the devastating impact of the pandemic. At the same time vaccine hesitancy is prevalent, and this has a significant effect on the country's prospects for economic recovery, 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 made it clear that he is 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 their colleagues at FES Namibia and IDS for the 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 were between the ages of 18 and 25 years old. While another one-in-five respondents were between 46 and 65 years old, only five percent of respondents to the survey were older than 65 years old (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Respondent age

Age	Percentage
Over 65 years	5%
56-65 years	6%
46-55 years	14%
36-45 years	21%
26-35 years	28%
18-25 years	25%
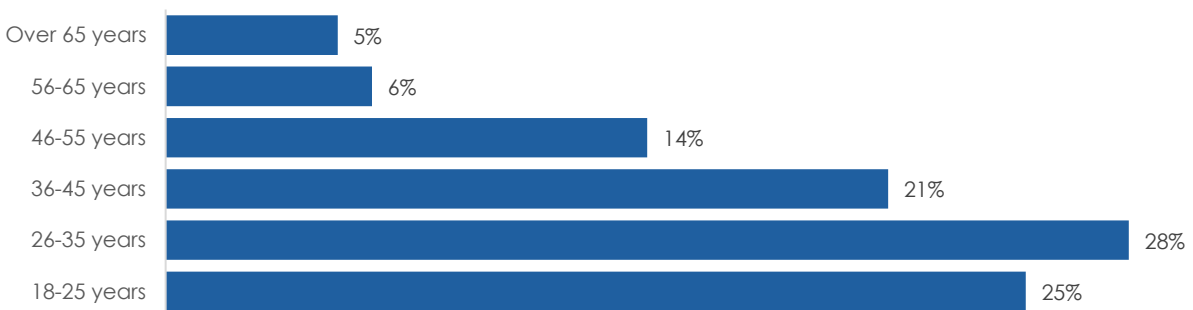
Respondents were asked: *How old are you?* (n=2016)

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

Figure 4: Marital Status

Marital Status	Percentage
Never Married	67%
Married Monogamous	27%
Widowed	3%
Separated / Divorced	2%
Married Polygamous	2%
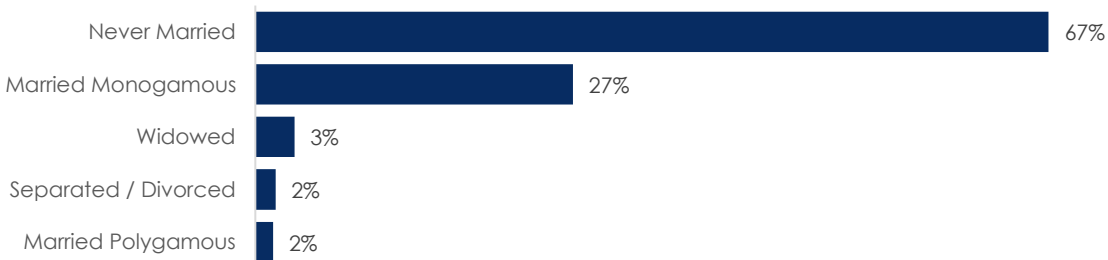
Respondents were asked: *What is your marital status?* (n=2016)

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

Figure 5: Respondent education

Education	Percentage
Post Secondary education/training	24%
Secondary education (some and completed)	47%
Primary education (some and completed)	22%
No formal education	7%
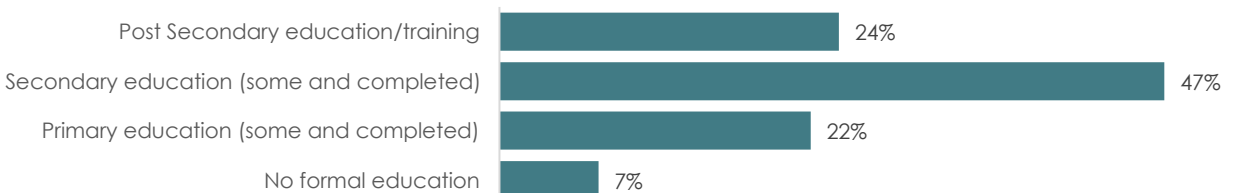
Respondents were asked: *What is your highest level of education?* (n=2016)

6.2   INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS

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

Just about all (99%) of all 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 can access (71%) (Figure 6).

For only half of the overall sample it was reported that most houses in the location have access to the electricity grid, 46% access to daily paid transport and the same proportion reported to have access to a sewage system that most houses in the location can access. This was followed by 45% indicating access to a health clinic (either private or public or both) and market stalls at 43%.
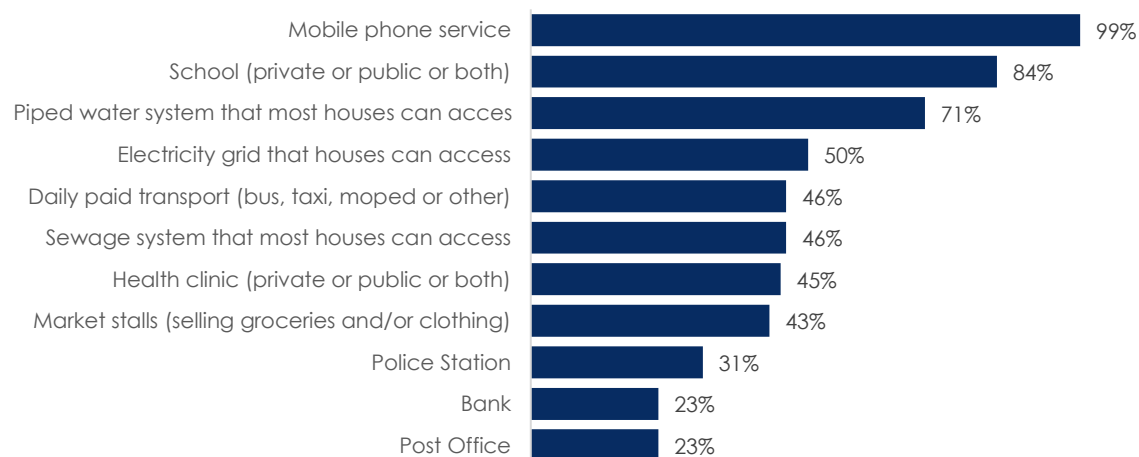
Less than a third (31%) of households was reported to have access to a police station, while less than one-in-four were indicated having access to a bank or post offices, at 23% respectively.

Figure 6: Access to services

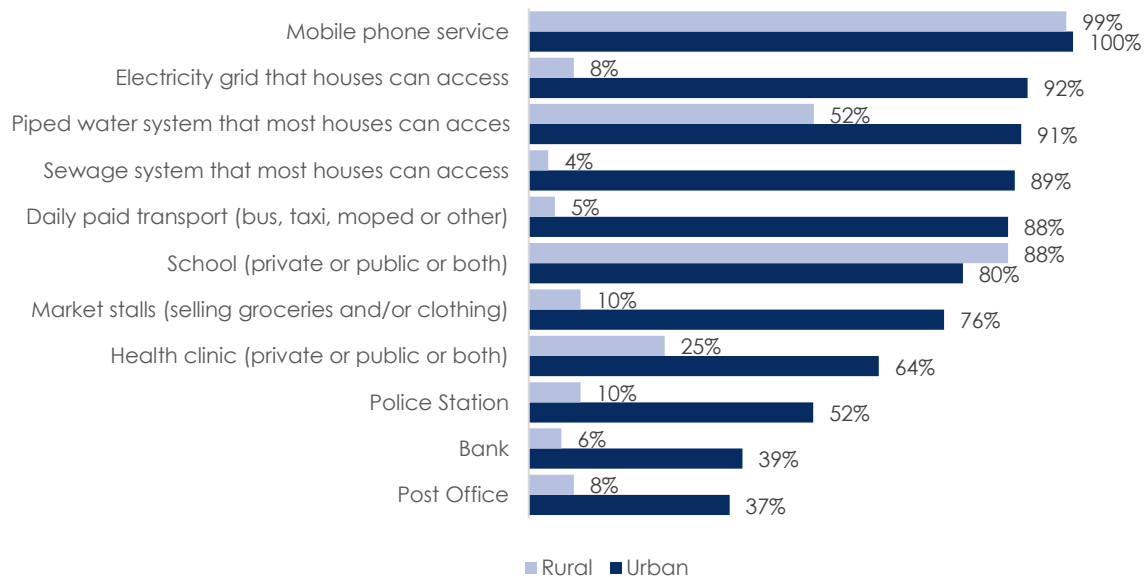| Service	%
Mobile phone service	99%
School (private or public or both)	84%
Piped water system that most houses can acces	71%
Electricity grid that houses can access	50%
Daily paid transport (bus, taxi, moped or other)	46%
Sewage system that most houses can access	46%
Health clinic (private or public or both)	45%
Market stalls (selling groceries and/or clothing)	43%
Police Station	31%
Bank	23%
Post Office	23%

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 both urban and rural locations, other services are distributed more unevenly.

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

Some services show slightly smaller differences in access levels in urban areas, as opposed to rural areas. These include access to piped water systems that most houses can 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 is the diminishing access to certain services, even in urban locations, for example health clinics, police stations, banks and post offices.

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)

Just about half (45%) of respondents rate their own current living conditions as either very bad (25%) or fairly bad (20%). Another 18% feel that their own current living conditions are neither good nor bad, while about one-in-four (26%) believe it to be fairly good. Only one-in-ten (11%) of respondents in the overall sample reported their own current living conditions as very good (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Own current living conditions
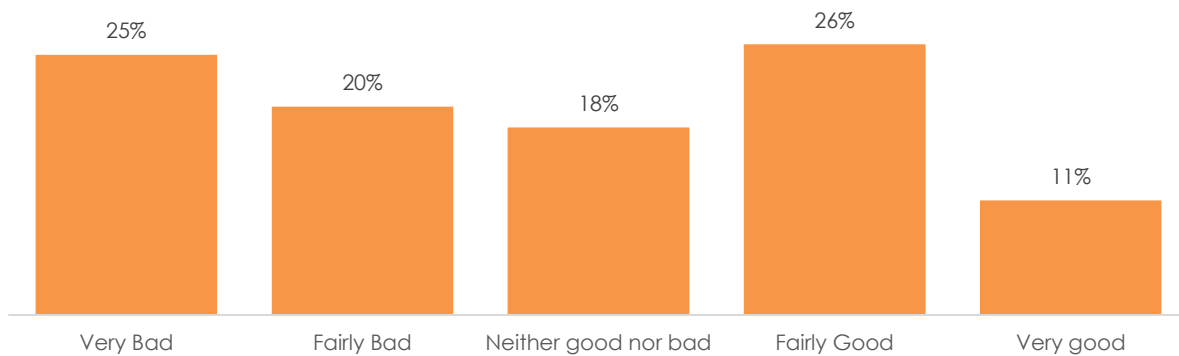
Respondents were asked: *In general, how would you describe your own present living conditions?* (n=2016)

Most apparent differences in perception of own current living conditions are observed for those who feel their conditions are 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 being 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
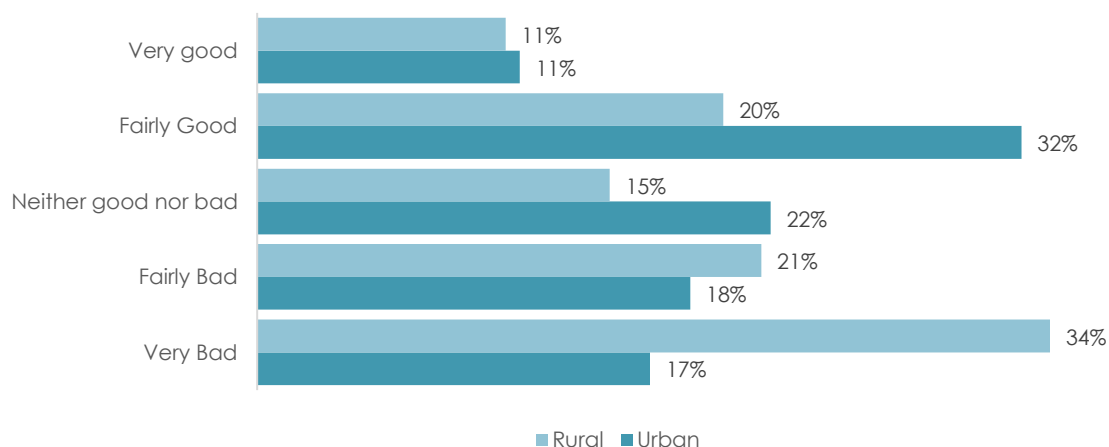
Respondents were asked: *In general, how would you describe your own present living conditions?* (n=2016)

6.3   MIGRATION

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

Figure 10: Ever migrated
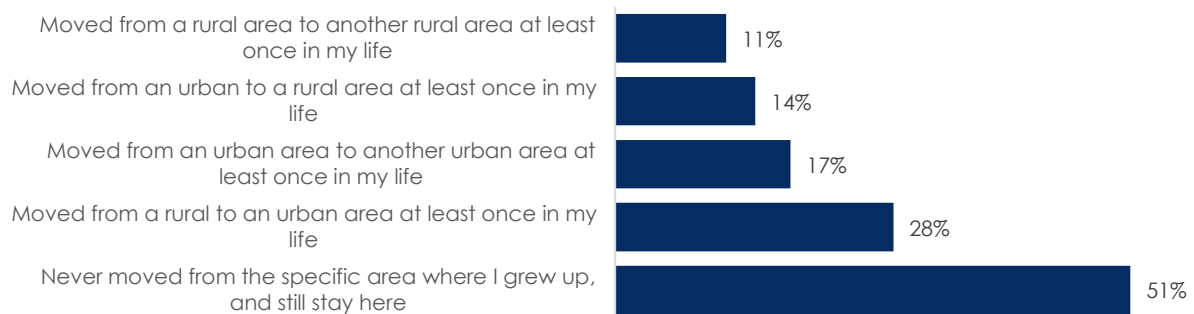
Respondents were asked: Which of the following is true for you? "I have: (n=2016)

One-in-ten respondents reported that they moved to their current areas or locations within the past year (2%) and 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 (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Timing of migration (ever)
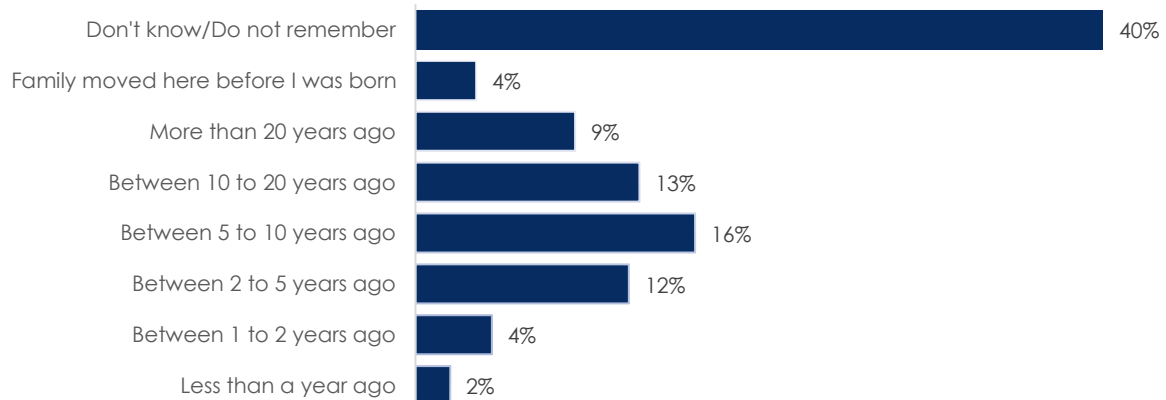
Respondents were asked: How long ago did you move to this specific area or location, where you love now? (n=986)

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

Figure 12: Residing in region of origin

36%

64%

■ No ■ Yes
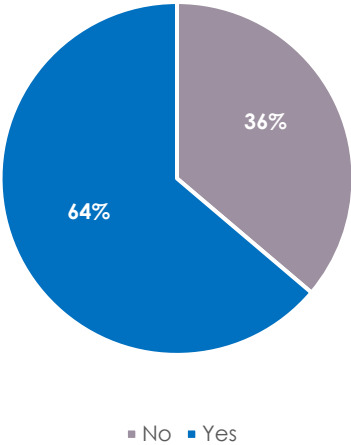
Respondents were asked: *Do you currently live in the region where you grew up?* (n=2016)

For many (62%) respondents, family plays an important role in their decision to live in a region other than their region of origin, with 34% saying 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 about the same proportion (17%) of respondents indicating 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

A very important role	34%
A somewhat important role	28%
Not an important role	19%
My family did not play any role in my decision to move here	17%
Don't know/Do not remember	1%
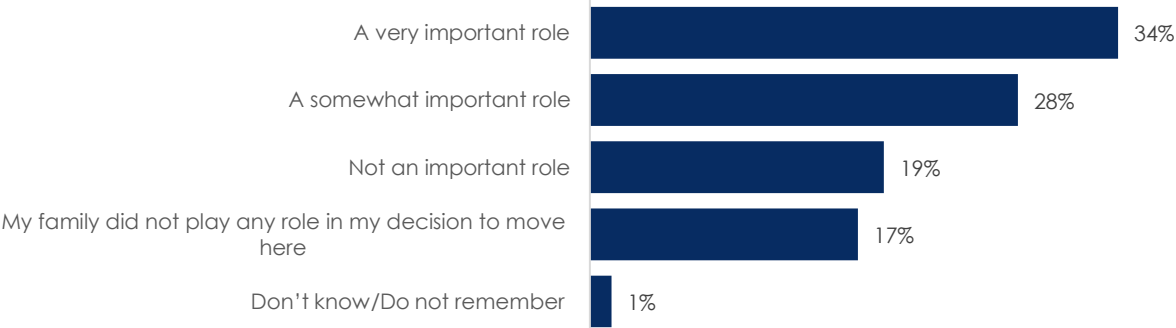
Respondents were asked: *What role would you say your family played in your decision to move here?* (n=729)

As a first response, employment is cited as the main reason respondents moved to their current area or location, at 44%, another 21% indicated that they relocated with their families and 17% cited education in the overall sample. This is shown in Figure 14 hereafter.

