

APPENDIX

[HTTP://WORLDHAPPINESS.REPORT/](http://worldhappiness.report/)

DEMOCRACY AND PROMISE OF PROSPERITY

Table A4.1. Trends in the demand and supply of democracy, 12 African countries, 1999-2015^a

		A. Mean Support for Democracy (percent of adult population)					
		(1999-2001)	(2002-2003)	(2005-2006)	(2008-2010)	(2011-2013)	(2014-2015)
1	Democracy is preferable	68.0	61.5	61.1	71.3	74.4	68.1
2	Reject all authoritarian options ^b	56.9	50.7	52.8	57.7	64.0	...
		B. Perceived supply of democracy (percent of adult population)					
		(1999-2001)	(2002-2003)	(2005-2006)	(2008-2010)	(2011-2013)	(2014-2015)
3	Satisfied with democracy	57.0	52.1	44.7	52.5	54.9	50.5
4	Perceive full or nearly full democracy ^c	55.2	49.3	47.5	58.7	59.4	52.8
		Democratic deficit (percentage point difference)					
		(1999-2001)	(2002-2003)	(2005-2006)	(2008-2010)	(2011-2013)	(2014-2015)
3-1	Democratic deficit	-11.0	-9.4	-16.4	-18.8	-19.5	-17.6

Source: Afrobarometer Rounds 1-6.

a. Each round of Afrobarometer included an increasing number of countries. We have decided to concentrate on the 12 countries that were common to all six rounds of the survey series in order to provide a truer reflection of change. The countries are: Botswana, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

b. The 'rejection of all authoritarian options' refers to the share that reported that they disapprove of one-party rule, military rule and one-man-rule.

c. The indicator 'perceive full or nearly full democracy' comprises the share that characterizes their country as either a full democracy or a democracy with minor problems.

Table A4.2. Happiness and democratic deficits in 34 African countries, 2013-15

Country	Democracy is preferable	Satisfaction with democracy	Democratic deficit	Cantril ladder
Algeria	45.6	45.4	0.2	6.35
Benin	78.2	39.9	38.3	3.48
Botswana	83.0	68.1	14.9	3.97
Burkina Faso	80.8	43.7	37.1	3.74
Burundi	86.0	65.8	20.2	2.90
Cameroon	67.2	36.6	30.6	4.52
Côte d'Ivoire	80.5	36.1	44.4	3.92
Egypt	53.1	56.1	-3.0	4.40
Gabon	67.9	14.8	53.1	4.13
Ghana	68.4	55.5	12.9	4.27
Guinea	81.7	40.9	40.8	3.61
Kenya	65.0	47.6	17.4	4.35
Lesotho	49.6	31.7	17.9	4.90a
Liberia	67.2	43.1	24.1	3.64
Madagascar	50.3	10.9	39.4	3.69
Malawi	70.9	48.7	22.2	4.16
Mali	74.7	49.6	25.1	4.08
Mauritius	82.3	65.7	16.6	5.65
Morocco	64.0	48.6	15.4	5.15
Mozambique	44.7	22.3	22.4	4.97a
Namibia	73.8	71.6	2.2	4.57
Niger	70.9	65.5	5.4	3.86
Nigeria	65.0	29.4	35.6	4.88
Senegal	85.0	64.3	20.7	4.22
Sierra Leone	58.8	29.1	29.7	4.64
South Africa	63.8	48.1	15.7	4.46
Sudan	43.8	32.9	10.9	4.14
Swaziland	45.2	27.6	17.6	4.87a
Tanzania	57.2	59.9	-2.7	3.67
Togo	73.2	25.6	47.6	3.30
Tunisia	65.9	57.7	8.2	5.05
Uganda	64.1	50.2	13.9	3.74
Zambia	74.2	59.6	14.6	4.79
Zimbabwe	72.8	33.8	39.0	4.19

Sources: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

a. In three instances (Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland), there was no available happiness data point in the 2013-2015 period, so we instead utilized the data for the 2009-2011 period instead.

Table A4.3. Changes in Satisfaction with democracy and happiness, 15 African countries, 2005-2015

	Country	Point change in satisfaction with democracy 2005-15	Point change in ladder of life score
1	Benin	-8.3	0.2
2	Botswana	9.0	-0.8
3	Ghana	-14.6	-0.6
4	Kenya	-5.2	0.0
5	Madagascar	-15.0	-0.3
6	Malawi	22.4	-0.2
7	Mali	-7.4	0.1
8	Namibia	3.0	-0.3
9	Nigeria	3.9	0.1
10	Senegal	11.1	-0.3
11	South Africa	-15.1	-0.7
12	Tanzania	22.8	-0.5
13	Uganda	-0.3	-0.4
14	Zambia	33.9	0.4
15	Zimbabwe	19.8	0.6

Sources: Afrobarometer Rounds 3 and 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

MATERIAL UNDERPINNINGS OF HAPPINESS

Table A4.4. Happiness and lived poverty in 34 African countries, 2013-15

Country	(1) Lived Poverty	(2) Gallup Cantril ladder (0-10)
Algeria	0.46	6.35
Benin	1.49	3.48
Botswana	1.03	3.97
Burkina Faso	1.50	3.74
Burundi	1.51	2.90
Cameroon	1.46	4.52
Côte d'Ivoire	1.43	3.92
Egypt	0.49	4.40
Gabon	1.87	4.13
Ghana	0.65	4.27
Guinea	1.58	3.61
Kenya	1.19	4.35
Lesotho	1.44	4.90 a
Liberia	1.72	3.64
Madagascar	1.55	3.69
Malawi	1.45	4.16
Mali	1.06	4.08
Mauritius	0.10	5.65
Morocco	0.68a	5.15
Mozambique	1.42	5.00 a
Namibia	0.68	4.57
Niger	1.53	3.86
Nigeria	0.92	4.88
Senegal	1.52	4.22
Sierra Leone	1.19	4.64
South Africa	0.65	4.46
Sudan	1.12	4.14
Swaziland	0.96	4.90 a
Tanzania	1.08	3.67
Togo	1.84	3.30
Tunisia	0.61	5.05
Uganda	1.13	3.74
Zambia	1.14	4.79
Zimbabwe	1.36	4.19

Sources: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

a. In three instances (Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland), there was no available happiness data point in the 2013-2015 period, so we instead utilized the data for the 2009-2011 period instead. In the case of Morocco, there was no lived poverty data for the 2014-2015 period, so we relied on Afrobarometer round 5 data for 2011-2013 in this case.

