



World Values Survey Wave 7 in Bolivia: Sample Design.

The target population for the 7th wave of World Values Survey in Bolivia was non-institutionalized adult population over the age of 18. A total number of 2,200 adults were interviewed.

Bolivia was divided into 9 departments of provinces. All departments were included in the sampling framework. The survey covered all of the country geographically, divided into 4 strata defined by population size. Third level subnational units (municipalities) were randomly selected, and the selection was done with probability proportional to the population size of the municipality.

The entire sample was divided into 4 strata, based on the population size of the municipality, representing all sorts of towns and cities in the country. There was one stratum including municipalities with a population of 750.000 or more, another one with municipalities between 100.000 and 750.000, a third one with municipalities 20.000 to 100.000 and the fourth with municipalities with fewer than 20.000 (rural areas). Within those strata, municipalities were selected randomly with replacement with a probability defined by population size.

Stratifying by population size and geographical distribution of the population guaranteed that rural population, even in sparsely populated areas, were covered in a similar proportion as in the country's total population.

A standard number of 4 PSUs were assigned to each selected municipality. Within the municipality, PSUs were selected randomly considering census areas (zones) in urban locations and communities in rural areas. Within each census area or community, an additional random selection of the starting block was conducted. The starting point within each selected block was at the northeastern corner of the block and the route was done clockwise. The number of respondents interviewed per PSU was 10.

Households were selected via systematic procedure. Gender and age quotas were applied for the selection of respondents. If a person filling the quota was available in the household, the interview took place. If there was one person in the household that fills the quota but was not present, the interviewer made a second attempt at a later time; if the second attempt failed, another home was selected. Similarly, if no one in the household filled the quota, another house was selected.

Interviews most commonly took place at the entrance of the respondent's house or apartment. Occasionally, upon suggestion of the respondent, the interview was conducted in a near location, most commonly a public park.

All interviews were conducted face-to-face, using ADGYS, a CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) system developed in Bolivia that employs Android devices. Cards were printed on paper.

Interviews were conducted during the whole week (seven days a week), with weekends being the most productive days for interviewing working age adults. Usually, interviews were conducted throughout the day, with noon, afternoon and early evening being the most productive times of the day.



For quality control of WVS-7, CIUDADANIA used *paradata* produced by the ADGYS system as the main quality control for the interviews. This included GPS coordinate checking, verifying the adequate length of the interview and length of individual questions (in seconds), listening to audio recorded during the interview and verifying the identity of the interviewer with a photo that was automatically taken during the interview.

Additional telephone control of certain percent of interviewed people were also conducted if necessary.

100% of all interviews were controlled using the *paradata*: GPS, appropriate length of interview and quota filling. An additional 25% of interviews were controlled using the image and audio captures during the interview. In some cases, phone verification was conducted. Observed interviews that are not complying with any of the previous criteria were removed from the database, in this process, the work of the particular interviewer was examined exhaustively and if necessary, observed interviews were replaced by new ones.

The responsible organization for conducting WVS-7 worked under the scrutiny of other organizations (e.g., World Bank, LAPOP). The responsible organization prepared reports to these organizations concerning the quality of the information and the procedures applied for guaranteeing it.

Due to the random selection process of the areas and households, the samples were self-weighted in socioeconomic terms. The only weighting that was applied was a frequency weight at the stratum level, to correct the actual size of the population in each stratum.

Age and sex quotas were applied at the cluster level following regional population distribution according to sex and age. This procedure guaranteed that the samples were evenly divided between men and women and that the age groups reflected the country's population distribution patterns. Deviation from these was minimum.

The conditions that were taken into account during the planning of fieldwork by region:

Communication and/or transportation (access) in rural areas and sparsely populated rural areas were expected to be problematic depending on the region, due to the lack of proper infrastructure to get there.

Depending of the time of the year, the rain season had the possibility to delay fieldwork by increasing difficulties to reach sparsely populated rural areas.

Also, depending on the regional festivities calendar (civic and religious festivities), access to population during local and regional festivities were expected to be difficult, especially in rural areas where population is sparse and they temporarily move from small communities to attend an important festivity (never for more than a couple of days).

Since the sampling procedure was done randomly, the sample was expected to include some regions of the country, mainly the rural areas, that have a regular pattern of temporary migration (work related mostly) and as a consequence, may have scarce population at different times of the year. These temporary migration patterns were taken into consideration both during sampling procedures and during field work planning.



The WORLD VALUES SURVEY ASSOCIATION

www.worldvaluessurvey.org

There was no need for special permission from the government to conduct public opinion research in Bolivia. Since the Center for Social Research that is a part of the state's Vice-Presidency was a partner applying the WVS-7 in Bolivia, the study was already being conducted in partnership with the state.