Figure 14: Reasons for moving to current area or location outside region of origin
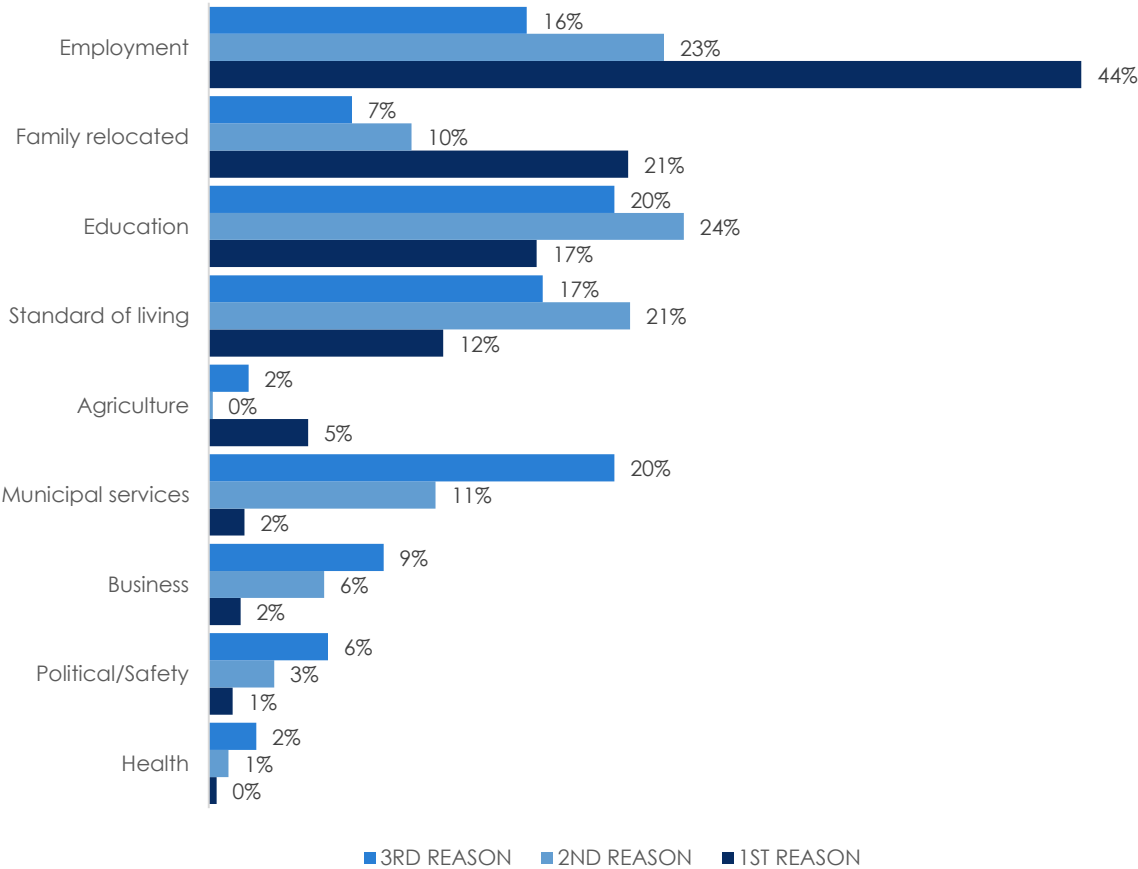
Respondents were asked: *What would you say were the most important reasons you moved here, to this area or location?* (n=729)

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)
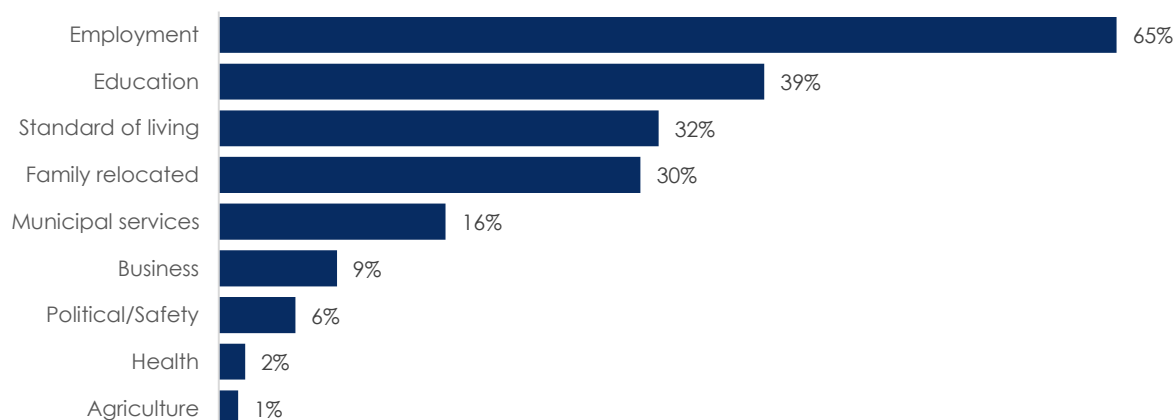
Employment — 65%
Education — 39%
Standard of living — 32%
Family relocated — 30%
Municipal services — 16%
Business — 9%
Political/Safety — 6%
Health — 2%
Agriculture — 1%

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 expect the provision of public services to be better in urban areas, in comparison 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
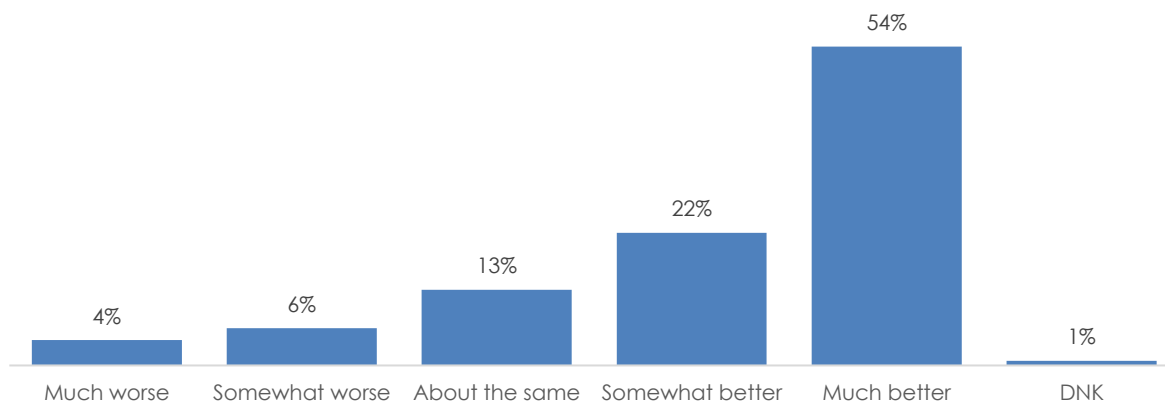
Much worse — 4%
Somewhat worse — 6%
About the same — 13%
Somewhat better — 22%
Much better — 54%
DNK — 1%

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 are 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 were more likely to report favourably in their expectations about public service provision in urban areas,

with 29% (as opposed to 16% in urban areas) saying they expect 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
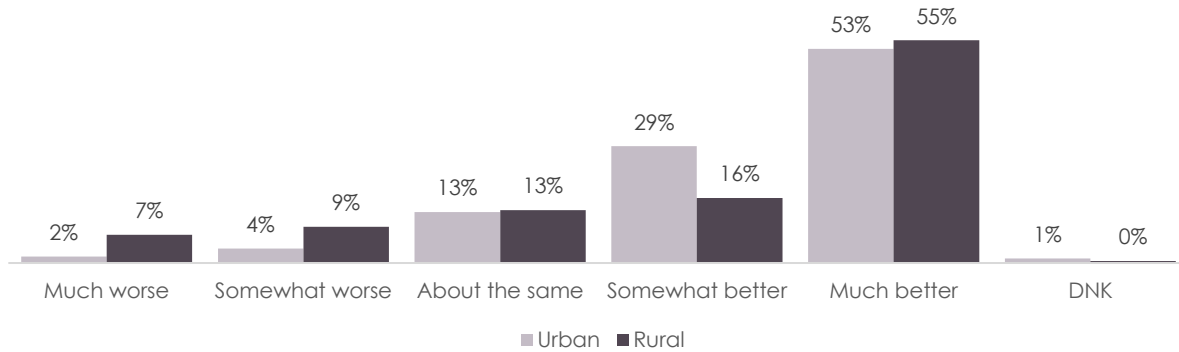
Respondents were asked: *In general, would you expect public service provision in urban areas to be better, the same or worse than in rural areas?* (n=2016)

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

Figure 18: Migration in the past 5 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 past 5 years

Moved from an urban area to another urban area	32%
Moved from a rural area to another rural area	4%
I moved from an urban to a rural area	14%
I moved from a rural to an urban area	40%
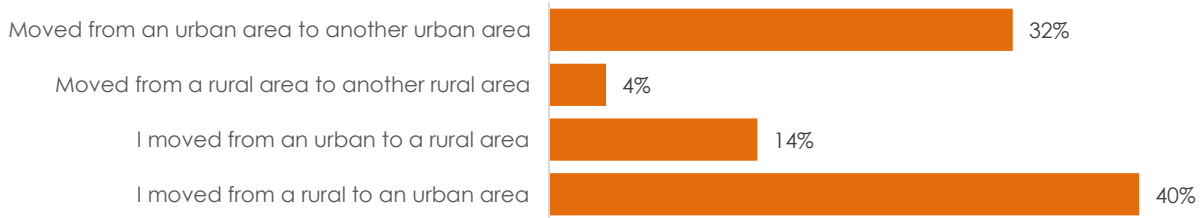
Respondents were asked: *And if you think about the last time you moved from one location to another in the last 5 years, which of the following best describes your situation?* (n=746)

Three-in-four (75%) of those respondents that have moved to an urban area reported that they receive better quality public services than when they were living in a rural area, while another one-in-five (19%) reported that they receive the same quality public services as before (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Service quality and migration to an urban area

I receive better quality public services than when I was in a rural area	75%
I receive just about the same public services than when I was in a rural area	19%
I receive worse quality public services than when I was in a rural area	6%
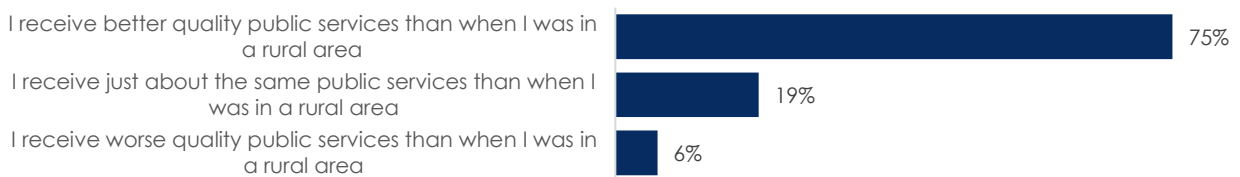
Respondents were asked: *Now that you have moved into an urban area, would you say:* (n=300)

From the above it is not surprising that just more than half (54%) of those who have moved from an urban area to a rural area report receiving poorer quality public services than when they were 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

I receive worse quality public services than when I was in a urban area	54%
I receive just about the same public services than when I was in a urban area	26%
I receive better quality public services than when I was in a urban area	20%

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

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

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

■ No ■ Yes ■ DNK
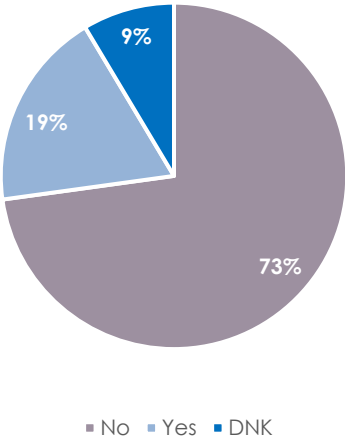
Respondents were asked: *Do you have plans to move away from here within the next 5 years?* (n=2016)

Of the 19% of respondents who indicated that they have plans to move away from their current location, 51% indicated that they plan 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 plan to move to a rural area within the same region, or to another region. Eight percent of those planning to move away from the current location within the next five years reported that they plan to move outside the Namibian borders, while another 10% were unsure of their planned destination (Figure 23).

Figure 23: Destination of planned move
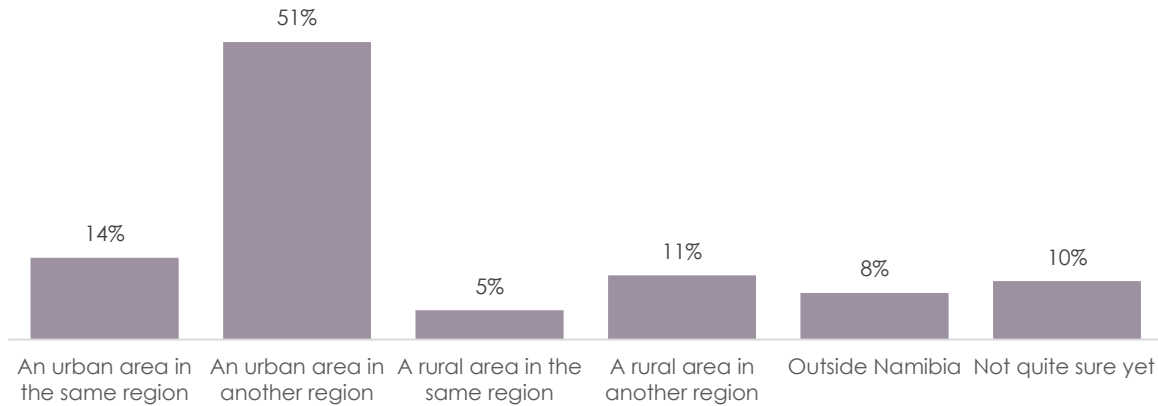
Respondents were asked: *Where, inside or outside Namibia do you plan to move?* (n=375)

As a first response, employment is cited as the main reason respondents plan to move away from their current area or location, at 53%, 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 5 years
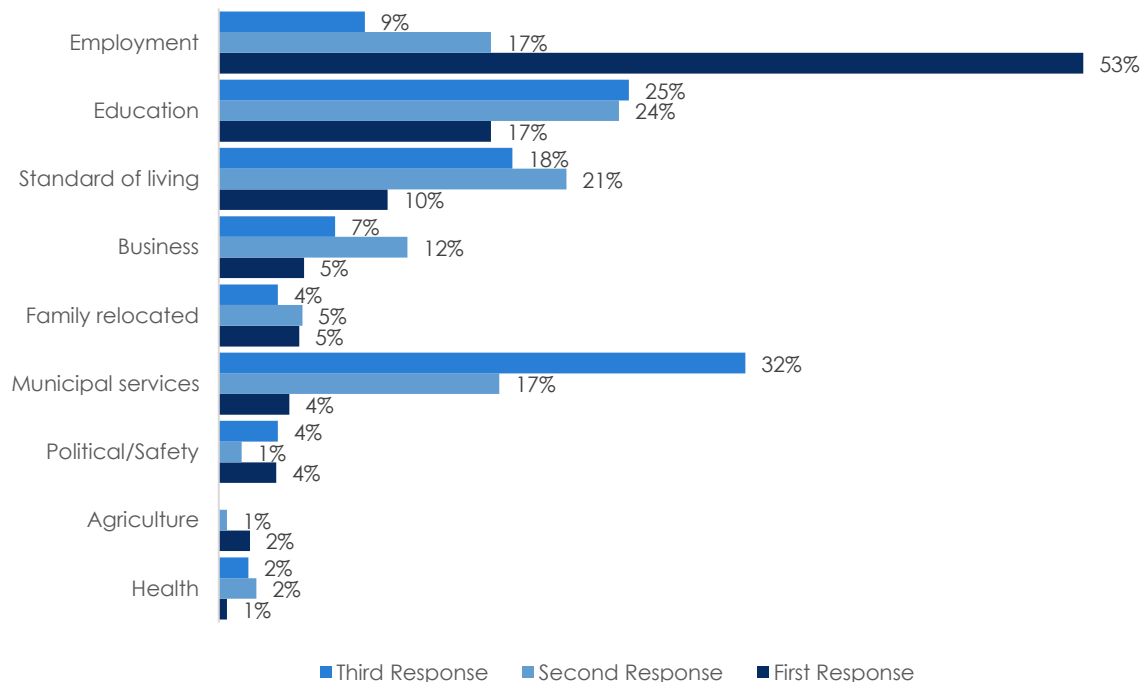
Respondents were asked: *What is your main reasons for planning to move away from this area or location within the next 5 years?* (n=375)

These responses combined in a multiple response then shows 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 response)
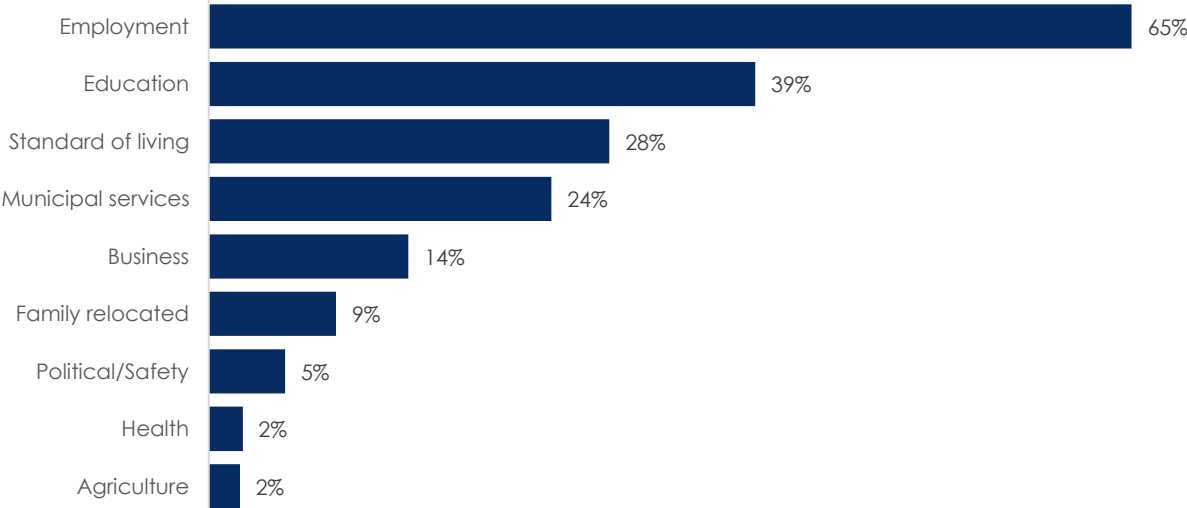
Reason	Percentage
Employment	65%
Education	39%
Standard of living	28%
Municipal services	24%
Business	14%
Family relocated	9%
Political/Safety	5%
Health	2%
Agriculture	2%

Respondents were asked: *What is your main reasons 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

Figure 22 hereafter shows that overwhelmingly, respondents expect public services provision in urban areas to be much or somewhat better than in rural areas, with 73% and 13% respectively. Only 8% were of the opinion that provision of public services in urban and rural areas are just about the same, and 5% reporting public services provision in rural areas being much or somewhat better than in urban areas (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Perceptions of public services provision

Don't know	1%
Provision of public services in rural areas is much better than in urban areas	1%
Provision of public services in rural areas is somewhat better than in urban areas	4%
For me, provision of public services in urban and rural areas is just about the same	8%
Provision of public services in urban areas is somewhat better than in rural areas	13%
Provision of public services in urban areas is much better than in rural areas	73%

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

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

Figure 27: Improved access for women in urban areas
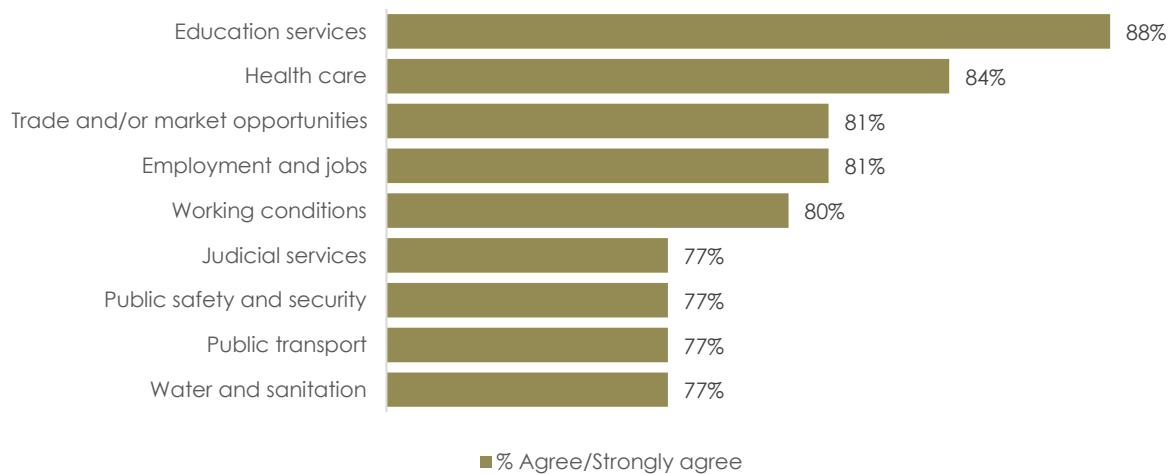
Education services	88%
Health care	84%
Trade and/or market opportunities	81%
Employment and jobs	81%
Working conditions	80%
Judicial services	77%
Public safety and security	77%
Public transport	77%
Water and sanitation	77%

■% 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)

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 are privy to improved access to the public services listed, save improved access to public transport (urban 81%, rural 73%).