Table A4.5. Changes in happiness and lived poverty, 15 African countries, 2005-2015

	Country	Point change in lived poverty score 2005-15	Point change in ladder of life score 2005-2015
1	Benin	0.07	0.15
2	Botswana	0.11	-0.77
3	Ghana	-0.30	-0.61
4	Kenya	-0.27	-0.05
5	Madagascar	0.33	-0.29
6	Malawi	-0.21	-0.21
7	Mali	-0.14	0.06
8	Namibia	-0.37	-0.31
9	Nigeria	-0.33	0.08
10	Senegal	-0.05	-0.33
11	South Africa	-0.16	-0.69
12	Tanzania	-0.25	-0.45
13	Uganda	-0.44	-0.35
14	Zambia	-0.30	0.38
15	Zimbabwe	-0.61	0.64

Sources: Afrobarometer Rounds 3 and 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

Table A4.6. Satisfaction with state provided infrastructural services and happiness in 34 African countries, 2013-15

	Percentage reporting that their government is doing very or fairly well in handling the following:					Mean infrastructure score	Gallup Cantril ladder
	Maintaining roads and bridges	Providing reliable electric supply	Providing water and sanitation services	Improving basic health services			
Algeria	46	56	57	48	52	6.35	
Benin	27	21	40	55	36	3.48	
Botswana	53	60	60	73	62	3.97	
Burkina Faso	30	17	23	41	28	3.74	
Burundi	59	27	49	68	51	2.90	
Cameroon	39	40	37	57	43	4.52	
Cape Verde	61	39	54	52	52	...	
Côte d'Ivoire	69	56	41	55	55	3.92	
Egypt	54	50	51	40	49	4.40	
Gabon	35	26	22	39	31	4.13	
Ghana	29	23	31	36	30	4.27	
Guinea	35	18	27	44	31	3.61	
Kenya	59	61	43	66	57	4.35	
Lesotho	33	28	32	49	35	4.90	
Liberia	46	37	30	52	41	3.64	
Madagascar	19	7	23	31	20	3.69	
Malawi	48	44	49	50	48	4.16	
Mali	38	29	42	52	40	4.08	
Mauritius	81	91	82	76	82	5.65	
Morocco	41	65	49	32	47	5.15	
Mozambique	48	43	43	52	47	4.97	
Namibia	68	56	63	73	65	4.57	
Niger	53	38	47	64	50	3.86	
Nigeria	40	31	35	48	38	4.88	
Sao Tome and Principe	51	65	63	69	62	...	
Senegal	45	30	38	39	38	4.22	
Sierra Leone	39	18	17	50	31	4.64	
South Africa	50	45	52	56	51	4.46	
Swaziland	49	58	50	76	58	4.14	
Tanzania	52	42	43	49	46	4.87	
Togo	58	40	36	48	45	3.67	
Tunisia	30	61	42	33	41	3.30	
Uganda	55	40	51	57	51	5.05	
Zambia	63	43	39	53	50	3.74	
Zimbabwe	26	19	30	46	30	4.79	

Sources: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

AFRICA'S BIG MEN, AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES

Table A4.7. Political trust, perceived corruption and support for authoritarian rule in 36 African countries, 2014-15 (%)

	Reject one-man rule	Support one-man rule	Agree that Constitution should limit president to maximum of two terms	Trust President somewhat / a lot	Trust Ruling Party somewhat / a lot	All / most of government officials corrupt	All / most of those in Office of President corrupt	Corruption increased a lot / somewhat in last year	Government doing very / fairly well in fighting corruption	Gallup Cantril ladder
Algeria	57	14	65	47	32	39	31	51	24	6.35
Benin	91	6	93	47	39	54	51	74	19	3.48
Botswana	88	8	60	67	59	29	20	51	54	3.97
Burkina Faso	85	9	91	68	...	33	27	28	45	3.74
Burundi	90	8	62	81	72	21	16	61	29	2.90
Cameroon	83	9	74	67	39	45	34	44	37	4.52
Cape Verde	84	8	72	57	39	15	13	49	23	...
Côte d'Ivoire	91	7	85	54	35	29	24	32	44	3.92
Egypt	49	10	61	82	...	27	...	28	33	4.40
Gabon	89	10	92	39	20	61	63	52	14	4.13
Ghana	88	8	75	40	36	53	48	75	25	4.27
Guinea	77	16	85	59	49	32	32	38	33	3.61
Kenya	90	6	84	72	61	46	27	64	27	4.35
Lesotho	81	12	54	50	43	28	17	57	47	4.90
Liberia	81	14	84	30	26	70	63	72	18	3.64
Madagascar	77	11	69	52	30	35	28	73	10	3.69
Malawi	84	12	78	29	34	35	43	72	28	4.16
Mali	86	11	85	70	59	43	35	31	43	4.08
Mauritius	93	3	67	54	48	16	16	69	25	5.65
Morocco	77	7	62	43	37	35	20	26	30	5.15
Mozambique	35	30	50	61	51	33	18	48	36	4.97
Namibia	84	10	78	80	71	37	17	63	34	4.57
Niger	82	12	83	82	72	23	22	44	46	3.86
Nigeria	78	9	76	32	29	63	55	76	22	4.88
Sao Tome & Principe	68	14	63	30	42	19	18	40	40	...
Senegal	93	5	82	66	45	25	22	34	47	4.22
Sierra Leone	88	4	87	52	42	55	48	70	19	4.64
South Africa	80	11	79	34	43	49	46	83	20	4.46
Sudan	60	24	65	54	35	43	33	61	...	...
Swaziland	...	...	78	58	...	45	29	66	48	4.14
Tanzania	89	5	86	80	71	25	14	67	37	4.87
Togo	87	9	85	53	35	39	37	39	31	3.67
Tunisia	79	18	86	56	49	31	18	64	31	3.30
Uganda	87	9	67	79	71	48	29	69	26	5.05
Zambia	87	7	79	55	46	33	27	55	33	3.74
Zimbabwe	80	10	68	63	55	41	30	68	17	4.79
TOTAL	80	11	75	56	47	39	31	58	30	...
Low	35	3	50	29	20	15	13	26	10	2.90
High	93	30	93	82	72	70	63	83	54	6.35
Diff high to low	59	27	43	53	52	55	51	57	44	3.45

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6 database and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

Table A4.8. Changes in happiness and corruption perceptions, 15 African countries, 2005-2015

