



CEPRASS-NED PROJECT OPINION POLL DESSIMINATION OF FINDINGS

Post-Election Opinion Poll Survey 2022: Key Takeaways

A. Assessment of Government Performance

1. Nearly an equal proportion of households agreed and disagreed that the new government has good plans to increase access to health care and improve overall health performance. Respondents in URR gave more favourable rating to the new government on health performance, while respondents in KM gave the highest unfavourable rating of the new government the health indicator.
2. Majority of respondents indicated that government's plan for education is good or excellent. However, only few of the respondents reported that the current education system prepares people for the job market, and this view is strongest in urban areas of the country (WCR, KM, and BCC).
3. A significant majority (85%) of the respondents, across all regions, believe that the government has not done enough to stabilise prices. Moreover, 67% believe that the performance of the economy is not satisfactory. Respondents in Banjul are more dissatisfied with the new government performance in economy than in other regions.
4. Most respondents (54%) disagreed and strongly disagreed that the new government is interested in helping farmers, which is strongest in the farming communities of LRR and NBR. Furthermore, 53% of respondents believe that government's handling of groundnut sales is not satisfactory.
5. Domestic crime is increasing and increasing rapidly according to 76% of the respondents, which is highest in KM, CRR, and BCC. Dissatisfaction with the ECOMIG forces is greatest in WCR and LRR. Nationally, 55% of respondents are not happy with their presence against 29% that are satisfied and very satisfied with ECOMIG forces stay in the country. In the same vein, more respondents believe that the new government is now not interested in the security sector reform.
6. Majority of respondents hold the view that government is not interested in subventing or strengthening local government structures.
7. A substantial majority of respondents in the poll (81%) disapprove of the government decision to grant fishing license to EU and China, while half of the respondent believe that the Gambia-Senagalo relationship is exploitative of The Gambia.
8. Trust of the judiciary remain high as 60% of respondents reported that the system can be trusted. Furthermore, majority of the respondents believe that the supreme court's ruling on election allegation was satisfactory and very satisfactory.
9. Considerable proportion of respondents included in this poll (47%) hold the view that government is not committed to women leadership while 35% hold a different view to the majority.
10. Overall government performance on youth development is rated as poor and very poor by majority of the respondents.



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B. Parliamentary Elections

1. While the likelihood of voting in the upcoming NA election is high, the poll results show that it will not be as high as in the presidential election. Hence voter apathy in the NA election is likely to still remain.
2. Majority of the respondents included in the poll still trust the ability of the IEC to organize free and fair elections. Most respondents (about 63%) were satisfied with IEC handling of the NA election nomination process. Furthermore, there is high agreement among respondents that all candidates were treated fairly by the IEC during the nomination process.
3. Most respondents understanding of the role of NAMs is passing bills and bringing development projects to their constituencies, despite the latter not a constitutional mandate of NAM.
4. Widening democracy and increased awareness are the leading reasons for more vying for NA elections according to majority of respondents.
5. Most respondents believe that more independent candidates are vying for NA elections because they have a different agenda (53%) and because of their egocentric nature (45%).
6. Most respondents view anticorruption legislature (78%) and constitutional amendments (64%) as the most critical issues that the sixth legislature should address.
7. While the performance of the fifth legislature was rated as good by majority of the respondents (45%), a substantial proportion of respondents (about 37%) reported that their performance was either poor or very poor.
8. Intention to vote for candidates in the NA election was analysed under three scenarios. In all the scenarios an NPP candidate leads on the intention to vote in majority of the constituencies followed by UDP and NRP. The other parties that have a candidate leading the intention to vote in at least a constituency are APRC, PDOIS, and PPP.
9. However, in most of the constituencies the proportion of respondents not disclosing their intention to vote (i.e., said is a secret) was very high. Hence, the results on the intention to vote must be interpreted with such caveat in mind.