Figure 28: Improved access for women in urban areas by urban/rural (% Agree/Strongly agree)
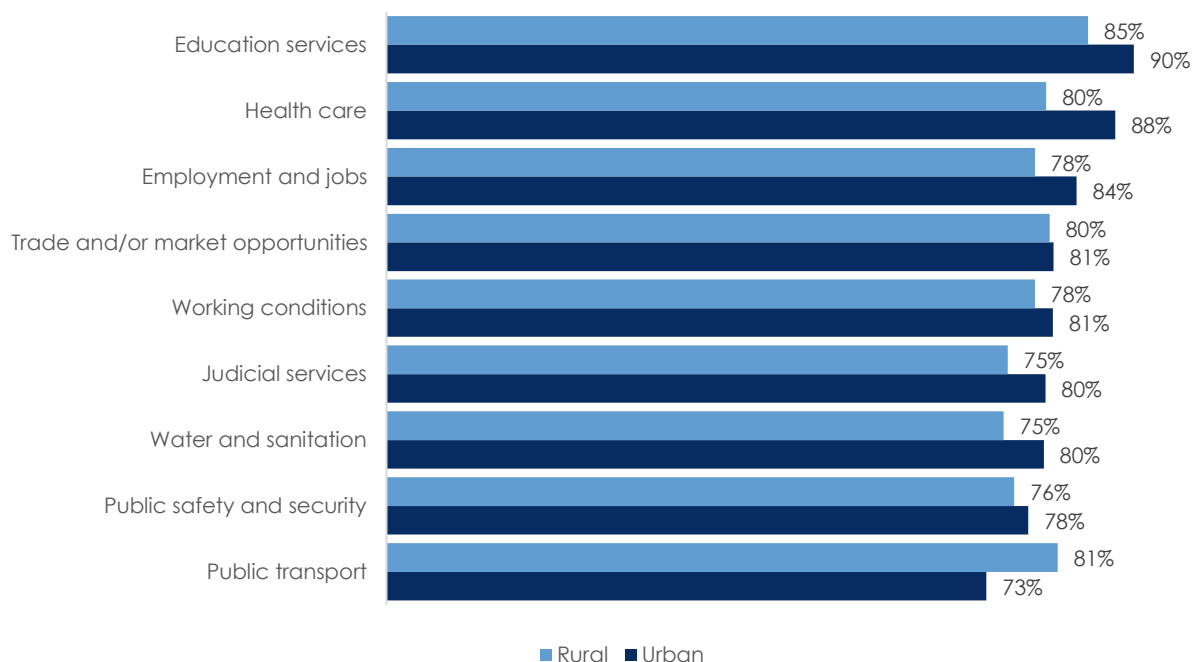
Respondents were asked: *Compared to living in rural areas, do you disagree or agree that migrating to urban areas improves the opportunity for women to access the following:* (n=2016)

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

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

	Total	Female	Male
Cost of education services	71%	74%	69%
Entry into the job market	71%	72%	71%
Cost of water and sanitation	66%	66%	65%
Cost of entry to trade and market opportunities	64%	64%	65%
Cost of health care	63%	64%	63%
Working conditions	63%	64%	63%
Quality of public safety and security	60%	60%	60%
Quality of public transport	60%	60%	60%
Cost of judicial services	59%	59%	58%

■%Agree/Strongly agree Total ■%Agree/Strongly agree Female ■%Agree/Strongly agree Male

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 so to a greater extent by those respondents in urban areas, with the biggest differences in opinions being for 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%).

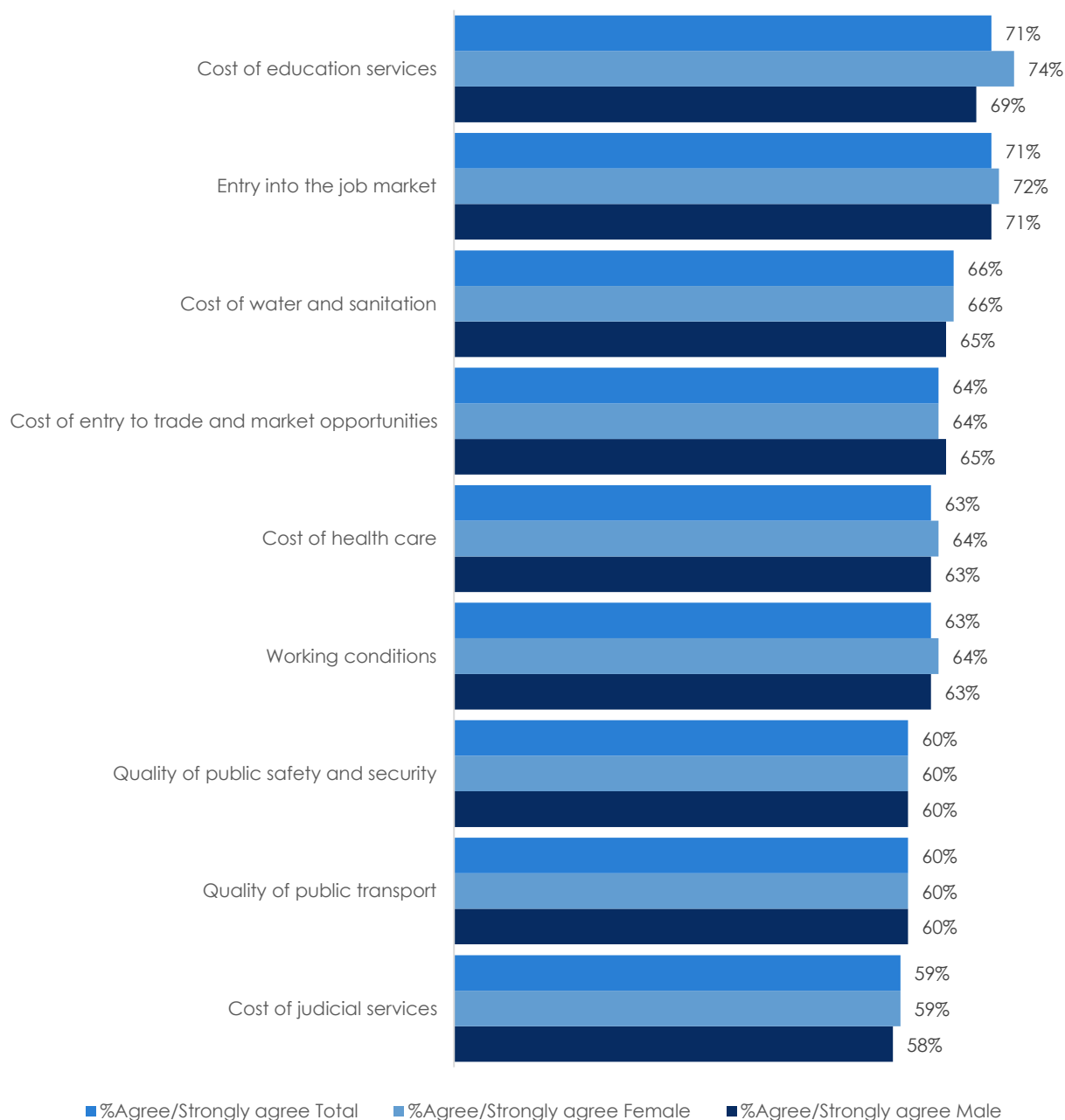**Figure 30: Challenges and threats for men and women in urban areas by urban/rural (% Agree/Strongly agree)**
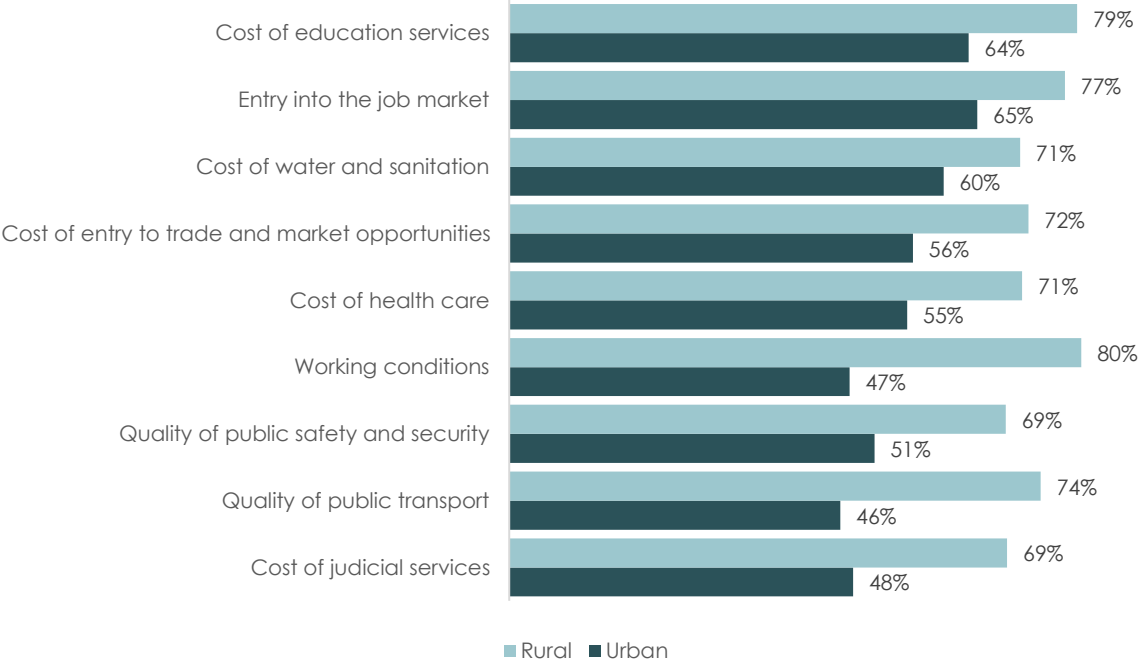
Respondents were asked: *Again, compared to living in rural areas, do you disagree or agree that migrating to urban areas creates challenges and threats for both men and women with respect to the following:* (n=2016)

In light of the possible challenges and threats created when migrating to urban areas, overwhelmingly, respondents are of the opinion that services provision is better in urban areas than in rural areas, as depicted in Figure 31 hereafter. Electricity services are deemed better in urban areas by 89% of respondents, followed by health care services and the upkeep of public roads at 87% respectively, 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% respectively.

Figure 31: Service quality

Service	Better in urban areas	About the same	Better in rural areas
Electricity	89%	8%	2%
Health care services	87%	9%	4%
Upkeep of public roads	87%	10%	3%
Education services	86%	9%	5%
Public transport	82%	13%	4%
Sanitation	81%	12%	6%
Judicial services	78%	18%	3%
Clean water for drinking	73%	19%	8%
Public safety and security	73%	14%	13%

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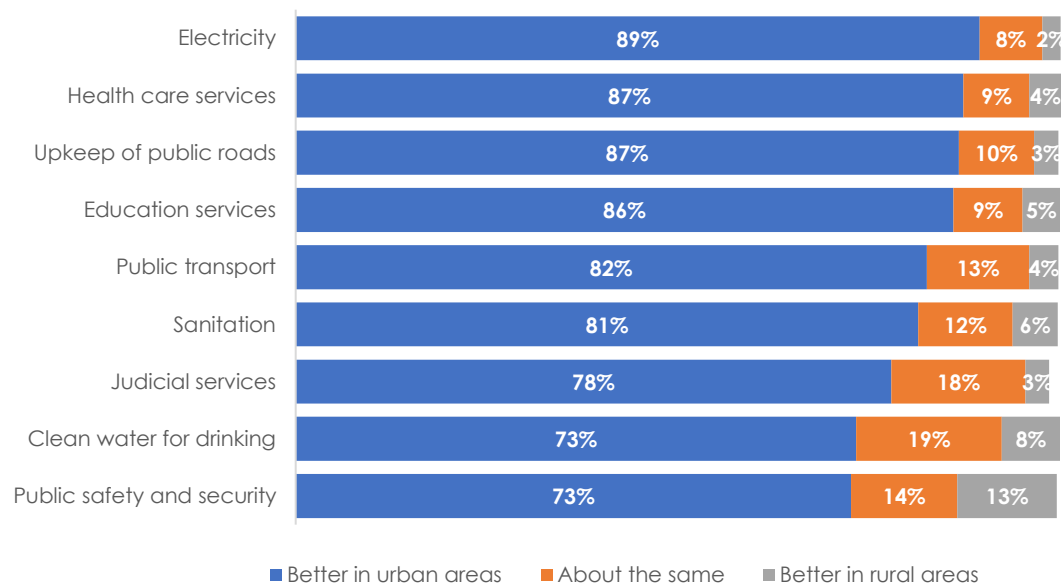
Respondents were asked: *Thinking about the situation in urban and rural areas, would you say these services are better in urban areas, or better in rural areas?* (n=2016)

6.5   SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS

Figure 32 that follows 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 as 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 in to love with them, at 37% respectively. 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.
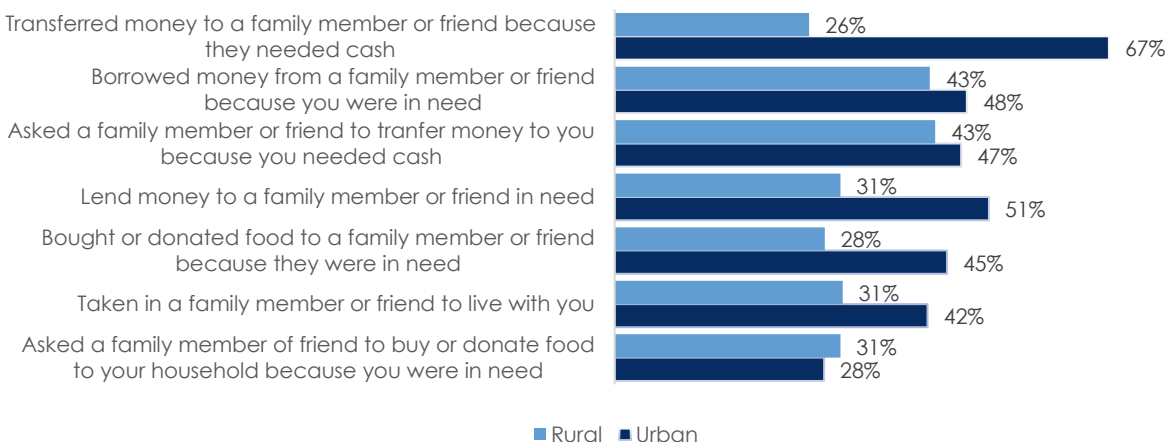
Figure 32: Social support provided

Transferred money to a family member or friend because they needed cash	47%
Borrowed money from a family member or friend because you were in need	45%
Asked a family member or friend to tranfer money to you because you needed cash	45%
Lend money to a family member or friend in need	41%
Bought or donated food to a family member or friend because they were in need	37%
Taken in a family member or friend to live with you	37%
Asked a family member of friend to buy or donate food to your household because you were in need	29%

■ % Yes

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 location. Urban respondents cite higher levels of monetary support to family members and friends by either transferring money (urban 67%, rural, 26%) and 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

|	Rural	Urban
Transferred money to a family member or friend because they needed cash	26%	67%
Borrowed money from a family member or friend because you were in need	43%	48%
Asked a family member or friend to tranfer money to you because you needed cash	43%	47%
Lend money to a family member or friend in need	31%	51%
Bought or donated food to a family member or friend because they were in need	28%	45%
Taken in a family member or friend to live with you	31%	42%
Asked a family member of friend to buy or donate food to your household because you were in need	31%	28%

■ Rural ■ Urban

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 live currently. The majority of respondents (62%) indicated that they consider a rural area the place they feel most at home, with almost a third (28%) considers an urban area their home. This is shown in Figure 34 hereafter.
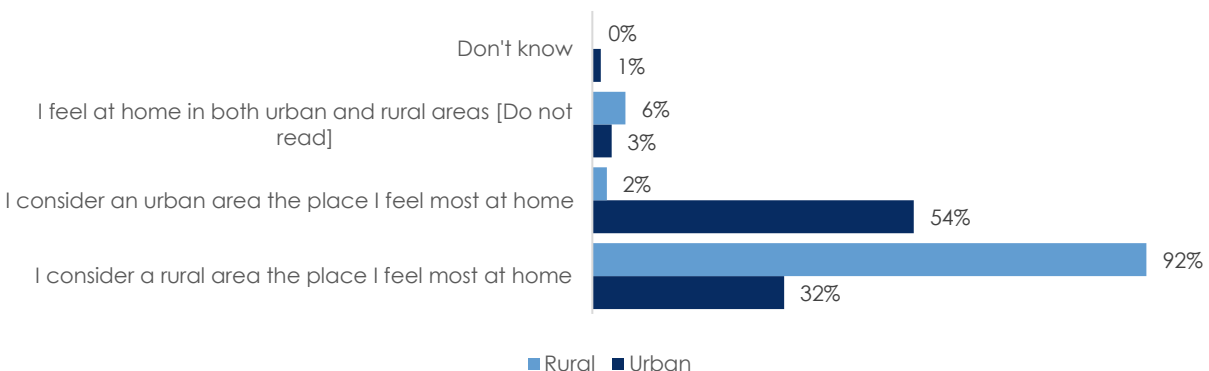
Figure 34: A place called home
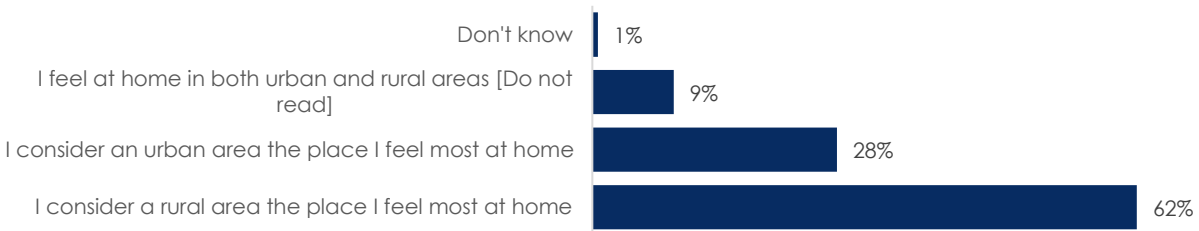
Respondents were asked: *Irrespective of where you live at the moment, which of the following best describes your feelings?* (n=2016)