Country	(2) Point change in perceived corruption in the Office of the President 2005-15	(3) Point change in perceived government performance in fighting corruption 2005-15	(4) Point change in ladder of life score
1 Benin	8	6	0.15
2 Botswana	5	-10	-0.77
3 Ghana	31	-31	-0.61
4 Kenya	1	-13	-0.05
5 Madagascar	17	-53	-0.29
6 Malawi	24	-26	-0.21
7 Mali	10	4	0.06
8 Namibia	-5	-16	-0.31
9 Nigeria	0	-14	0.08
10 Senegal	3	8	-0.33
11 South Africa	25	-25	-0.69
12 Tanzania	9	-25	-0.45
13 Uganda	4	-17	-0.35
14 Zambia	-4	-4	0.38
15 Zimbabwe	-12	0	0.64

Sources: Afrobarometer Rounds 3 and 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

THE DISCONNECT: AFRICA'S 'YOUTH BULGE' AND AGEING LEADERS

Table A4.9. Trends in mobile cellular telephone subscriptions and individual Internet usage per 100 inhabitants in Africa, 2005-16

Year	Africa: Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	World: Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	Africa: Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants)	World: Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants)
2005	12.4	2.4	33.9	15.8
2006	17.8	3.3	41.7	17.6
2007	23.5	3.9	50.6	20.6
2008	32.2	5.9	59.7	23.1
2009	38.0	7.3	68.0	25.6
2010	45.4	9.6	76.6	29.2
2011	52.3	11.9	83.8	31.7
2012	58.9	14.0	88.1	34.8
2013	65.6	16.7	93.1	37.2
2014	71.0	19.6	96.8	40.5
2015	76.2	22.5	98.6	43.8
2016	80.8	25.1	99.7	47.1

Sources: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.

Table A4.9b. Top and bottom ranked African countries in terms of mobile cellular telephone and Internet penetration per 100 inhabitants in Africa, 2000-15

Top & bottom 10 in 2015: Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)					Top & bottom 10 in 2015: Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants)				
Country	2000	2005	2010	2015	Country	2000	2005	2010	2015
Top 10									
1. Botswana	13	30	120	169	1. Seychelles	7	25	41	58
2. Gabon	10	53	103	169	2. Morocco	1	15	52	57
3. South Africa	19	70	98	159	3. South Africa	5	7	24	52
4. Seychelles	33	68	129	158	4. Mauritius	7	15	28	50
5. Libya	1	36	180	157	5. Tunisia	3	10	37	49
6. Mauritius	15	54	97	141	6. Nigeria	0	4	24	47
7. Mali	0	6	53	140	7. Kenya	0	3	14	46
8. Gambia	0	17	88	131	8. Cape Verde	2	6	30	43
9. Tunisia	1	57	105	130	9. Algeria	0	6	13	38
10. Ghana	1	13	72	130	10. Egypt	1	13	22	36
Bottom 10									
1. Botswana	13	30	120	169	1. Seychelles	7	25	41	58
2. Gabon	10	53	103	169	2. Morocco	1	15	52	57
3. South Africa	19	70	98	159	3. South Africa	5	7	24	52
4. Seychelles	33	68	129	158	4. Mauritius	7	15	28	50
5. Libya	1	36	180	157	5. Tunisia	3	10	37	49
6. Mauritius	15	54	97	141	6. Nigeria	0	4	24	47
7. Mali	0	6	53	140	7. Kenya	0	3	14	46
8. Gambia	0	17	88	131	8. Cape Verde	2	6	30	43
9. Tunisia	1	57	105	130	9. Algeria	0	6	13	38
10. Ghana	1	13	72	130	10. Egypt	1	13	22	36

Sources: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.

Table A4.10a. The most important problem facing African countries, 2013-15 (%)^a

Most important problems 36 countries 2014/2015	
Unemployment	38%
Health	32%
Education	24%
Infrastructure/transport	22%
Poverty/destitution	20%
Water supply	20%
Farming/agriculture	16%
Crime and security	14%
Food shortage/famine	14%
Other economic issues	14%
Management of the economy	13%
Electricity	13%
Corruption	12%
Housing	6%
Democracy/pol. rights	5%
Pol. violence/war/terrorism	5%

Table A10a. The most important problem facing African countries, 2013-15 (%)^a

Table A4.10b. Percentage mentioning unemployment as the most important problem facing the country that the government should address, by location and gender, 2013-15 (%)

	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
Algeria	29	33	32	29	30
Benin	20	7	15	11	13
Botswana	44	32	38	36	37
Burkina Faso	14	4	7	6	6
Burundi	11	6	9	5	7
Cameroon	26	23	21	28	25
Cape Verde	73	70	74	70	72
Cote d'Ivoire	28	12	21	20	20
Egypt	38	30	32	36	34
Gabon	17	14	19	13	16
Ghana	18	16	17	17	17
Guinea	22	6	10	12	11
Kenya	18	9	15	10	13
Lesotho	39	31	37	31	34
Liberia	29	21	26	23	25
Madagascar	21	10	11	13	12
Mali	19	3	7	6	7
Mauritius	30	36	35	33	34
Morocco	31	30	33	29	31
Mozambique	36	23	30	25	28
Namibia	42	40	38	44	41
Niger	10	2	4	3	4
Nigeria	30	30	30	31	30
Sao Tome & Principe	37	34	37	36	36
Senegal	19	12	14	15	15
Sierra Leone	12	7	10	8	9
South Africa	42	51	45	46	45
Sudan	22	22	24	20	22
Swaziland	34	29	32	29	31
Tanzania	7	2	5	3	4
Togo	26	14	21	17	19
Tunisia	29	25	28	27	28
Uganda	17	7	10	8	9
Zambia	24	10	17	15	16
Zimbabwe	43	26	36	29	32
Total	...	...	...	...	38

Source: Afrobarometer Round 6 database, online analysis.

a. Respondents were asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? Respondents were allowed to provide up to three responses. The figures in the table show the percentage of respondents within a particular group who mentioned each problem among their top three challenges.