Not surprisingly, those respondents who stay in rural areas, are more like to report a rural area the place they feel most at home, with 92% of rural respondents saying so. About one-in-three (32%) urban respondents also reported the same. Conversely, just more than half (54%) of urban respondents reported feeling most at home in an urban area (as shown in Figure 35 hereafter), while only 2% of rural respondents feel most at home in an urban area.
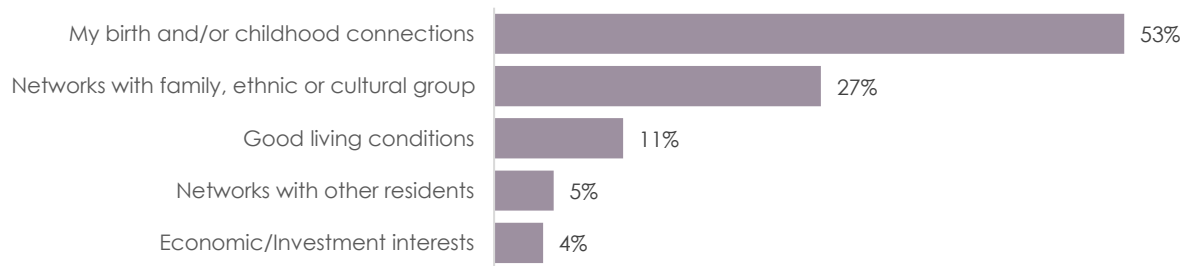
Figure 35: A place called home by urban/rural

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

Just about half (53%) of respondents seem to feel affinity to an area where they were born, or where their childhood connections are, and another 27% report networks with family, ethnic or cultural group. Furthermore, 11% cited good living conditions, networks with other residents at 5% and economic and investment interests at 4%, as depicted in Figure 36 below.
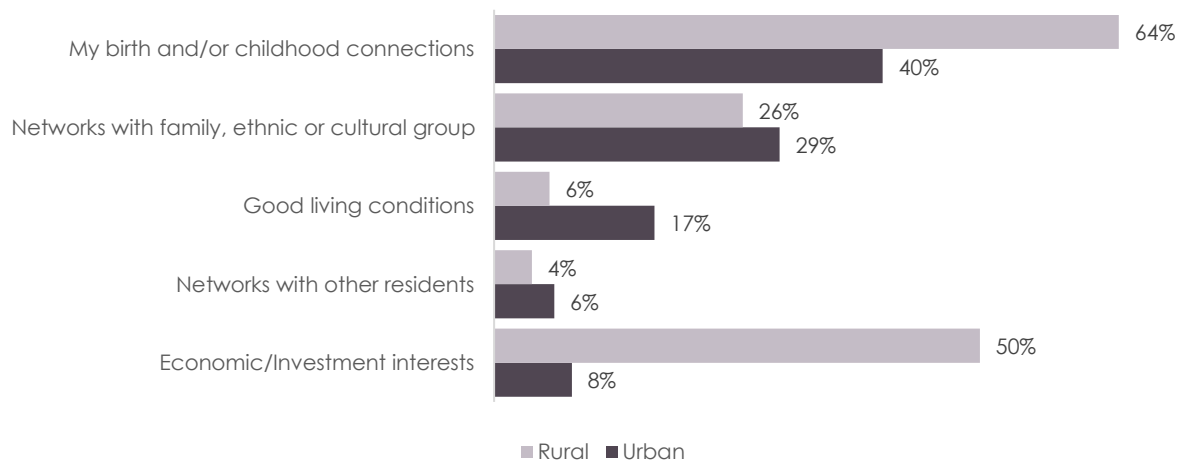
Figure 36: What determines home

My birth and/or childhood connections — 53%
Networks with family, ethnic or cultural group — 27%
Good living conditions — 11%
Networks with other residents — 5%
Economic/Investment interests — 4%

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

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

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

My birth and/or childhood connections — Rural 64%, Urban 40%
Networks with family, ethnic or cultural group — Rural 26%, Urban 29%
Good living conditions — Rural 6%, Urban 17%
Networks with other residents — Rural 4%, Urban 6%
Economic/Investment interests — Rural 50%, Urban 8%

■ Rural ■ Urban

Respondents were asked: *Why do you specially 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. These are Khomas, Erongo, Ohangwena and Omusati.

The majority of respondents (72%) identifies themselves as Wambo, when asked what their ethnic community or cultural group is. Other ethnic communities and cultural groups are shown in Figure 38 hereafter.
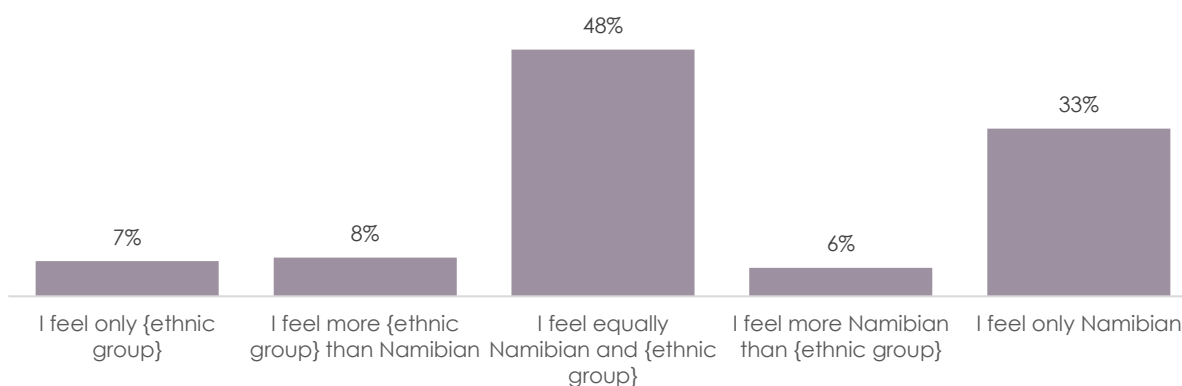
Figure 38: Ethnic group

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%) responded saying they feel equally Namibian as what they feel they are of a specific ethnic or cultural group, while a third (33%) indicated they feel Namibian only. Only 8% felt more as being of a specific ethnic or cultural group than being a Namibia, 7% responded as feeling only as being of a specific ethnic or cultural group, and 6% saying they feel more Namibian, than being a specific ethnic or cultural group. This is shown in Figure 39 that follows.

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

Figure 40 hereafter shows levels of 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 support 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, it is noted that respondents had a higher intolerance for homosexuals, with 39% indicating that they would strongly or somewhat dislike having people from this group as neighbours.
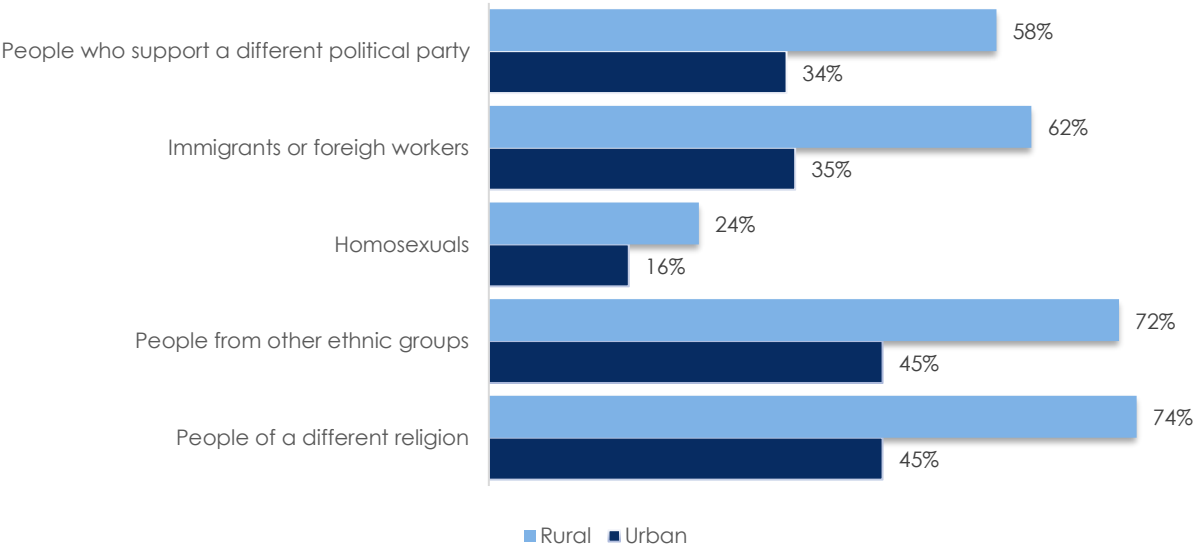
Figure 40: Tolerance
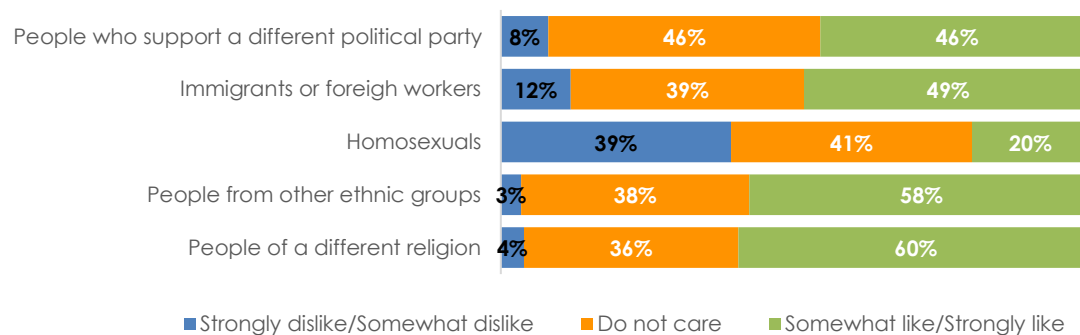
Respondents were asked: *For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people of this group as neighbours, dislike it, or not care?* (n=2016)

Figure 41 hereafter shows the same variable, disaggregated by urban and rural location. Overall, rural respondents seem 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 continues for people from the other groups: people from different ethnic groups (urban 45%, rural 72%), immigrants or foreign workers (urban 62%, rural 35%), people who support 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 a variety of people from different groups. These responses are shown in Figure 42 hereafter. By far, most indicated high levels of trust (selecting "somewhat" or "a lot") for relatives (81%), friends (76%) and neighbours (70%). Local health care workers and teachers also received relatively high ratings on trust, at 64% respectively. People from other religions (51%), other people they know (50%), political representatives (50%), people from other ethnic groups (48%), other Namibians 46%) and supporters of political parties other than the parties they support shows diminishing level of trust.

Figure 42: Trust

|	
Your relatives	81%
Your friends	76%
Your neighbours	70%
Local health care workers	64%
Local teachers	64%
People from other religions	51%
Other people you know	50%
Your local political representatives	50%
People from other ethnic groups	48%
Other Namibians	46%
Supporters of political parties other than the one you…	45%

■ % Somewhat/A lot
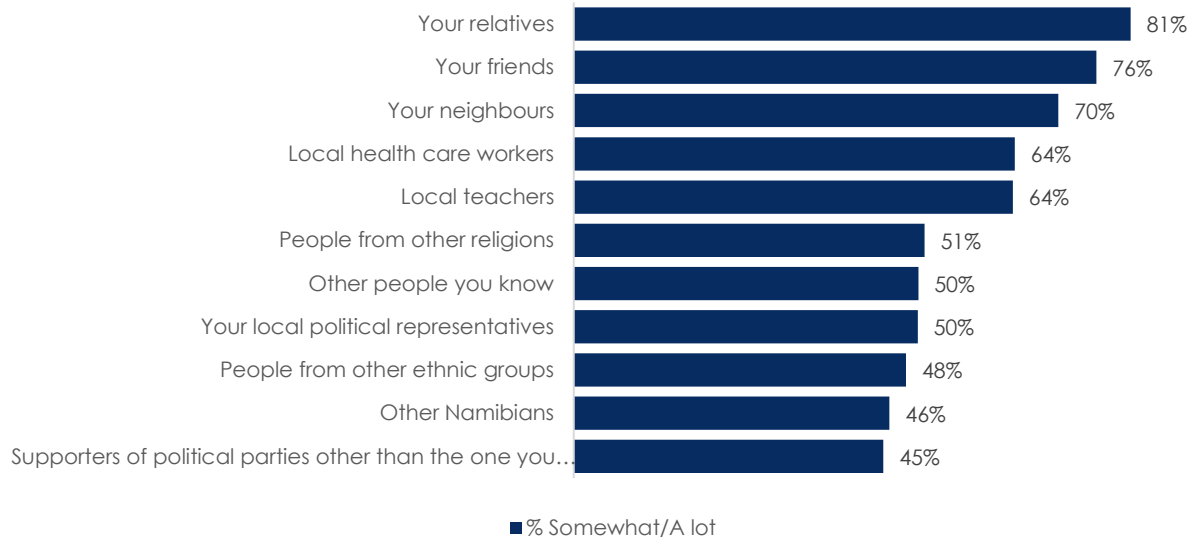
Respondents were asked: *How much do you trust each of the following people?* (n=2016)

From Figure 43 hereafter, it is evident that rural respondents display much higher levels of trust than their urban counterparts for all groups of people enquired about.

Figure 43: Trust by urban/rural

	Rural	Urban
Your relatives	93%	69%
Your friends	93%	59%
Your neighbours	89%	52%
Local health care workers	86%	42%
Local teachers	87%	41%
People from other religions	68%	34%
Other people you know	64%	36%
Your local political representatives	70%	29%
People from other ethnic groups	65%	31%
Other Namibians	63%	28%
Supporters of political parties other than the one you support	63%	27%

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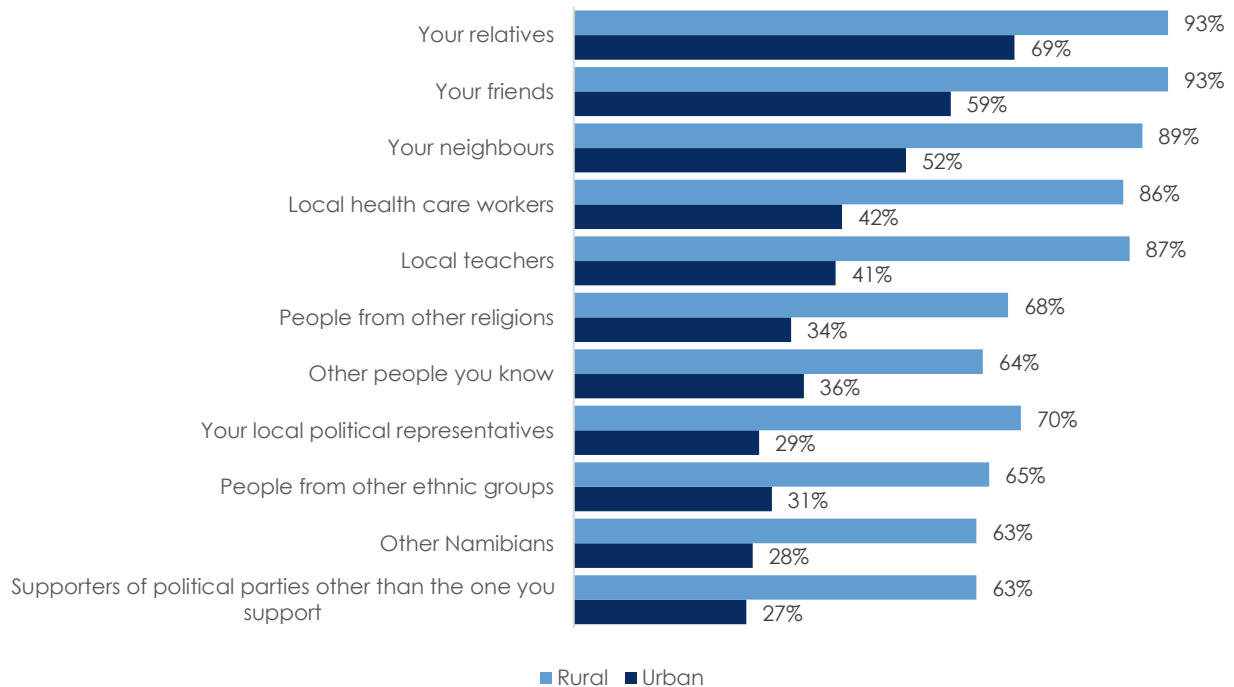
Respondents were asked: *How much do you trust each of the following people?* (n=2016)

Using a 5-point Likert scale, the vast majority (91%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that "when dealing with strangers, one is better off using caution before trusting them". Although slightly lower, 79% of respondents responded "strongly agree" or "agree" to the statement "you cannot trust strangers anymore", as shown in Figure 44 below.
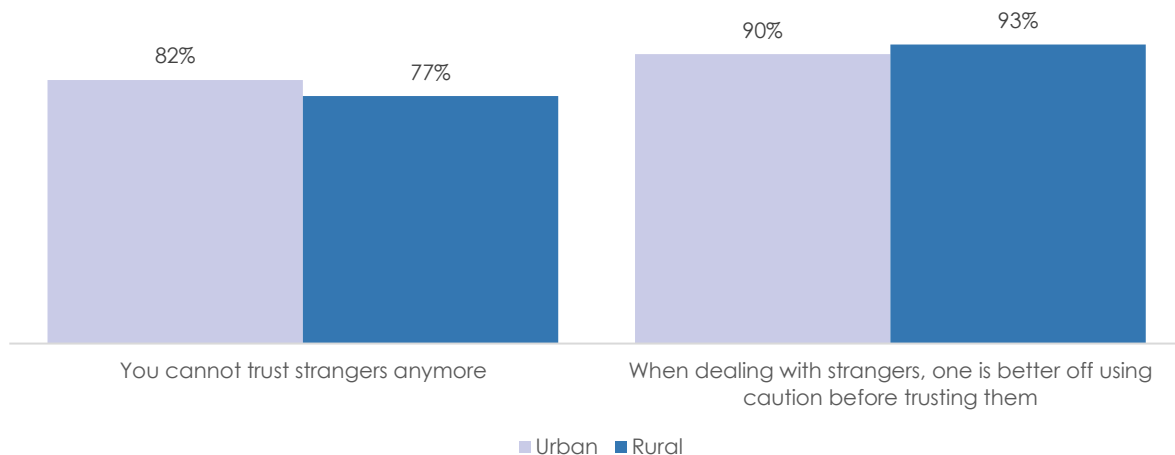
Figure 44: Social trust (% Strongly agree/Agree)
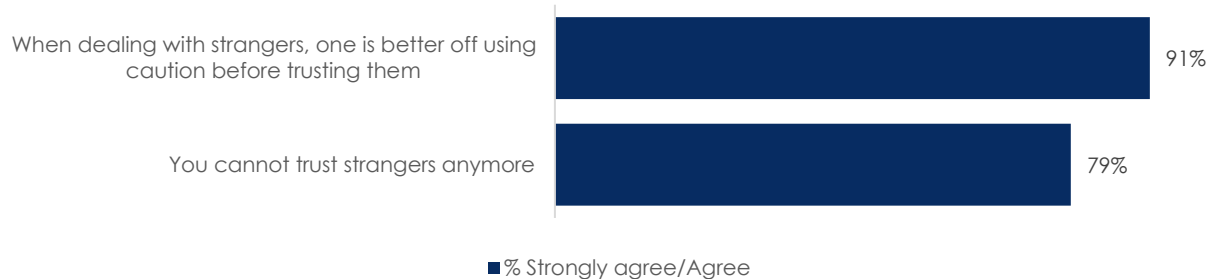
Respondents were asked: *Please tell me if you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.* (n=2016)

Figure 45 hereafter shows that these responses are fairly equally distributed among urban and rural respondents, with slightly more urban respondents (82%) being of the opinion 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 another 11% reported being an active member of a religions group. Overall, respondents to the survey showed very low social membership and participation, as shown in Figure 46 below. Low levels of participation have negative consequences for any efforts to encourage higher levels of trust among society.