DEMOGRAPHY AND HAPPINESS

Table A4.II. Demography and happiness in 34 African countries, 2013-15

Country	Fertility rate 2013	Share of population under 15 years 2014 (%)	Share of population that is urban 2015 (%)	Gallup Cantril ladder ^a
Algeria	2.8	28	70	6.35
Benin	4.8	42	44	3.48
Botswana	2.6	33	57	3.97
Burkina Faso	5.6	45	29	3.74
Burundi	6.0	45	12	2.90
Cameroon	4.8	43	54	4.52
Côte d'Ivoire	4.9	41	53	3.92
Egypt	2.8	31	43	4.40
Gabon	4.1	38	87	4.13
Ghana	3.9	38	53	4.27
Guinea	4.9	42	37	3.61
Kenya	4.4	42	25	4.35
Lesotho	3.0	36	27	4.90
Liberia	4.8	43	49	3.64
Madagascar	4.5	42	34	3.69
Malawi	5.4	45	16	4.16
Mali	6.8	47	39	4.08
Mauritius	1.4	19	40	5.65
Morocco	2.7	28	60	5.15
Mozambique	5.2	45	32	4.97
Namibia	3.1	35	46	4.57
Niger	7.6	50	18	3.86
Nigeria	6.0	44	47	4.88
Senegal	4.9	43	43	4.22
Sierra Leone	4.7	41	40	4.64
South Africa	2.4	29	64	4.46
Sudan	4.4	41	34	4.14
Swaziland	3.3	38	21	4.87
Tanzania	5.2	45	31	3.67
Togo	4.6	42	39	3.30
Tunisia	2.3	23	67	5.05
Uganda	5.9	48	16	3.74
Zambia	5.7	46	40	4.79
Zimbabwe	3.5	39	33	4.19

Sources: World Bank World Development Indicators database and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

a. In three instances (Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland), there was no available happiness data point in the 2013-2015 period, so we instead utilized the data for the 2009-2011 period instead.

OPTIMISM IN AFRICA

Table A4.12. Cantril present and future life evaluations in 37 African countries, 2015-16

Country	Ladder scores - present			Ladder scores - future			Differences between future and present ladder scores			
	15-24 years	25-45 years	46+ years	15-24 years	25-45 years	46+ years	15-24 years	25-45 years	46+ years	National
Benin	3.98	3.61	3.41	7.07	6.60	6.57	3.09	2.99	3.16	3.06
Botswana	4.57	3.71	3.28	7.07	5.95	4.45	2.50	2.24	1.17	2.11
Burkina Faso	4.09	4.32	4.34	6.57	6.53	6.00	2.47	2.21	1.66	2.21
Cameroon	5.22	5.25	4.81	8.16	7.81	6.74	2.94	2.56	1.94	2.57
Chad	4.43	4.47	4.49	6.77	6.18	5.92	2.34	1.72	1.43	1.88
Congo (Kinshasa)	4.06	4.04	3.61	7.17	7.18	5.70	3.11	3.14	2.08	2.93
Congo (Brazzaville)	5.16	4.99	4.64	7.83	7.70	6.98	2.68	2.71	2.34	2.61
Côte d'Ivoire	5.10	4.55	4.19	7.55	7.56	6.85	2.46	3.01	2.66	2.75
Egypt	5.21	4.41	4.31	6.54	5.63	5.65	1.33	1.22	1.34	1.29
Ethiopia	4.76	4.60	4.39	7.37	7.29	6.94	2.61	2.69	2.55	2.64
Gabon	5.15	4.79	4.15	7.57	6.95	6.36	2.43	2.16	2.21	2.26
Ghana	4.29	4.11	3.73	8.11	7.54	7.21	3.82	3.44	3.49	3.58
Guinea	3.64	3.65	3.77	6.51	6.05	6.27	2.87	2.40	2.50	2.57
Kenya	4.73	4.70	4.20	7.12	7.04	6.69	2.39	2.34	2.49	2.39
Liberia	3.58	3.08	2.92	6.46	5.72	5.82	2.88	2.65	2.91	2.78
Libya	5.89	5.75	5.93	7.30	7.14	7.35	1.41	1.39	1.42	1.40
Madagascar	3.86	3.64	3.48	6.23	5.88	5.49	2.37	2.24	2.01	2.22
Malawi	3.76	3.53	3.28	6.72	6.00	5.46	2.96	2.46	2.18	2.60
Mali	4.82	4.54	4.34	7.57	7.52	6.93	2.75	2.97	2.59	2.82
Mauritania	4.55	4.67	4.50	7.58	7.00	6.64	3.03	2.33	2.15	2.52
Mauritius	6.16	5.45	5.56	7.60	6.91	6.02	1.45	1.46	0.45	1.06
Morocco	5.74	5.01	5.12	7.25	6.16	6.06	1.51	1.15	0.94	1.24
Mozambique	5.11	4.70	4.54	6.52	6.42	5.84	1.41	1.72	1.30	1.52
Niger	3.75	3.69	3.86	7.76	7.83	7.00	4.02	4.14	3.15	3.89
Nigeria	5.15	5.32	5.57	8.03	8.46	8.06	2.88	3.14	2.49	2.93
Rwanda	3.60	3.57	3.47	5.51	5.35	4.87	1.90	1.79	1.40	1.74
Senegal	4.70	4.56	4.76	8.14	8.07	7.70	3.44	3.51	2.94	3.37
Sierra Leone	5.69	4.93	4.89	7.94	7.40	7.24	2.25	2.47	2.35	2.39
Somalia	5.74	5.32	4.87	7.84	7.51	7.22	2.10	2.19	2.35	2.19
South Africa	4.99	5.00	4.82	8.24	7.62	6.77	3.25	2.62	1.95	2.61
South Sudan	4.60	4.41	4.09	5.92	5.62	4.93	1.33	1.20	0.84	1.19
Tanzania	4.03	3.92	3.47	6.26	5.92	5.22	2.23	2.01	1.75	2.03
Togo	4.08	3.82	3.88	7.44	6.82	6.23	3.36	2.99	2.35	2.97
Tunisia	5.73	5.24	4.94	7.42	6.78	6.40	1.68	1.54	1.46	1.55
Uganda	4.71	4.15	3.88	6.97	6.37	6.04	2.26	2.21	2.16	2.21
Zambia	5.63	5.04	4.72	8.18	7.43	6.12	2.55	2.39	1.40	2.28
Zimbabwe	4.12	4.04	3.24	6.23	5.72	4.10	2.12	1.69	0.86	1.69
African average	4.71	4.45	4.26	7.20	6.80	6.27	2.49	2.35	2.01	2.32

Sources: Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data.

Note: Yellow shaded cells refer to 2016 data; all other results are for 2015.