Figure 46: Social membership and participation
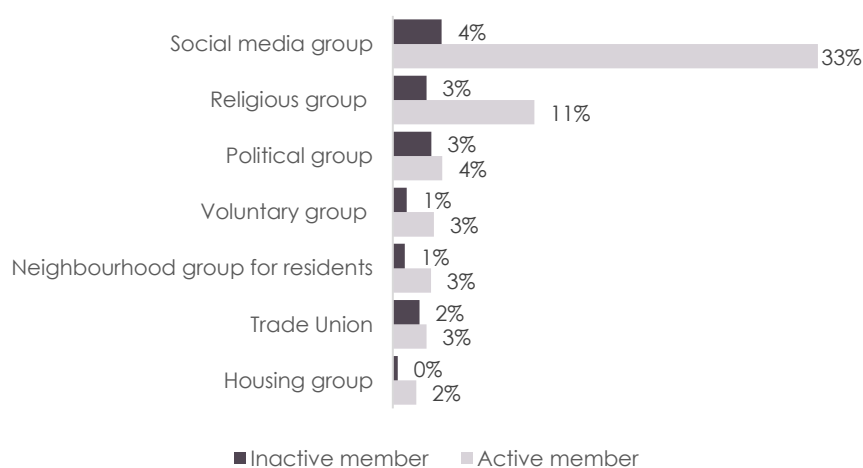
Respondents were asked: Now I am going to read out a list of groups that people join or attend. For each one, could you tell me whether you are an active member, an inactive member, or not a member. (n=2016)

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 hereafter shows responses to a number of statements, asking respondents to indicate the level to which they agree or disagree with each statement. Responses to this set of statements show relatively low levels of political efficacy, with about half the sample (55%) feeling that in order to protect their rights, they have to organize with others, 40% agreeing that by affiliating to a ruling party improves citizens' access to services and just over a third (37%) being of the opinion that politicians in their areas assist citizens to access services. In general, politics seems so complicated that people like themselves cannot understand what is happening (62%).

Almost 60% (59%) or respondents agreed that they trust people with authority, i.e. leaders, to make the right decisions, and 60% felt that in order to achieve what they want, they must organize with others who have similar interests.

Figure 48, that follows on the next page, shows a fairly similar distribution of responses among urban and rural respondents.

Figure 47:Political efficacy

To protect my rights, I have to organize with others — 55% | 8% | 37%
Affiliating to a ruling party improves citizens' access to services — 40% | 13% | 44%
In my area, politicians assist citizens to access services — 37% | 15% | 44%
I do not trust people with authority to represent my interests — 48% | 12% | 40%
I trust people with authority (leaders) to make the right decisions — 59% | 9% | 31%
To achieve what I want I have to organize with others with similar interests — 60% | 8% | 32%
Politicians don't care much about what people like me think — 63% | 8% | 28%
Generally, politics seems so complicated that people like me cannot understand what is happening — 62% | 4% | 33%

■ Strongly agree/Agree   ■ Neither agree nor disagree   ■ Disagree/Strongly disagree

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)

Politicians don't care much about what people like me think — Rural 65%, Urban 62%

Generally, politics seems so complicated that people like me cannot understand what is happening — Rural 65%, Urban 58%

To achieve what I want I have to organize with others with similar interests — Rural 56%, Urban 64%

I trust people with authority (leaders) to make the right decisions — Rural 58%, Urban 60%

To protect my rights, I have to organize with others — Rural 49%, Urban 60%

I do not trust people with authority to represent my interests — Rural 52%, Urban 43%

Affiliating to a ruling party improves citizens' access to services — Rural 41%, Urban 38%

In my area, politicians assist citizens to access services — Rural 37%, Urban 36%

■ Rural ■ Urban

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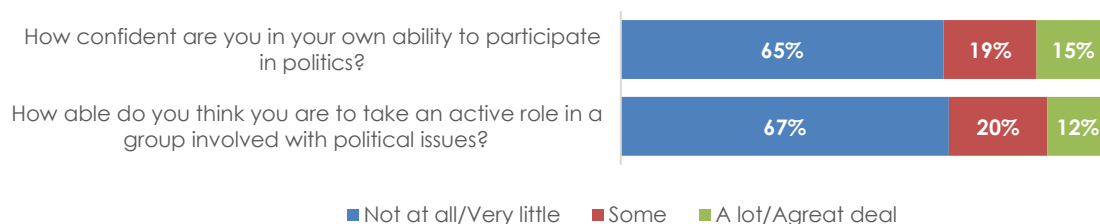
Only 15% of respondents indicated "A great deal" and "a lot" when asked how confident they are in their own ability to participate in politics, and 12% how able they think they are to take an active role in a group involved with political issues. These responses are shown in Figure 49 below. In Figure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

Figure 49: Personal political efficacy

How confident are you in your own ability to participate in politics? — Not at all/Very little 65%, Some 19%, A lot/A great deal 15%

How able do you think you are to take an active role in a group involved with political issues? — Not at all/Very little 67%, Some 20%, A lot/A great deal 12%

■ Not at all/Very little ■ Some ■ A lot/A great deal

(n=2016)

Figure 50: Personal political efficacy by urban/rural

How confident are you in your own ability to participate in politics?
Rural 66%
Urban 65%

How able do you think you are to take an active role in a group involved with political issues?
Rural 67%
Urban 66%

■ Rural ■ Urban
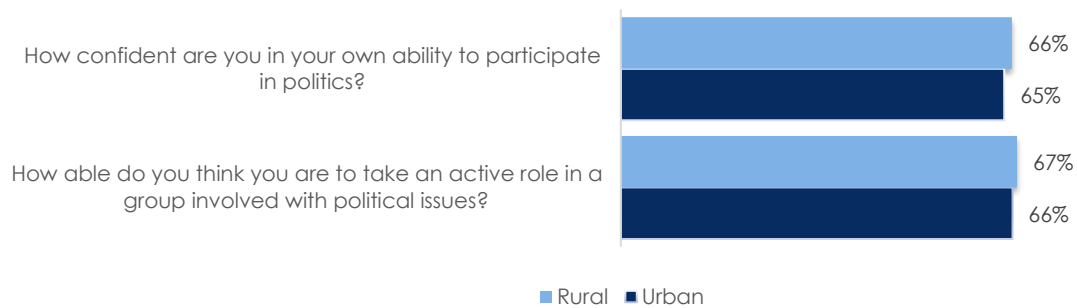
(n=2016)

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

Figure 51:Ability to influence government

The political system allows people like you to have a say in what the government does
14%
20%
62%

The political system allows people like you to have an influence on politics?
14%
19%
63%

■ Not at all/Very little ■ Some ■ A Lot/A great deal
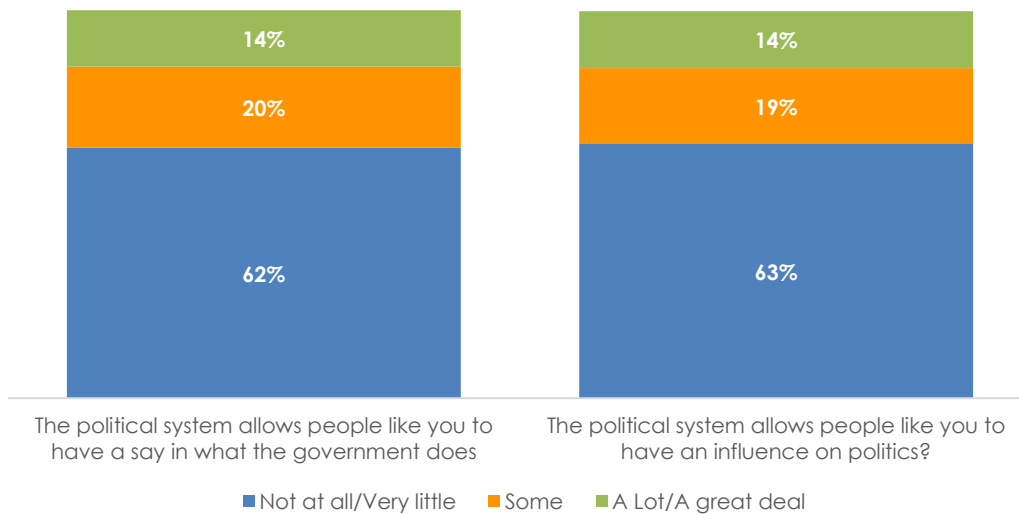
(n=2016)

Once again, and as can be seen in Figure 52 hereafter, responses are somewhat equally distributed among urban and rural respondents, however views in rural areas show a slightly higher

number of respondents who are of the opinion that the political system allows them this either "not at all" or "very little".
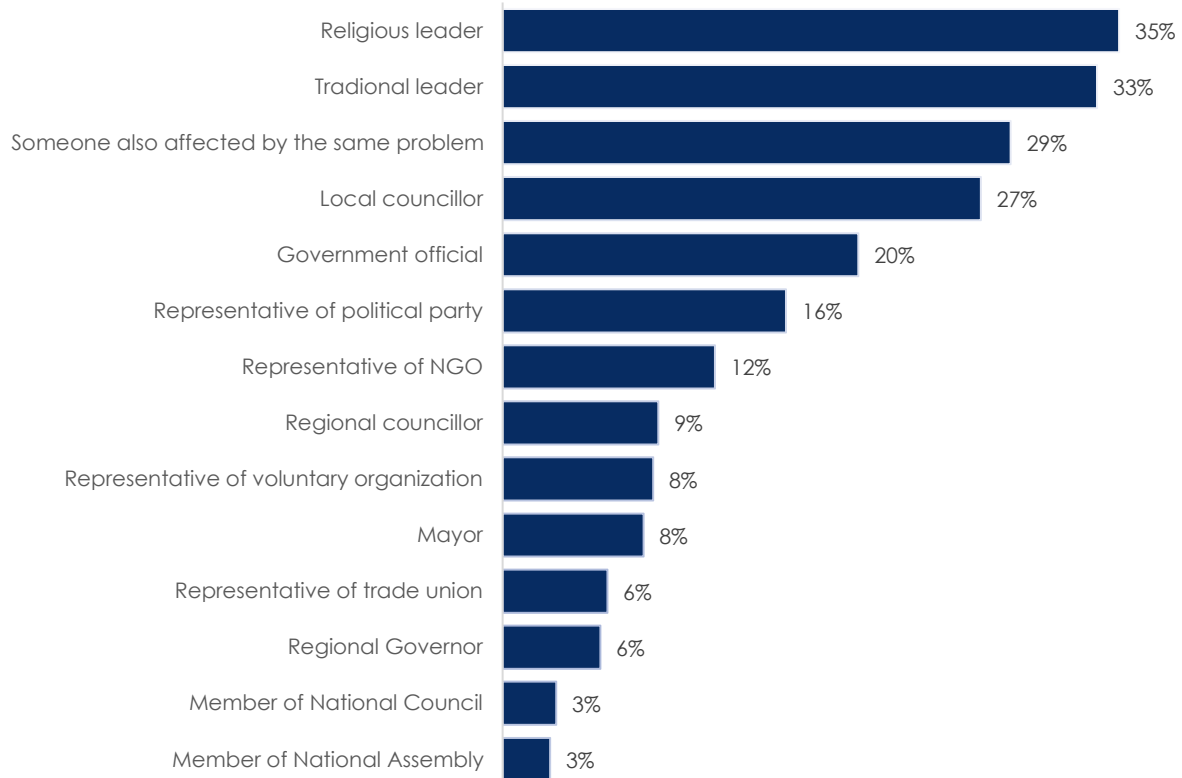
Figure 52: Ability to influence government by urban/rural (% Not at all/Very little)

| | 60% | 64% | 62% | 65% |

The political system in Namibia allows people like you to have a say in what the government does?   The political system in Namibia allows people like you to have an influence on politics?

■ Urban ■ Rural
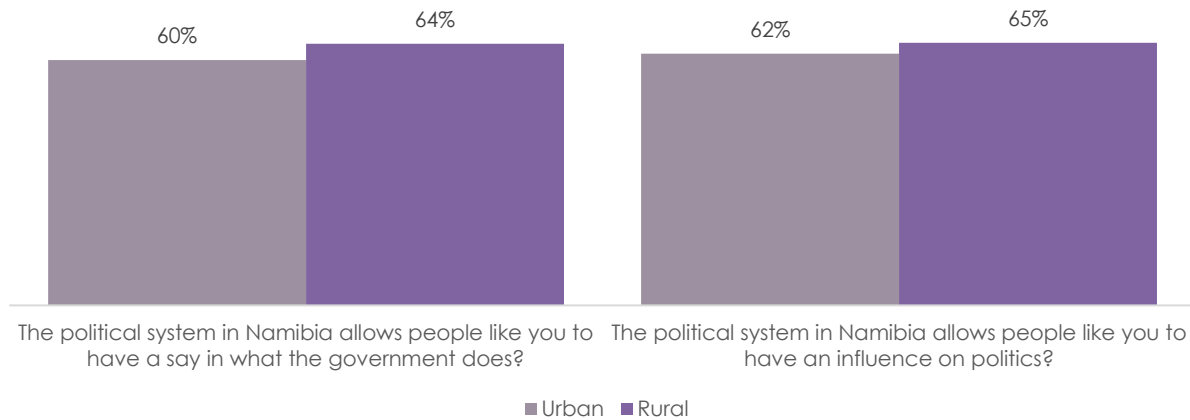
(n=2016)

Figure 53 hereafter shows those people that respondents have contacted 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 leader and traditional leader at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey, at 35% and 33% respectively. Just fewer (29%) contacted someone with who was also affected by the problem, followed by 27% who contacted a local councilor. One-in-five contacted a government representative, while 16% contacted an official or representative of a political party. Only 12% contacted a representative of a Non-Governmental Organisation. (NGO) and 9% a Regional Councilor. This was followed by respondents who contacted a representative of a voluntary organization or grouping that they belong to, as well as the Mayor, at 8% respectively, followed by a representative of a trade union and a Regional Governor at 6% respectively. Only 3% of respondents contacted a member of the National Assembly and a member of the National Councilor at least once, respectively.