AFRICAN RELIGIOSITY

Table A4.13. Importance of religion in life, 9 African and 21 other countries, 2013

Country	2002	2007	2013
African countries			
Angola	80	...	...
Egypt	...	62	82
Ethiopia	...	79	...
Ghana	84	82	89
Côte d'Ivoire	90	92	...
Kenya	85	82	87
Mali	90	87	...
Morocco	...	96 a	...
Nigeria	92	89	90
South Africa	87	77	69
Senegal	96	99	97
Tanzania	83	95	94
Tunisia	...	...	79
Uganda	85	82	86
Other countries			
Greece	...	...	35
Guatemala	80	...	...
Honduras	72	...	...
Hungary	...	15 a	...
India	83	69	70 a
Indonesia	...	96	94
Israel	...	27	25
Italy	27	25	30
Jordan	...	77	82
Kuwait	...	95	...
Lebanon	...	50	57
Lithuania	...	...	16 a
Malaysia	90	78	77
Mexico	...	46	45
Netherlands	...	16 a	...
Pakistan	91	94	98
Palestinian Territory	...	82	85
Peru	69	68	...
Philippines	88	...	86
Poland	...	38	24
Russia	14	16	18
South Korea	...	14	19
Slovakia	29	27	...
Spain	...	18	22 a
Sweden	...	8	...
Turkey	65	82	70
Ukraine	35	24	20 a
United States	59	56	54 a
Uzbekistan	35	...	...
Venezuela	61	37	42
Vietnam	24	...	...

Sources: Pew Global Attitudes & Trends Question Database.

a. The data are ranked from highest to lowest within each country cluster based on the percentage saying that religion is 'very important' in life. The 2007 values for Morocco and the Netherlands are based on 2005 data, while it is based on 2009 data for Hungary. The 2013 values are based on 2011 data in the cases of Lithuania, Sweden and Ukraine, and 2012 data in India and the United States.

Table A4.14. Happiness and the importance of religion in life, 9 African and 21 other countries, 2013-15

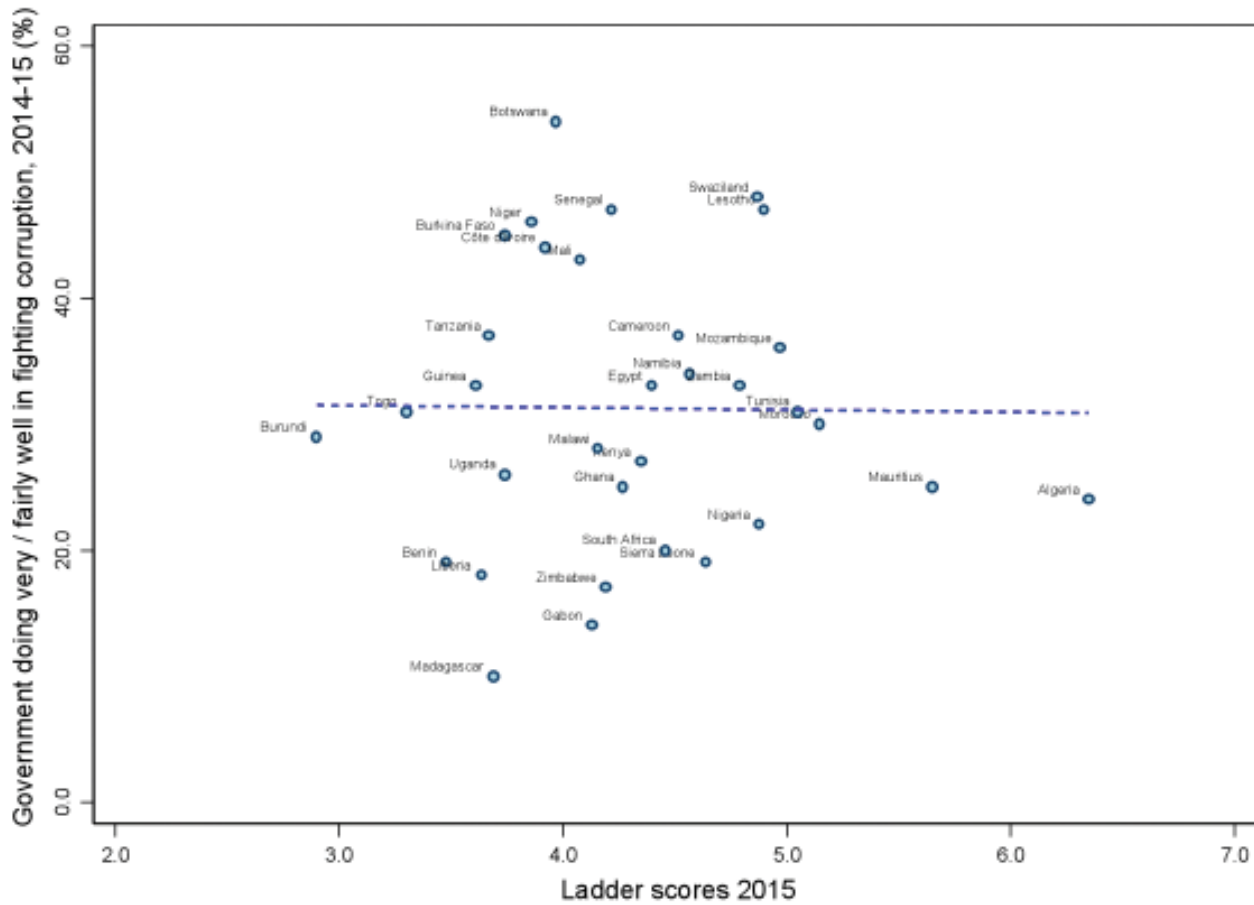
Country	Percentage stating that religion is 'very important' in life, 2013	Cantril ladder of life question,
African countries		
Egypt	82	4.36
Ghana	89	4.28
Kenya	87	4.36
Nigeria	90	4.88
Senegal	97	4.22
South Africa	69	4.46
Tanzania	94	3.67
Tunisia	79	5.05
Uganda	86	3.74
Other countries		
Greece	35	5.03
India	70 a	4.40
Indonesia	94	5.31
Israel	25	7.27
Italy	30	5.98
Jordan	82	5.30
Lebanon	57	5.13
Lithuania	16 a	5.81
Malaysia	77	6.01
Mexico	45	6.78
Pakistan	98	5.13
Palestinian Territories	85	4.75
Philippines	86	5.28
Poland	24	5.84
Russia	18	5.86
South Korea	19	5.84
Spain	22 a	6.36
Turkey	70	5.39
Ukraine	20 a	4.32
United States	54 a	7.10
Venezuela	42	6.08

Sources: Pew Global Attitudes & Trends Question Database.

a. The religiosity data are based on the percentage saying that religion is 'very important' in life. The 2007 values for Morocco and the Netherlands are based on 2005 data, while it is based on 2009 data for Hungary. The 2013 values are based on 2011 data in the cases of Lithuania, Sweden and Ukraine, and 2012 data in India and the United States.

SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES (excluded from body of chapter)

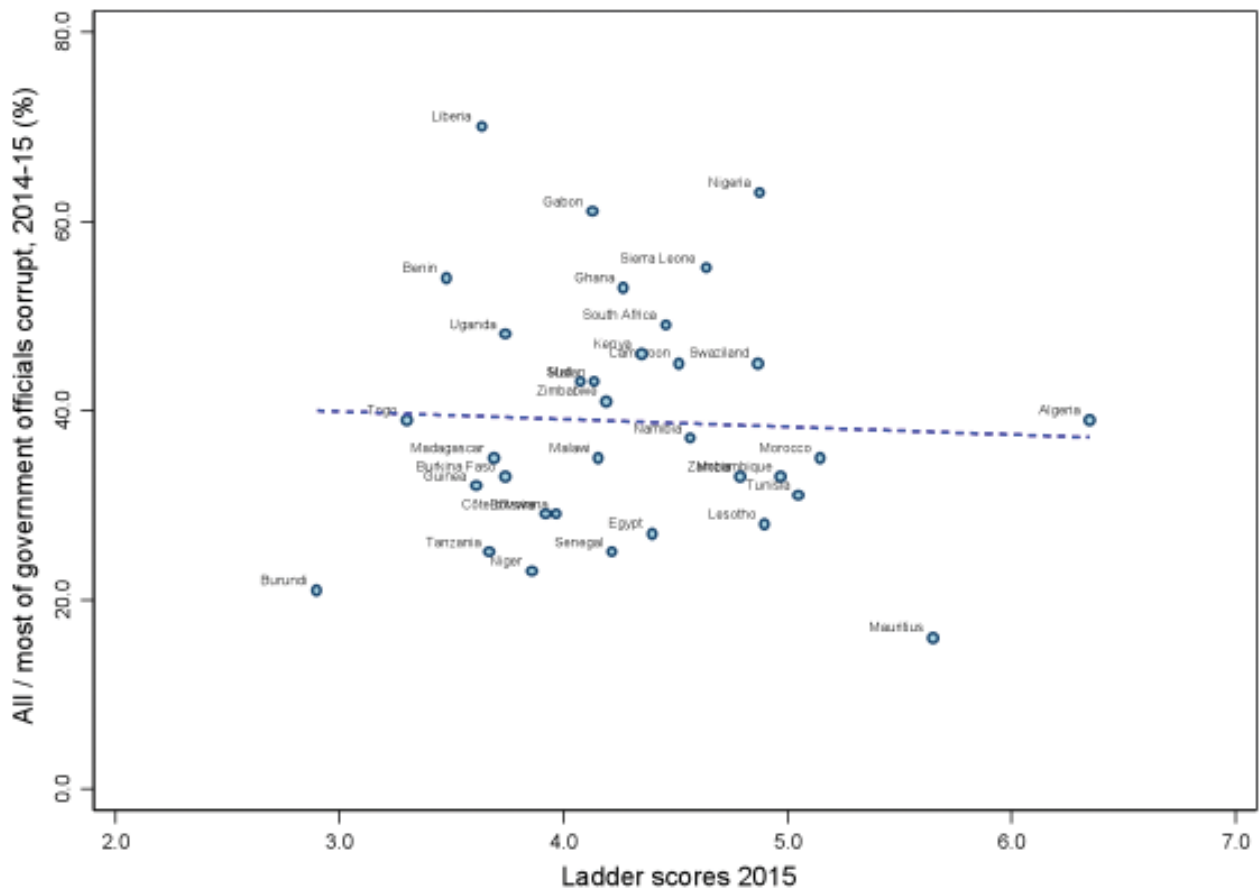
Figure A4.1: Perceived government performance in fighting corruption and happiness in 34 African countries, 2013-15^a



Sources: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data, Online Appendix, Table A4.7.

a. In three instances (Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland), there was no available happiness data point in the 2013-2015 period, so we instead utilized the data for the 2009-2011 period instead. The corruption measure is simply the percentage that state that the government is performing very or fairly well in fighting corruption in the country.

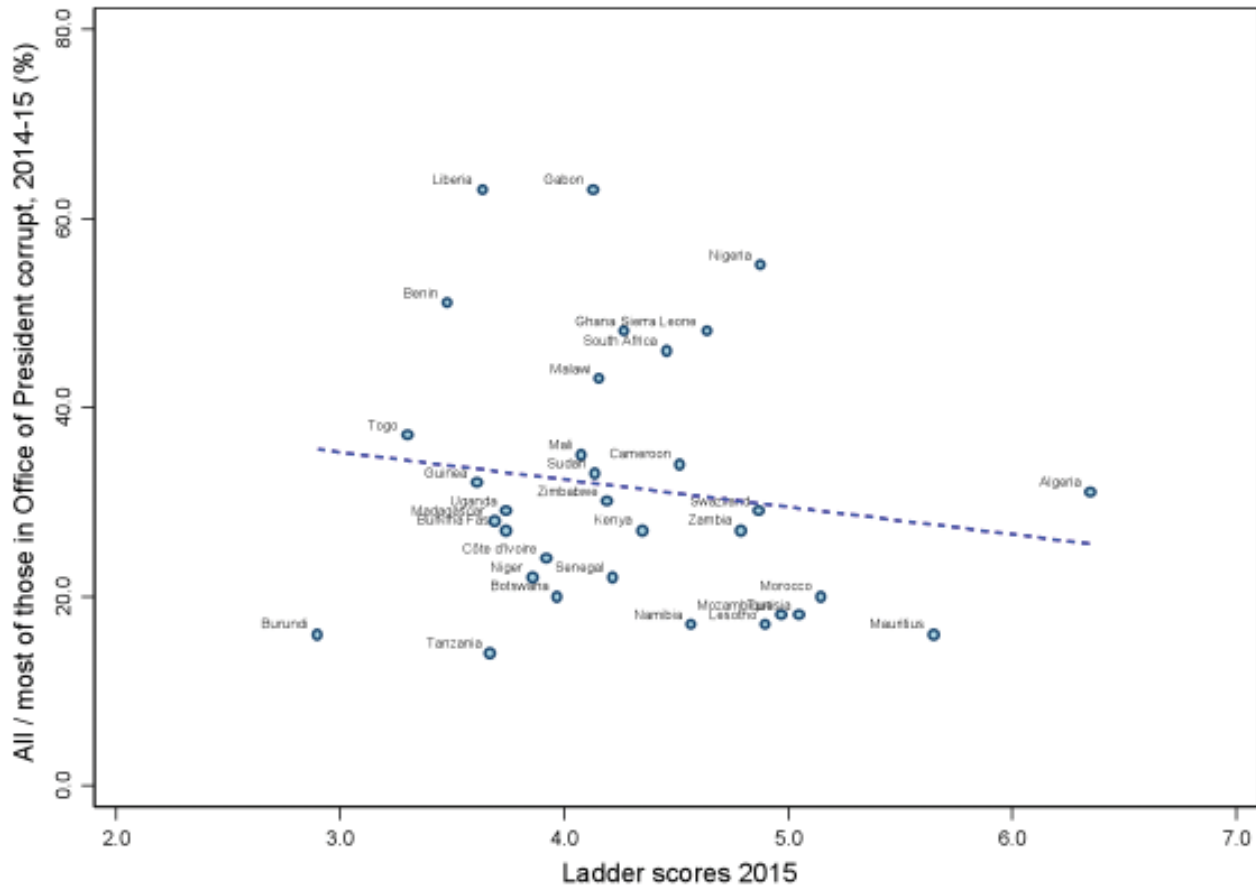
Figure A4.2: Perceived corruption among government officials and happiness in 34 African countries, 2013-15^a