Figure 53: Contacted at least once

Religious leader	35%
Tradional leader	33%
Someone also affected by the same problem	29%
Local councillor	27%
Government official	20%
Representative of political party	16%
Representative of NGO	12%
Regional councillor	9%
Representative of voluntary organization	8%
Mayor	8%
Representative of trade union	6%
Regional Governor	6%
Member of National Council	3%
Member of National Assembly	3%

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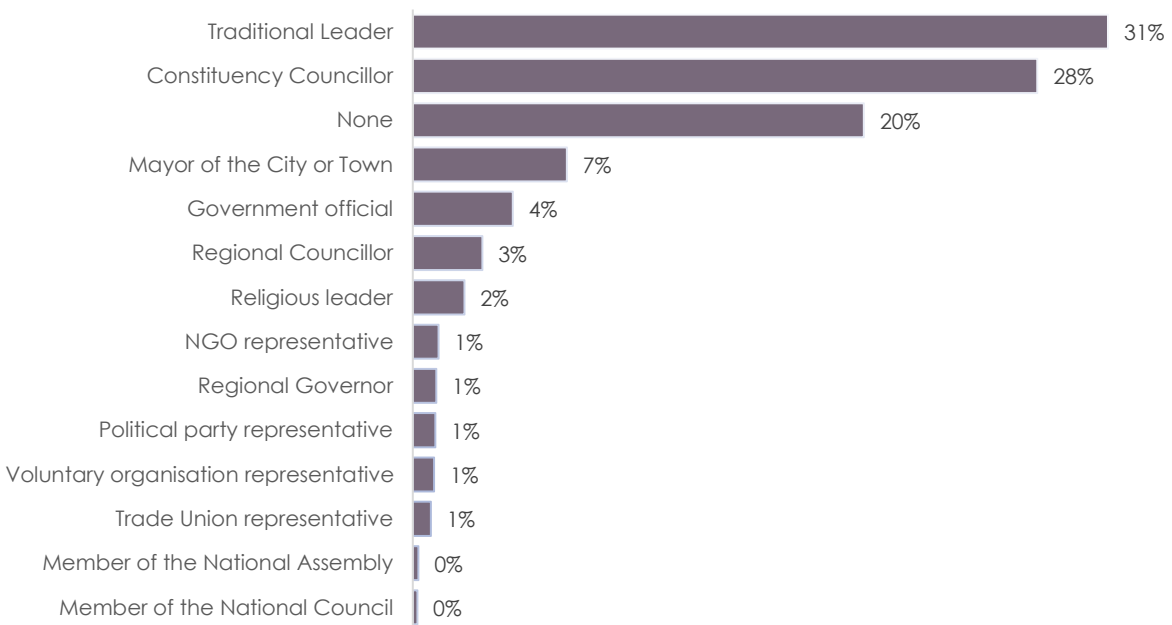
Respondents were asked: *When dissatisfied with the provision of a public service, who among the following would you contact first?* (n=2016)

**Figure 55: Preferred contact by urban/rural (top mentions)**
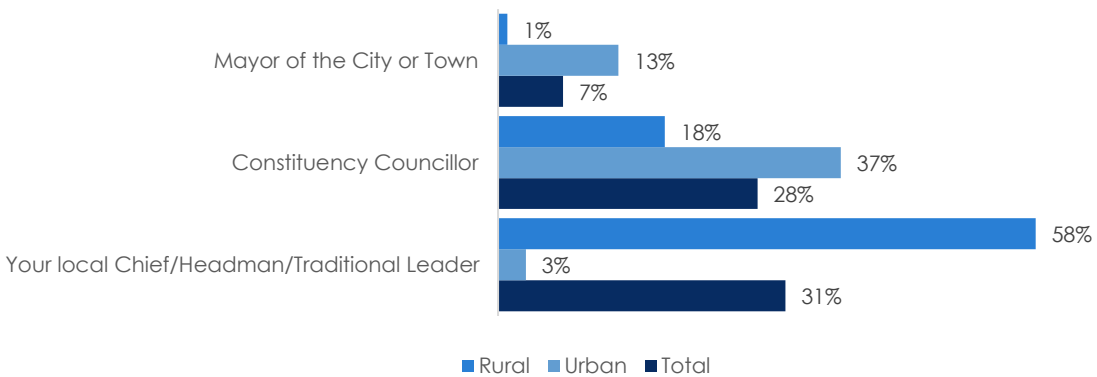
Respondents were asked: *When dissatisfied with the provision of a public service, who among the following would you contact first?* (n=2016)

6.11   PROTEST

Respondents were presented with a list of actions citizens can take when they are dissatisfied with government performance and asked which of these, they had done in the three years preceding the survey. Only one-in-four have joined others in their community to request action from government, while another 23% mentioned that they have contacted a government official to ask for help or to make a complaint. Another 15% contacted the media, followed by those saying they have contacted an NGO for advice or to pass information, as well as those who said they did not vote for government, at 13% respectively. From Figure 56 below, findings show low protest potential in Namibia, with only 8% saying they have participated in a demonstration or protest march. Another 3% indicated that they have refused to pay taxes or fees to government, and 2% filed a petition in court.
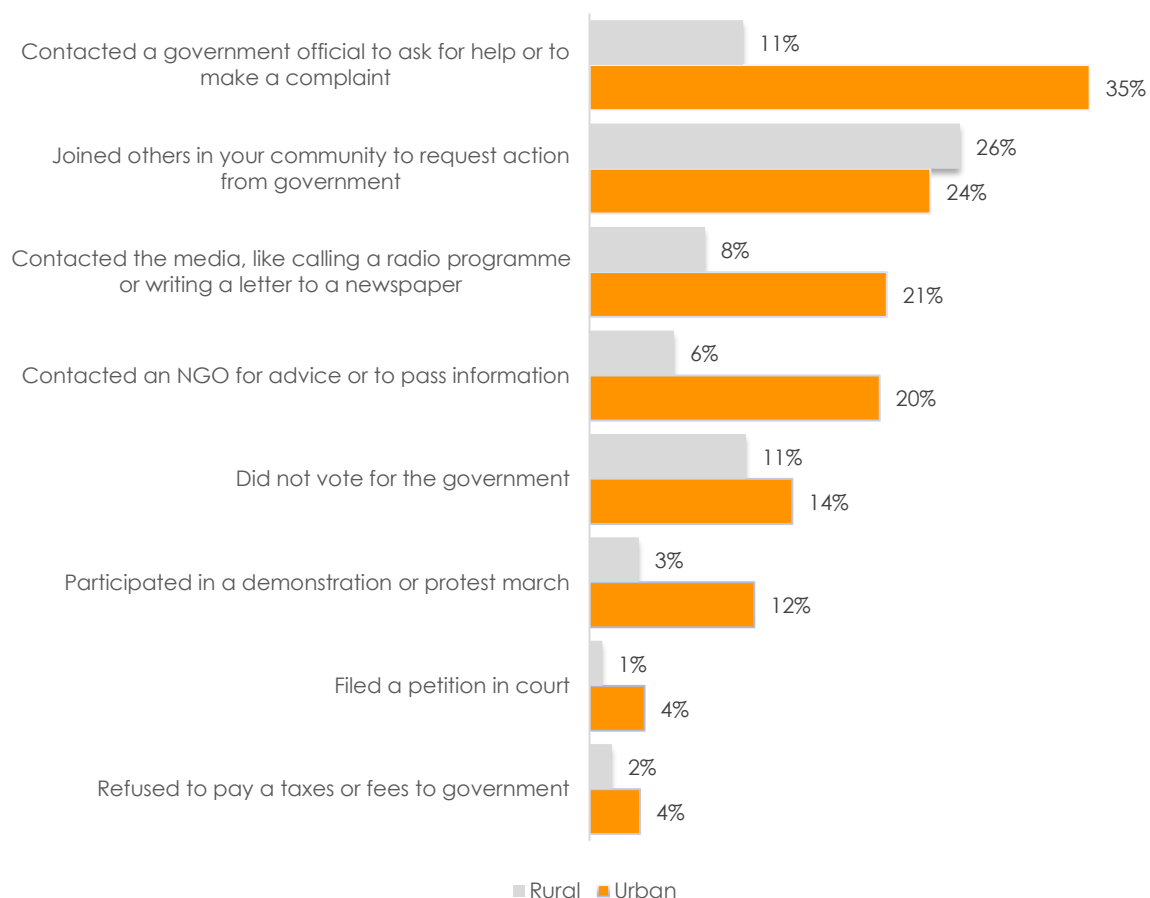
Figure 56: Protest
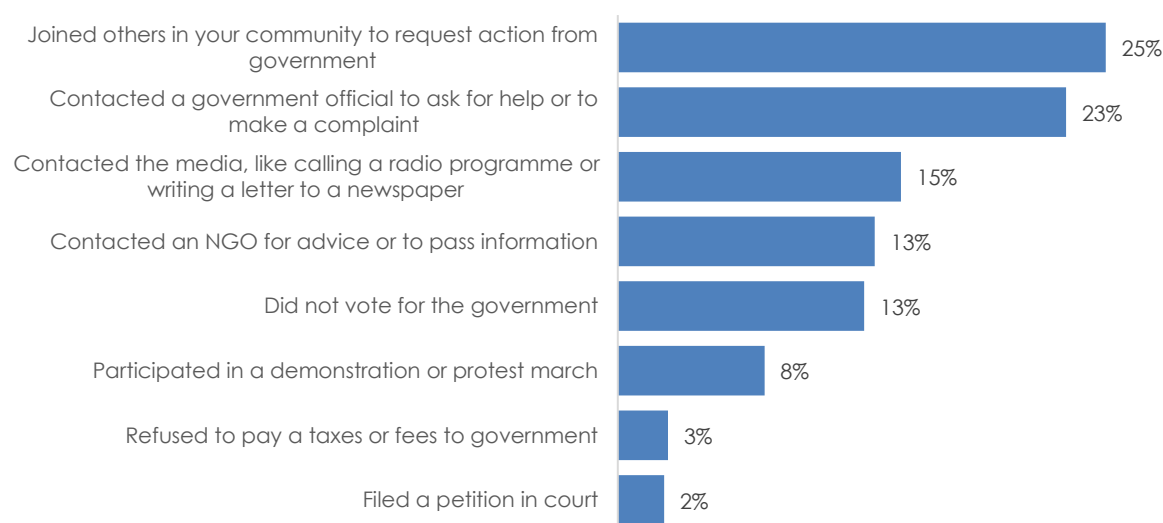
Respondents were asked: *Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens when they are dissatisfied with government performance. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things in the past 3 years.* (n=2016)

Figure 57 hereafter shows that actions were predominantly taken by those respondents who reside in urban areas, apart from those who have joined others in their communities to request action from government and those who said that they did not vote for government, where responses are very close to similar for both urban and rural respondents.

Figure 57: Protest by urban/rural

Contacted a government official to ask for help or to make a complaint — Rural 11%, Urban 35%

Joined others in your community to request action from government — Rural 26%, Urban 24%

Contacted the media, like calling a radio programme or writing a letter to a newspaper — Rural 8%, Urban 21%

Contacted an NGO for advice or to pass information — Rural 6%, Urban 20%

Did not vote for the government — Rural 11%, Urban 14%

Participated in a demonstration or protest march — Rural 3%, Urban 12%

Filed a petition in court — Rural 1%, Urban 4%

Refused to pay a taxes or fees to government — Rural 2%, Urban 4%

■ Rural ■ Urban

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 the country, respondents were asked to indicate whether they felt that the quality of services they and their families receive are better, the same or worse. Almost half (46%) of urban respondents were of the opinion that the quality of services they received are 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 to the question, with urban respondents at 5% and 13% respectively. Almost the same

proportions said "better" (urban 25%, rural 23%) and another 8% of urban respondents and 4% or rural respondents said, "much better". This can be seen in Figure 58 below. In general, rural respondents rate themselves somewhat worse off than their urban counterparts.
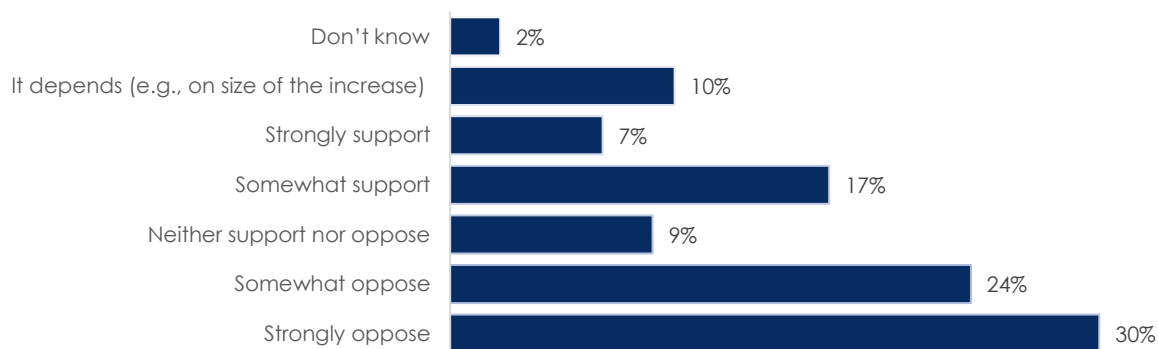
Figure 58: Quality of services compared to others
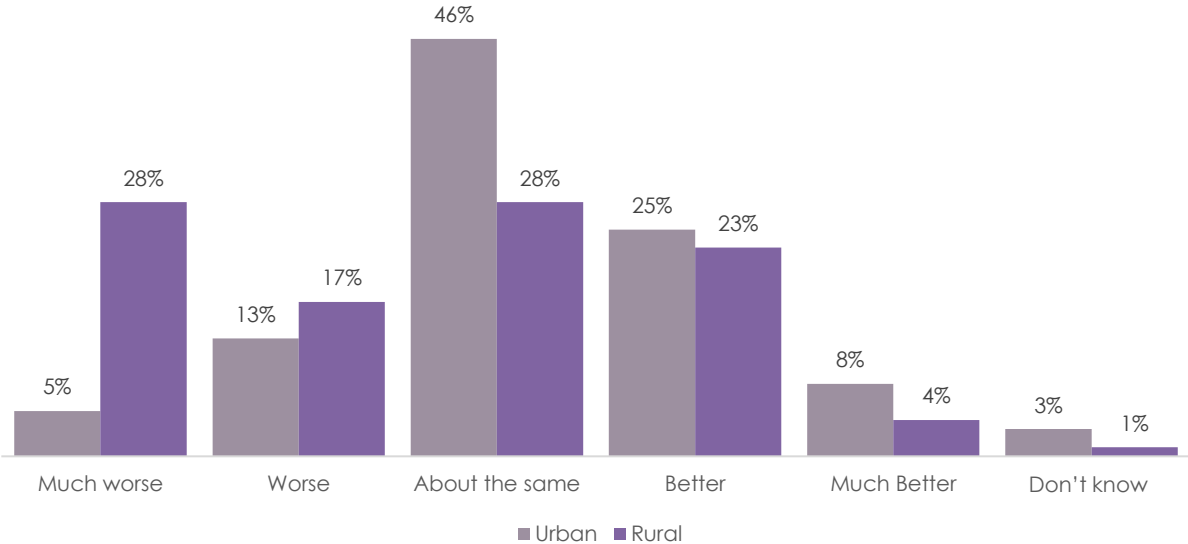
Respondents were asked: Compared to others in your neighbourhood, town or city and the country, is the quality of services (e.g. water, electricity, sanitation) that you and your family receive: (n=2016)

Only around one-in-four (24%) of respondents would support it if government 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

Category	%
Don't know	2%
It depends (e.g., on size of the increase)	10%
Strongly support	7%
Somewhat support	17%
Neither support nor oppose	9%
Somewhat oppose	24%
Strongly oppose	30%

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 agree or strongly agree that accessing public services does not necessarily depend on whoever is in power, while 42% believe the contrary, as can be seen in Figure 60 below.
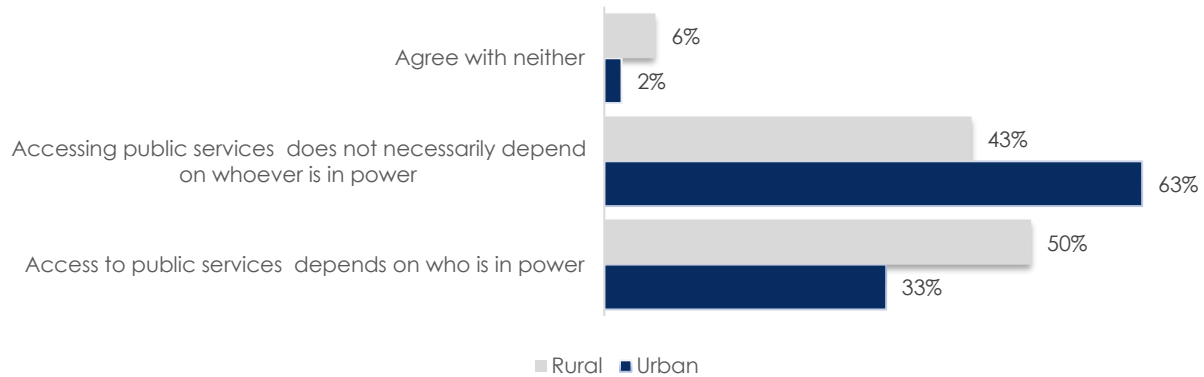
Figure 60: Equal access to services
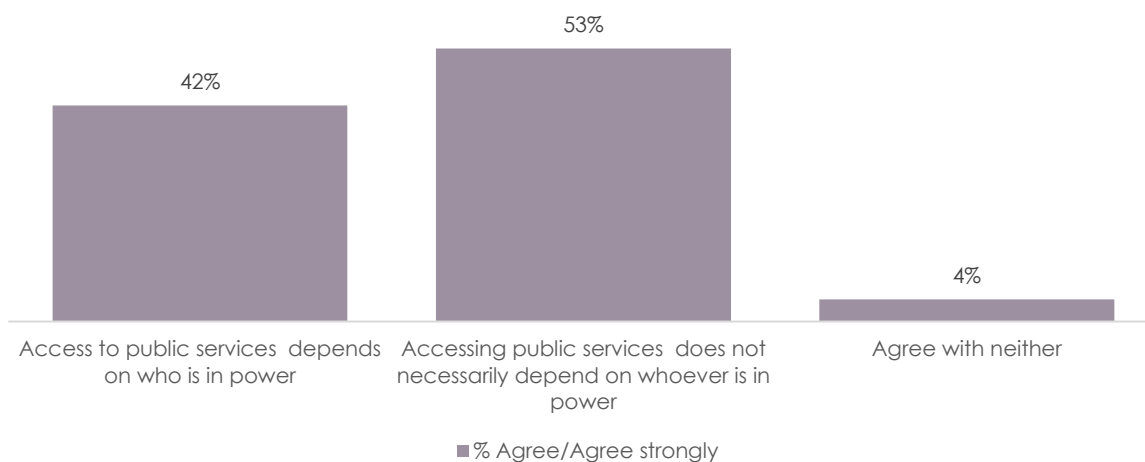
Category	%
Access to public services depends on who is in power	42%
Accessing public services does not necessarily depend on whoever is in power	53%
Agree with neither	4%

■% Agree/Agree strongly

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 believe that access does not depend on those in power (urban 63%, rural 43%), while those who feel access is dependent on those in leadership is 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 are of the opinion that constituencies which do not vote for the ruling party in majority do not suffer negative consequences often, and if they do, it occurs "rarely". One-in-five (20%) however feel that this is "sometimes" the case, while only 13% of respondents reported that this happens either "often" or "always", and 8% and 5% respectively. This can be seen in Figure 62 below.

Figure 62: Opposition constituencies suffer negative consequences
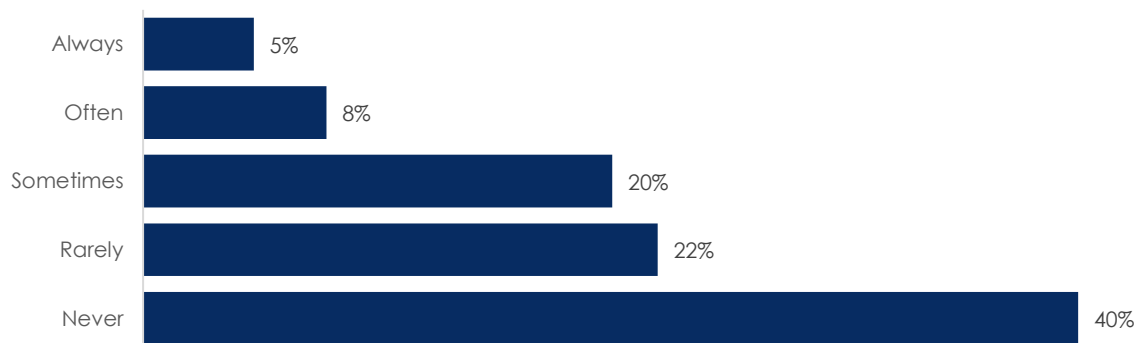
Respondents were asked: *How often do you think that constituencies, which do not vote for the ruling party in majority, suffer negative consequences, such as lack of government support for local services or development projects?* (n=2016)

A third of respondents (33%) believe that political party affiliation of the elected leadership does not determine the distribution of public services in the constituency at all, while another third (32%) are of the opinion that this is the case to a small extent. One-in-five responded that party affiliation of political leadership somewhat determines the distribution of public services in their constituencies, while only 8% reported that it determines the distribution of public services "a lot", as can be seen in Figure 63 below.

Figure 63: Party affiliation of leadership determines distribution of public services
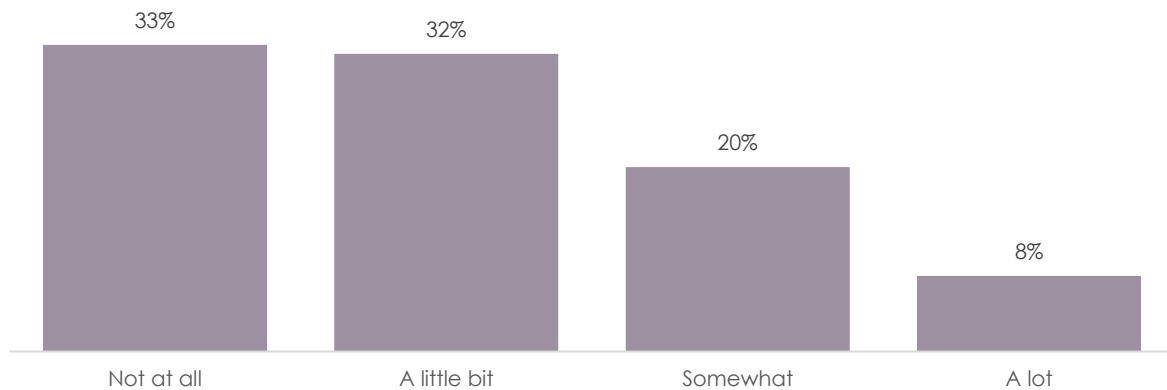
Respondents were asked: *Thinking about political leadership and service provision, to what extent would you say political party affiliation of the elected leadership determines the distribution of public services in the constituency?* (n=2016)

Figure 64 hereafter shows that around a third (29%) believe that people should look after themselves and be responsible for their own success in life, while the majority (68%) are of the opinion that government should bear the main responsibility for the wellbeing of the people. While the former is more prominent in urban areas (urban 39%, rural 18%), the opposite is true for those who believe it is mainly 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)
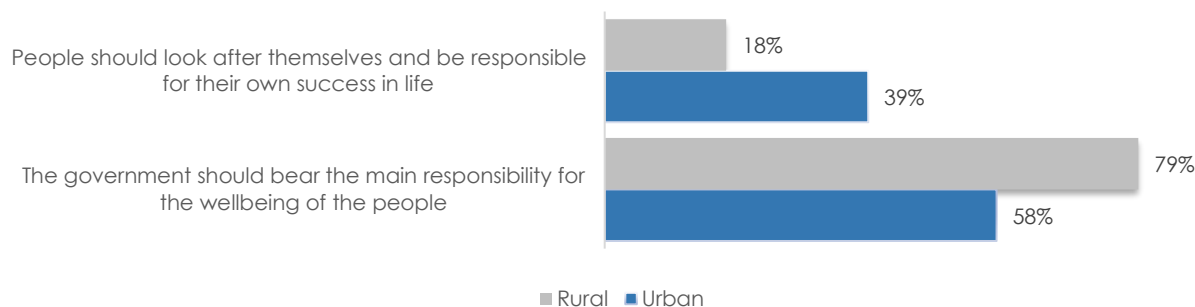
Respondents were asked: *Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Statement 1: The government should bear the main responsibility for the well-being of the people. Statement 2: People should look after themselves and be responsible for their own success in life.* (n=2016)

Overall, around half of respondents in the overall sample (49%) are either completely or somewhat dissatisfied with their present life, while only 39% of the sample indicated somewhat or completely satisfied. Figure 66 below also shows that another 13% of the sample indicated that they are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with their present life.
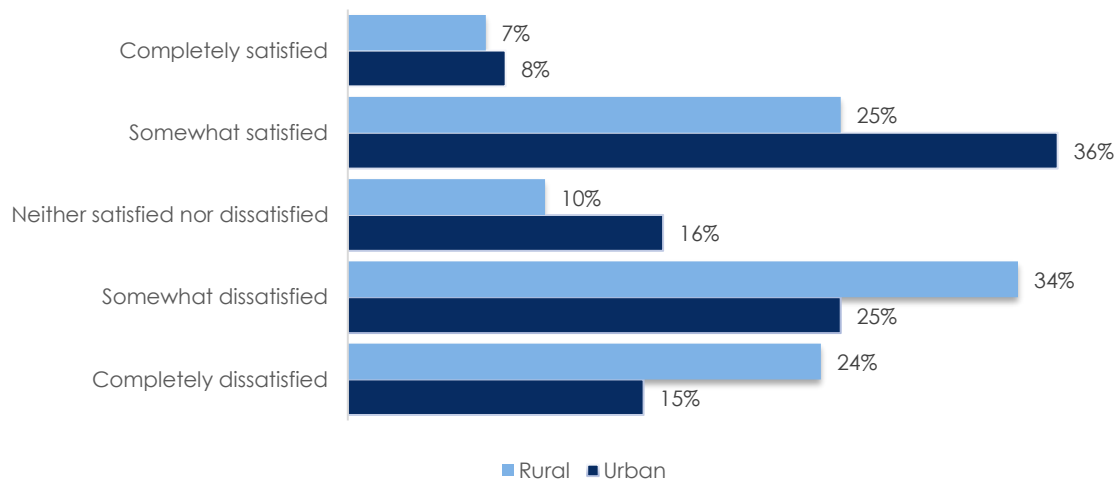
Figure 66: Satisfaction with present life
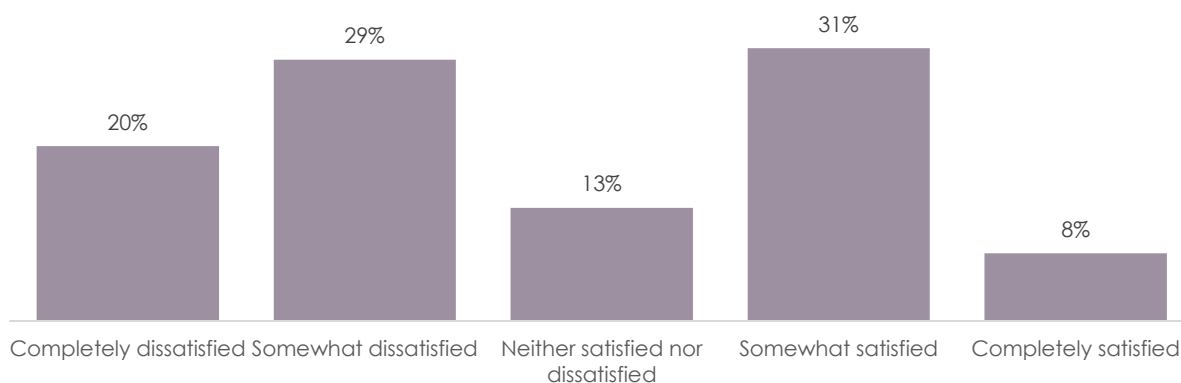
Respondents were asked: *How satisfied are you at present with your life, all things considered? Are you:* (n=2016)

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

**Figure 67: Satisfaction with present life by urban/rural**

	Rural	Urban
Completely satisfied	7%	8%
Somewhat satisfied	25%	36%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10%	16%
Somewhat dissatisfied	34%	25%
Completely dissatisfied	24%	15%

■ Rural ■ Urban

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

6.13   EQUAL TREATMENT BY GOVERNMENT

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

Figure 68: Equal treatment of groups by government
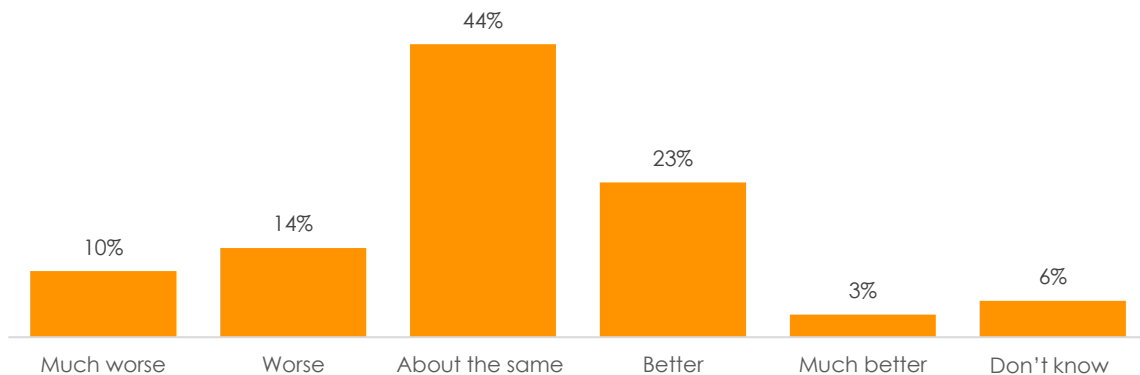
Much worse	Worse	About the same	Better	Much better	Don't know
10%	14%	44%	23%	3%	6%

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 are distributed between urban and rural locations. While those who responded "much better" or "better" are just about the same, those who feel others are treated "about the same" are distributed rather differently, with 56% among urban respondents, and 33% among rural respondents. More than a third (37%) of rural respondents are of the opinion that government treats those from other cultural or ethnic communities "worse" or "much worse" as opposed to only 9% among urban respondents.

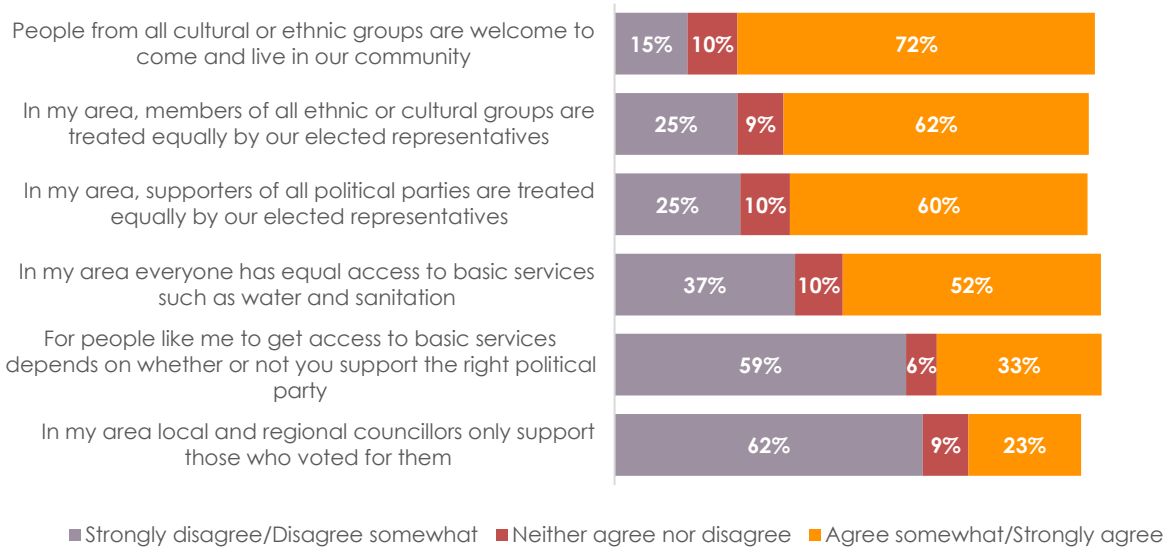**Figure 69: Equal treatment of groups by government by urban/rural**
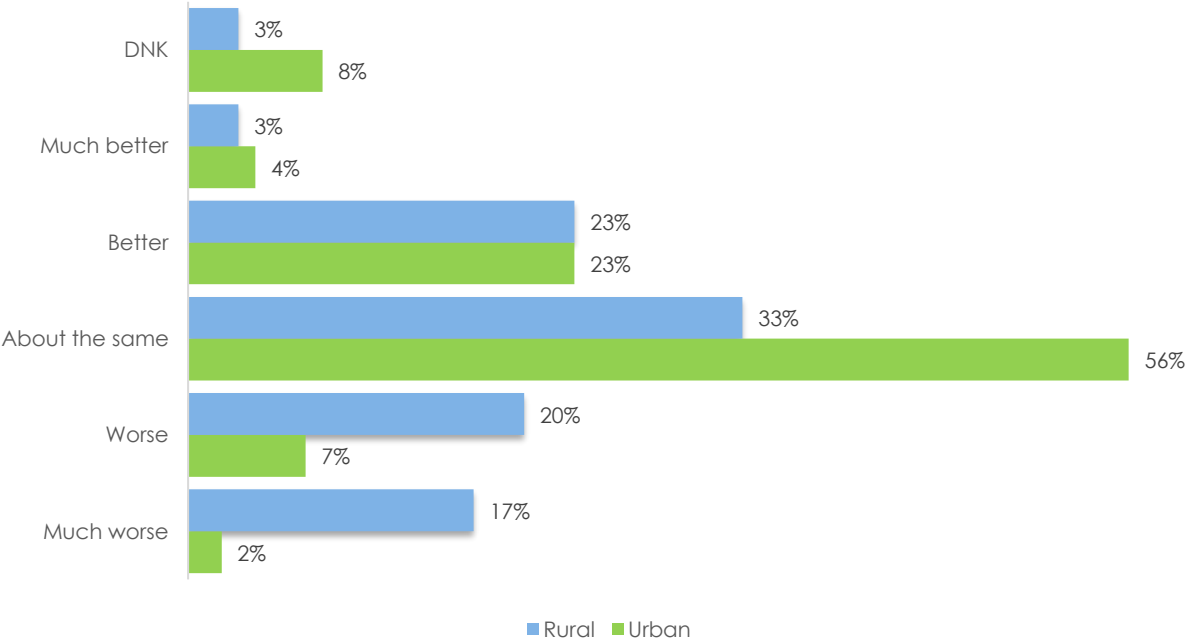
Respondents were asked: *Compared to people like yourself that were born into this cultural or ethnic community, how do you think the government treats those who are born into different cultural or ethnic communities? Is it:* (n=2016)

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 agree or disagree with each of the statements. While the majority of respondents believe that people from all cultural and ethnic groups are welcome to come and live in their communities (72%), members of all ethnic and cultural groups are treated equally by elected representatives where respondents live (62%), supporters of all political parties are treated equally by elected representatives in their areas (60%), only about half (52%) are of the opinion that everyone in their area has equal access to basic services such as water and sanitation. Conversely, only a third of respondents believe that for people like themselves get access to basic services is dependent on whether they support the
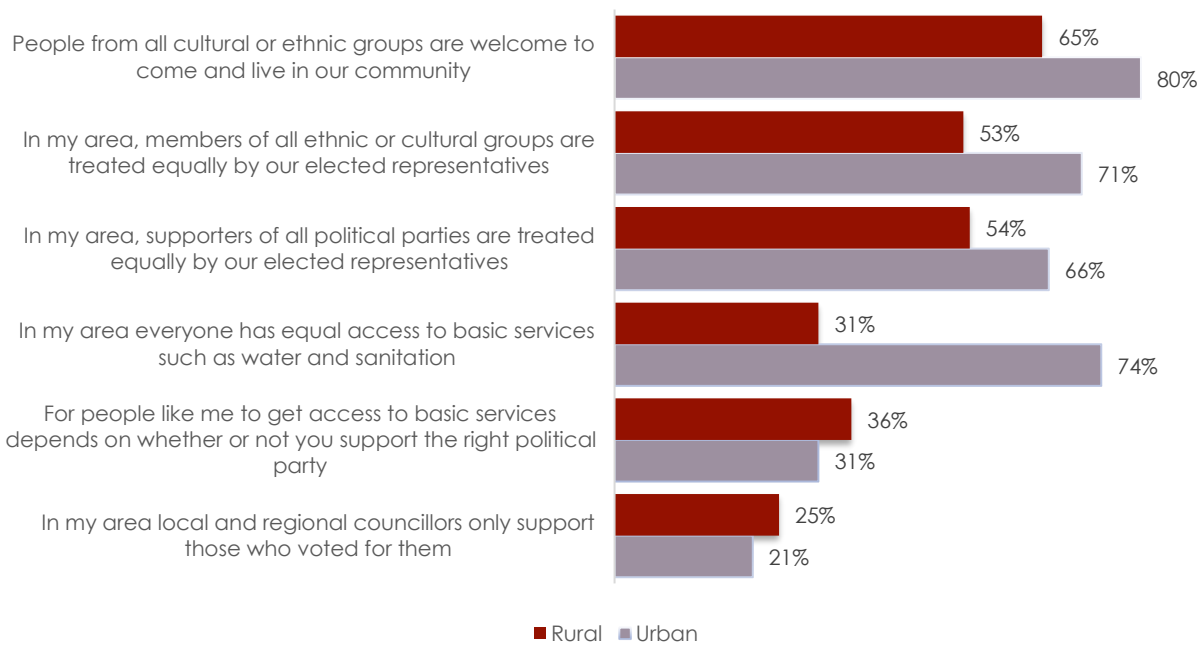
right political party and 23% believe that local and regional councilors only support those who vote for them.

Figure 70: Equality

	Strongly disagree/Disagree somewhat	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree somewhat/Strongly agree
People from all cultural or ethnic groups are welcome to come and live in our community	15%	10%	72%
In my area, members of all ethnic or cultural groups are treated equally by our elected representatives	25%	9%	62%
In my area, supporters of all political parties are treated equally by our elected representatives	25%	10%	60%
In my area everyone has equal access to basic services such as water and sanitation	37%	10%	52%
For people like me to get access to basic services depends on whether or not you support the right political party	59%	6%	33%
In my area local and regional councillors only support those who voted for them	62%	9%	23%

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

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

People from all cultural or ethnic groups are welcome to come and live in our community
- Rural: 65%
- Urban: 80%

In my area, members of all ethnic or cultural groups are treated equally by our elected representatives
- Rural: 53%
- Urban: 71%

In my area, supporters of all political parties are treated equally by our elected representatives
- Rural: 54%
- Urban: 66%

In my area everyone has equal access to basic services such as water and sanitation
- Rural: 31%
- Urban: 74%

For people like me to get access to basic services depends on whether or not you support the right political party
- Rural: 36%
- Urban: 31%

In my area local and regional councillors only support those who voted for them
- Rural: 25%
- Urban: 21%

■ Rural   ■ Urban

6.14   PARTY IDENTITY AND PREFERENCE

Figure 72 hereafter shows that two thirds of rural respondent feel 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

No
- Urban: 44%
- Rural: 33%
- Total: 38%

Yes
- Urban: 52%
- Rural: 66%
- Total: 59%

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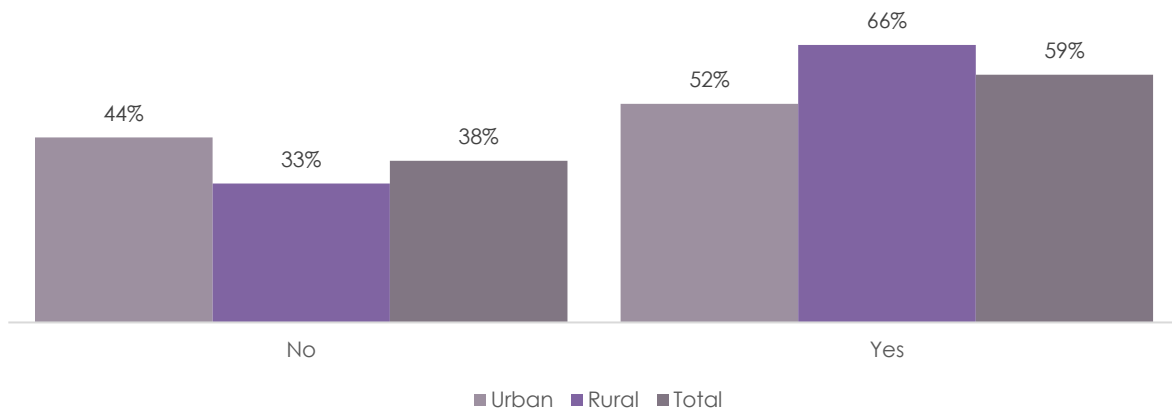
Respondents were asked: *Do you usually think of yourself as feeling close to any particular political party?* (n=2016)

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 hereafter.