Sources: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data, Online Appendix, Table A4.7.

a. In three instances (Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland), there was no available happiness data point in the 2013-2015 period, so we instead utilized the data for the 2009-2011 period instead. The corruption measure is simply the percentage that state that all or most government officials are corrupt.

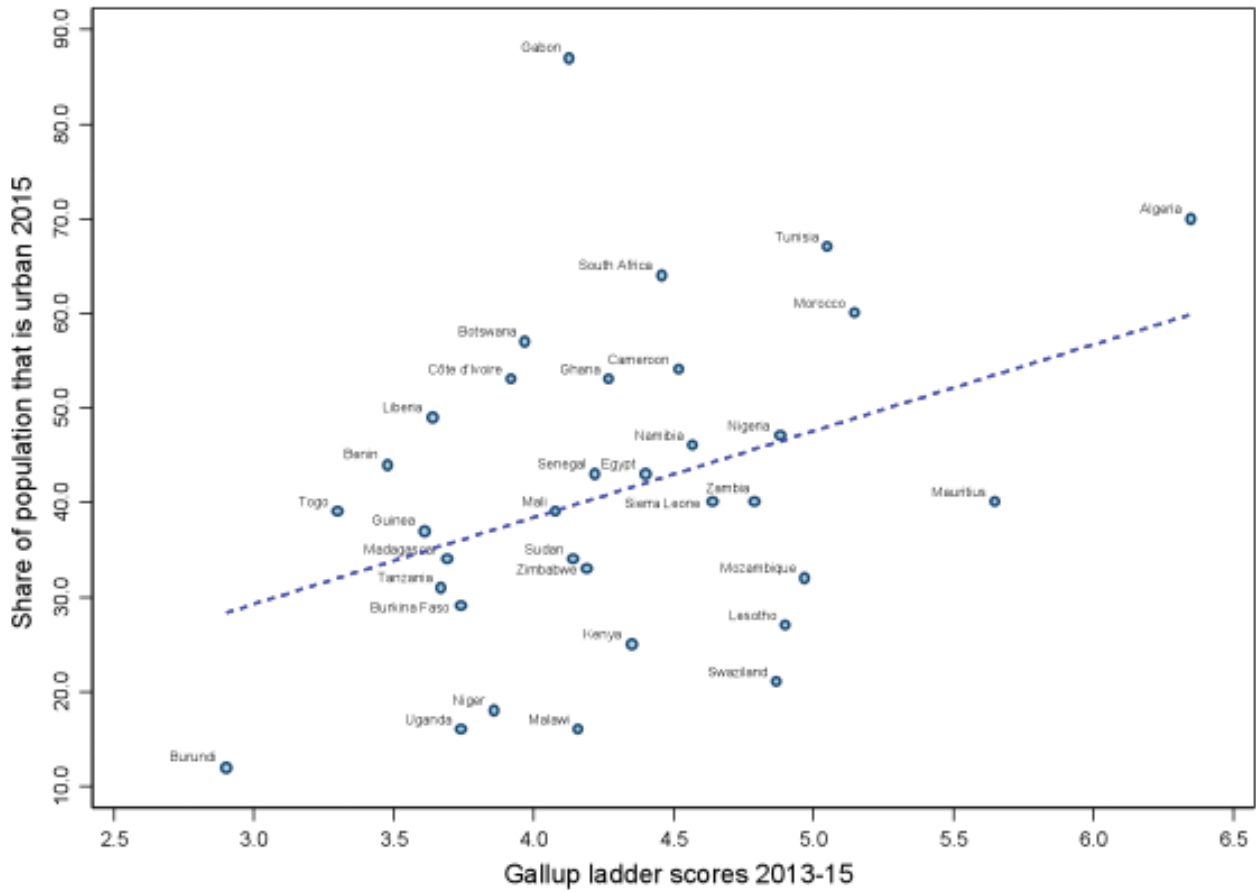
Figure A4.3: Perceived corruption in the Office of the President and happiness in 34 African countries, 2013-15^a



Sources: Afrobarometer Round 6 and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data, Online Appendix, Table A4.7.