Figure 73: Voting
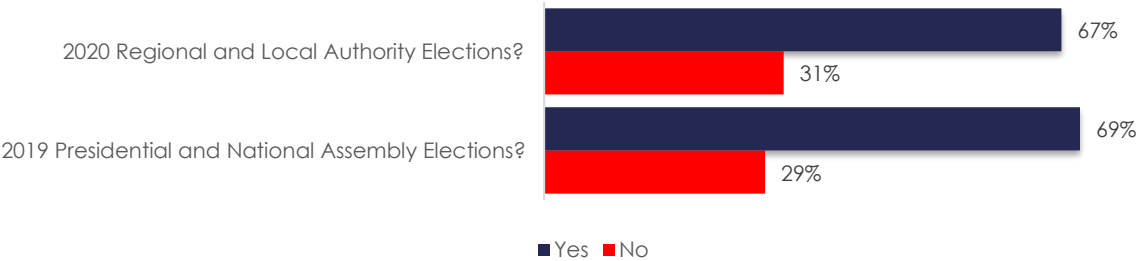
Respondents were asked: *Did you vote in:* (n=2016)

Voting is higher in rural areas, where rural respondents who indicated that they voted in the 2020 Regional and Local Authority elections and in the 2019 Presidential and National Assembly election were 74% respective, 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
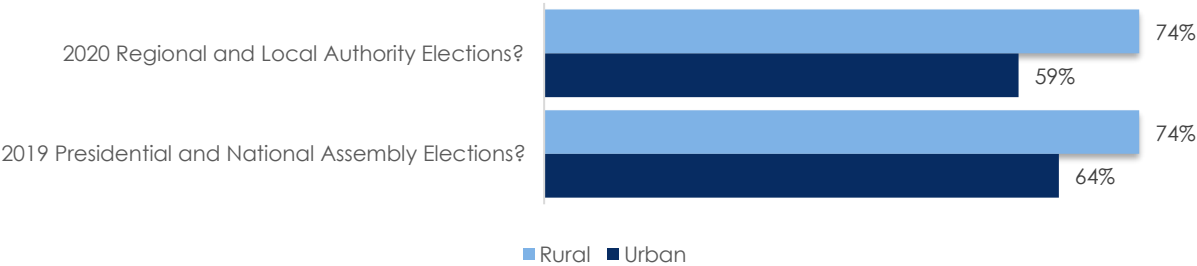
Respondents were asked: *Did you vote in:* (n=2016)

6.15   DEMOCRACY

Figure 75 shows respondents' support for democracy. Only 55% of respondents indicated that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government (urban 61%, rural 49%), while 26% of respondents cited that it does not matter what kind of government they have. Almost one-in five (18%) said that a non-democratic government can be preferable, with 24% in rural locations 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)
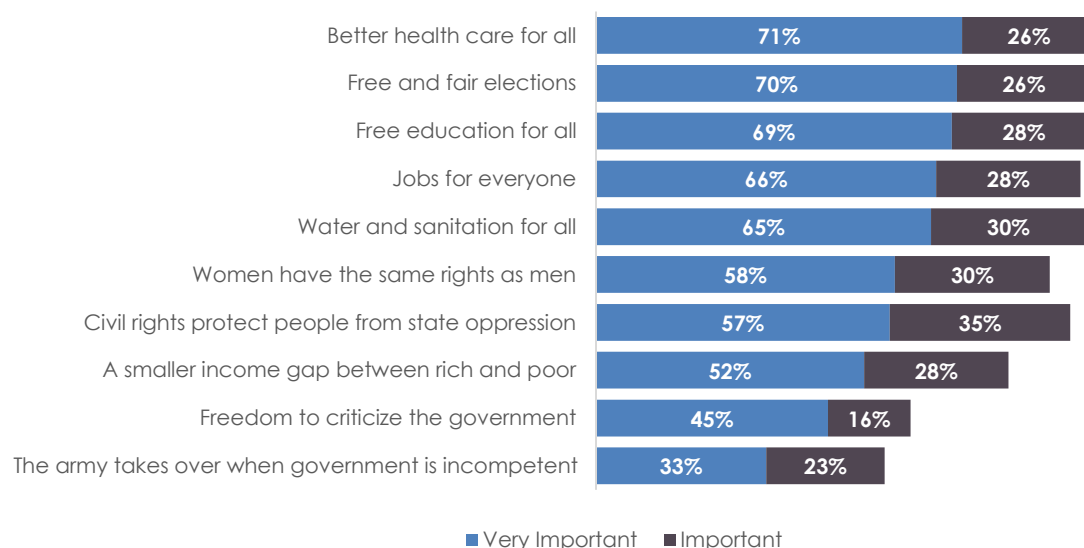
Figure 76: Support for democracy by urban/rural
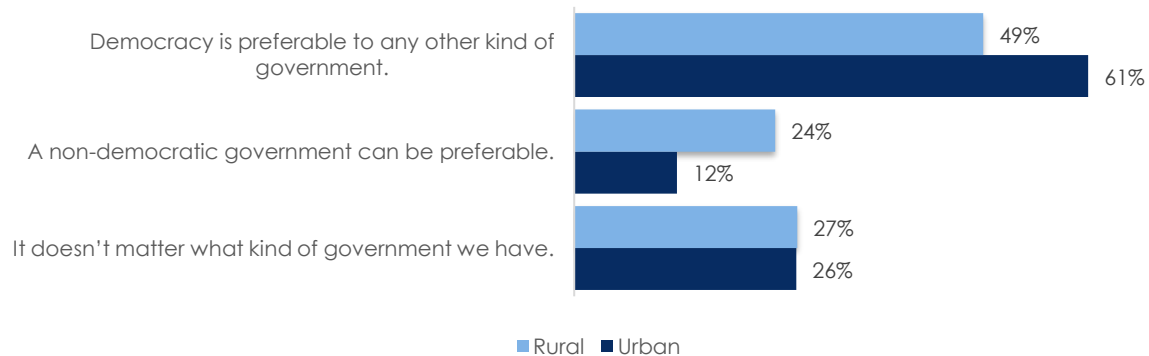
Respondents were asked: *Which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion?* (n=2016)

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 criticize the government (61%) and the army takes over when government is incompetent (56%) are important to respondents, but to a lesser extent.

Figure 77: Important elements for democracy

Element	Very Important	Important
Better health care for all	71%	26%
Free and fair elections	70%	26%
Free education for all	69%	28%
Jobs for everyone	66%	28%
Water and sanitation for all	65%	30%
Women have the same rights as men	58%	30%
Civil rights protect people from state oppression	57%	35%
A smaller income gap between rich and poor	52%	28%
Freedom to criticize the government	45%	16%
The army takes over when government is incompetent	33%	23%

■ Very Important ■ Important

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 is a democracy, with minor problems, while just over third (36%) said that Namibia is a democracy, with major problems. Only 3% of respondents said that Namibia is not a democracy at all, as can be seen in Figure 78 hereafter.

Figure 78: Quality of democracy

A full democracy	17%
A democracy, but with minor problems	44%
A democracy, with major problems	36%
Not a democracy	3%
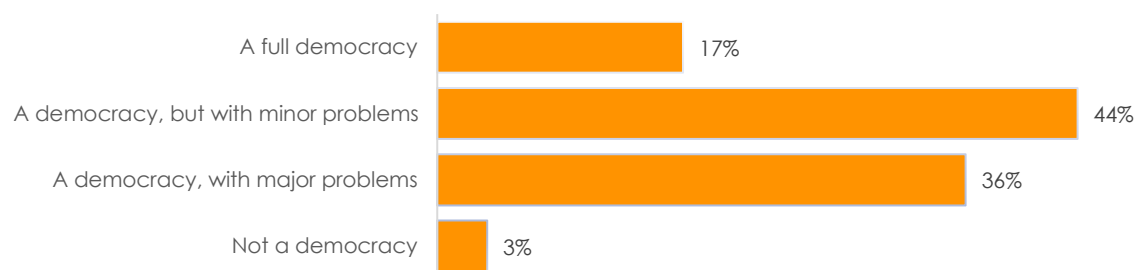
Respondents were asked: *In your opinion how much of a democracy is Namibia today?* (n=2016)

While responses for a democracy with minor and major problems were fairly evenly distributed across urban and rural locations, around one-in-five (21%) of rural respondents were of the opinion

that Namibia is a full democracy. Only 12% of their urban counterparts were of the same view, as can be seen in Figure 79 below.

Figure 79: Quality of democracy by urban/rural
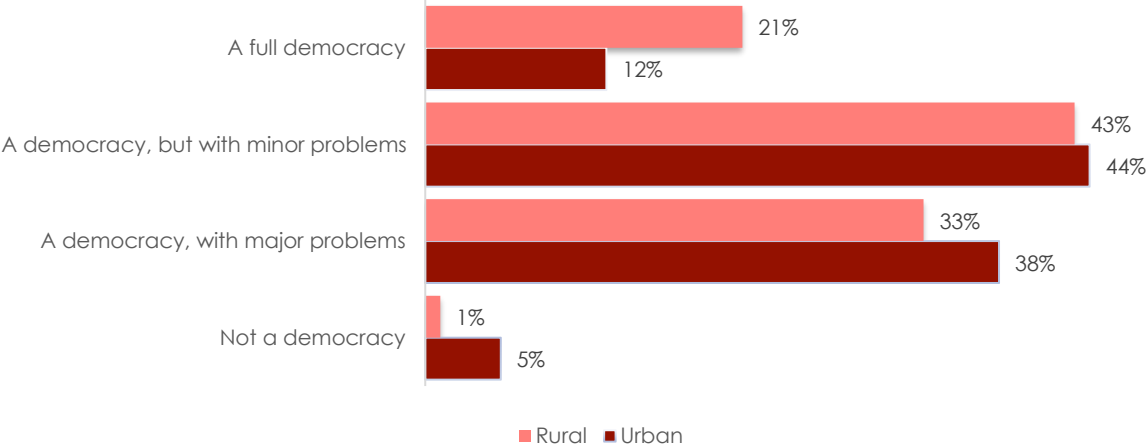
Respondents were asked: *In your opinion how much of a democracy is Namibia today?* (n=2016)

Half of respondents in the sample are satisfied with the way democracy works in Namibia, with 15% being "very satisfied" and 35%, "fairy satisfied". Another third (32%) were "not very satisfied at all" and 17%, "not at all satisfied (Figure 80).

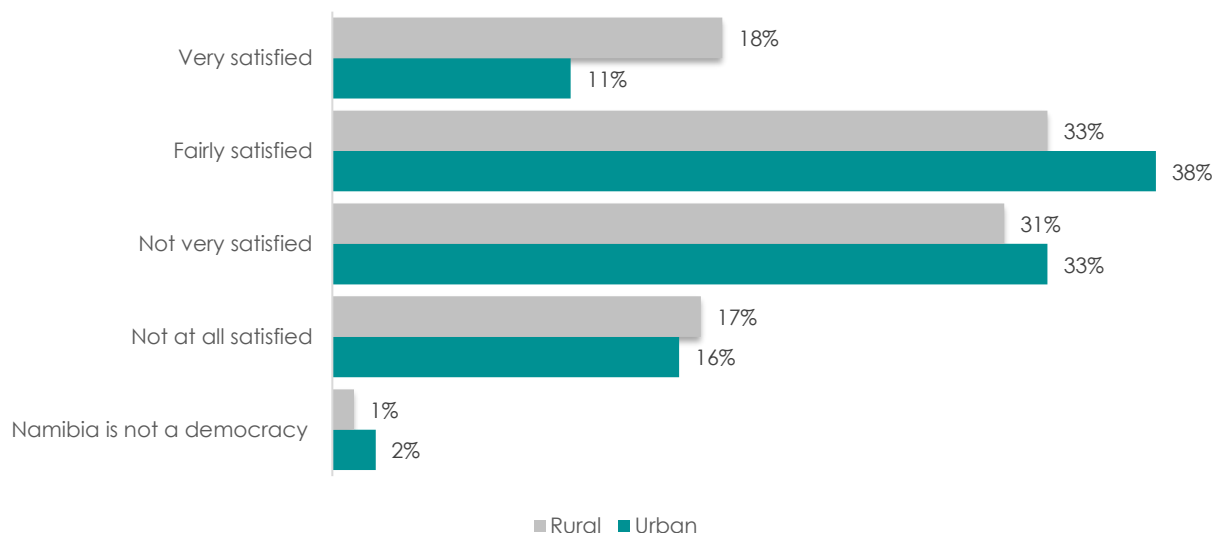**Figure 80: Satisfaction with democracy**
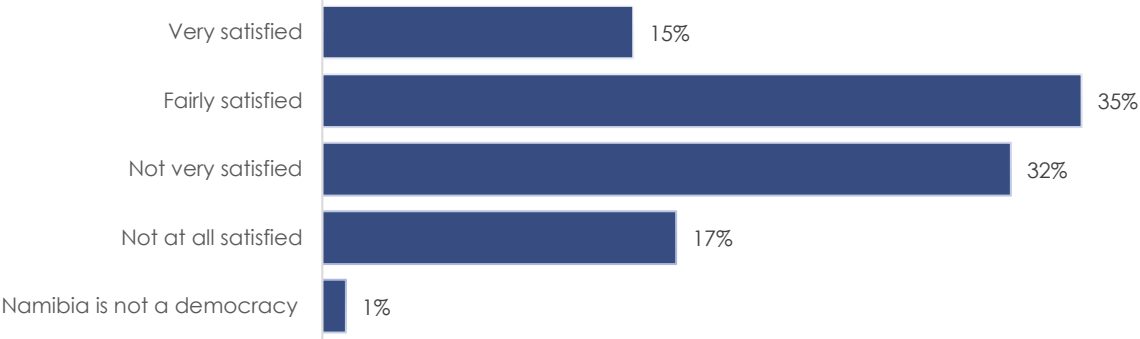
Respondents were asked: *Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Namibia? Are you:* (n=2016)

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 is similarly distributed among urban and rural respondents, the degree of their satisfaction and dissatisfaction is 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 watch television every day, 29% who use Social Media every day, 26% who use the Internet every day, and only 9% who read print newspapers every day.
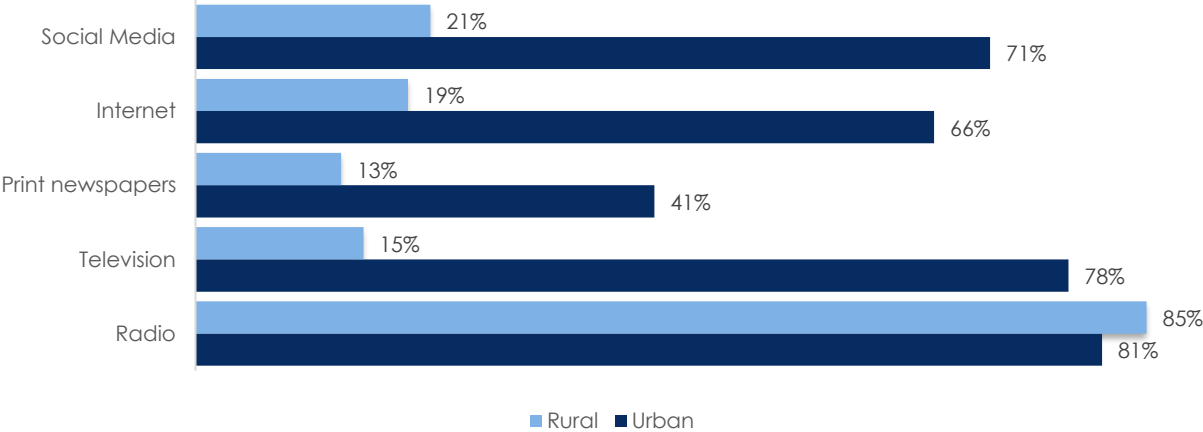
Figure 82: Media use for news and general information
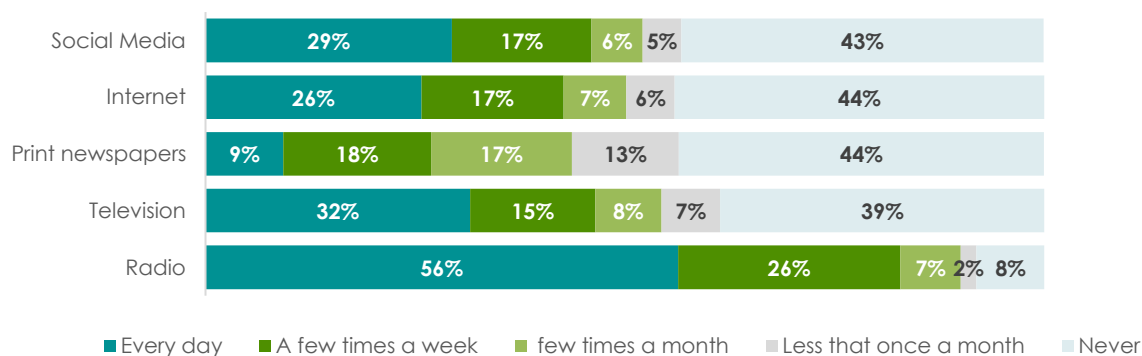
Respondents were asked: *How often do you get the news or general information from the following sources?* (n=2016)

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%) is the only medium that is accessed regularly by the majority of both urban and rural respondents for news and general information. While other media is accessed frequently by urban respondents as well, apart from print newspapers (41%), frequent access to these types of media diminish 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)