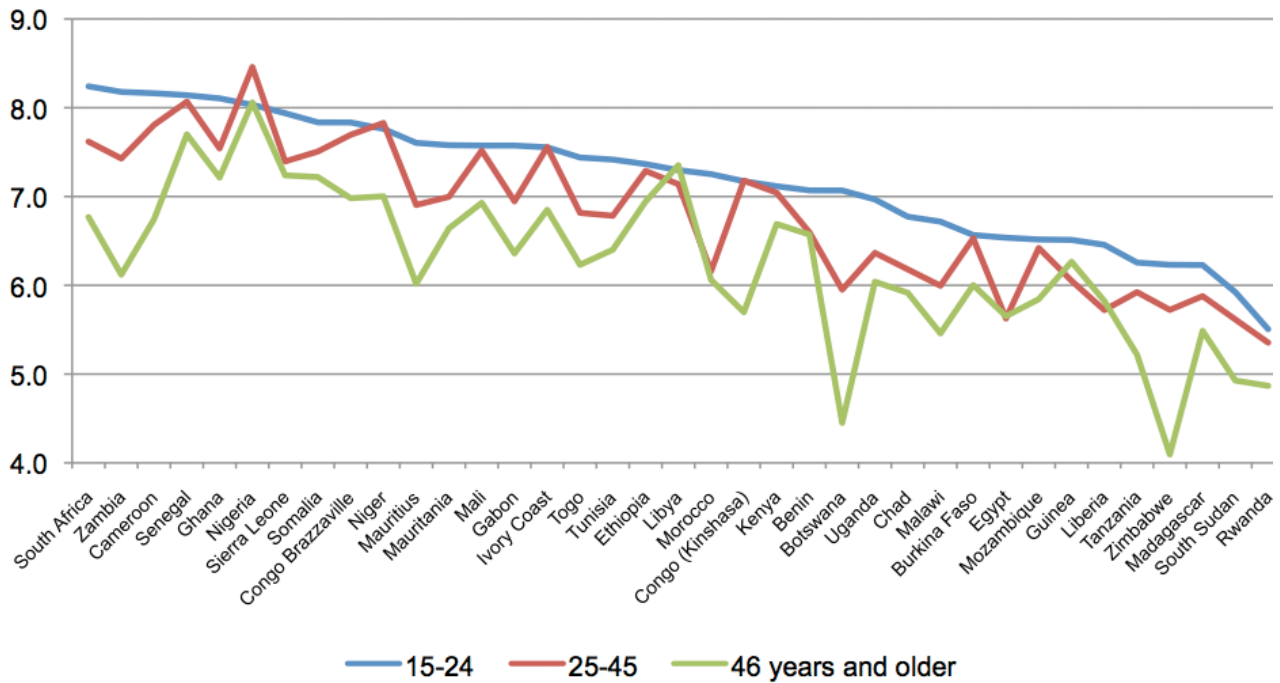
a. In three instances (Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland), there was no available happiness data point in the 2013-2015 period, so we instead utilized the data for the 2009-2011 period instead. The corruption measure is simply the percentage that state that all or most of those in Office of the President are corrupt.

Figure A4.4: Urbanisation and happiness in 34 African countries, 2013-15^a



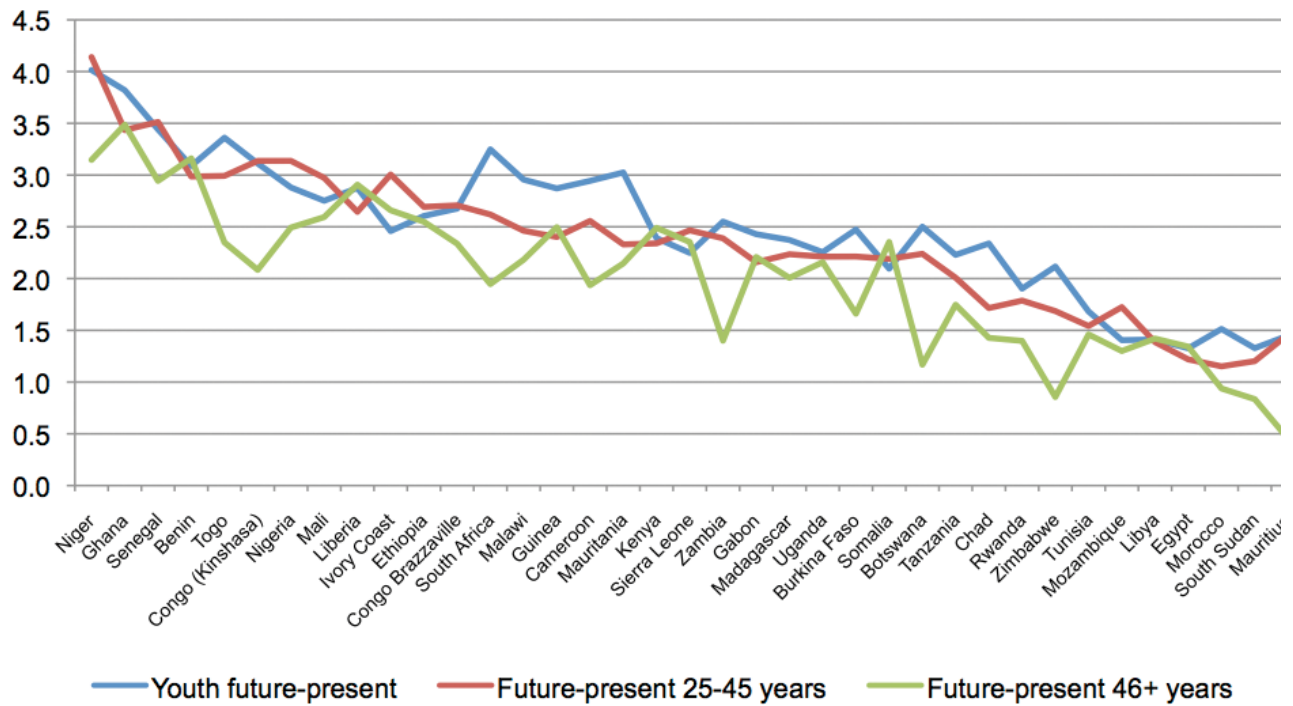
Sources: World Bank World Development Indicators and Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data, Online Appendix, Table A4.11.
 a. In three instances (Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland), there was no available happiness data point in the 2013-2015 period, so we instead utilized the data for the 2009-2011 period instead.

Figure A4.5: Cantril ladder future evaluations in 37 African countries, by age group, 2015-16^a



Sources: Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data, Online Appendix, Table A4.12.
 a. The data are ranked from highest to lowest ladder scores for those aged 15-24 years.

Figure A4.6: Comparison of differences between future and present ladder scores for different age groups, 37 African countries, 2015-16^a



Sources: Gallup World Poll ladder-of-life data, Online Appendix, Table A4.12.

a. The data are ranked from highest to lowest difference in ladder scores based on national averages.