

GALLUP®

Updated June 2013

WORLDWIDE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND CODEBOOK



Table of Contents

Methodology Overview	4
Preparing for Data Collection	5
Sampling and Data Collection Methodology	7
Data Preparation	9
Education and Income: Creating Worldwide Comparability	11
Employment	13
Overview of Gallup Worldwide Research Indexes	15
<i>Law and Order Index</i>	16
<i>Food and Shelter Index</i>	18
<i>Community Basics Index</i>	20
<i>National Institutions Index</i>	22
<i>Youth Development Index</i>	24
<i>Communications Index</i>	26
<i>Corruption Index</i>	28
<i>Job Climate Index</i>	30
<i>Financial Wellbeing Index</i>	32
<i>Physical Wellbeing Index</i>	34
<i>Social Wellbeing Index</i>	36
<i>Civic Engagement Index</i>	38
<i>Overview of Life Evaluation and Emotional Wellbeing Indexes</i>	40
<i>Life Evaluation Index</i>	41
<i>Positive Experience Index</i>	43
<i>Negative Experience Index</i>	45
<i>Experiential Wellbeing Index</i>	47
<i>Community Attachment Index</i>	49
<i>Diversity Index</i>	51
<i>Optimism Index</i>	53
Appendix A: 2011 Core Questions and Codes	55
Appendix B: Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics	65
Appendix C: Random Route Procedures	67
Appendix D: Income Variables	74
Appendix E: External Measures	76

Copyright Standards

This document contains proprietary research, copyrighted materials, and literary property of Gallup, Inc. It is for the guidance of your organization only and is not to be copied, quoted, published, or divulged to others outside of your organization. Gallup®, The Gallup Poll®, Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index®, and The Gallup Panel™ are trademarks of Gallup, Inc. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

Gallup Worldwide Research continually surveys residents in more than 150 countries, representing more than 98% of the world's adult population, using randomly selected, nationally representative samples. Gallup typically surveys 1,000 individuals in each country, using a standard set of core questions that has been translated into the major languages of the respective country. In some regions, supplemental questions are asked in addition to core questions. Face-to-face interviews are approximately 1 hour, while telephone interviews are about 30 minutes. In many countries, the survey is conducted once per year, and fieldwork is generally completed in two to four weeks. The Country Dataset Details spreadsheet displays each country's sample size, month/year of the data collection, mode of interviewing, languages employed, design effect, margin of error, and details about sample coverage.

Gallup is entirely responsible for the management, design, and control of Gallup Worldwide Research. For the past 70 years, Gallup has been committed to the principle that accurately collecting and disseminating the opinions and aspirations of people around the globe is vital to understanding our world. Gallup's mission is to provide information in an objective, reliable, and scientifically grounded manner. Gallup is not associated with any political orientation, party, or advocacy group and does not accept partisan entities as clients. Any individual, institution, or governmental agency may access the Gallup Worldwide Research regardless of nationality. The identities of clients and all surveyed respondents will remain confidential.

PREPARING FOR DATA COLLECTION

QUESTION DESIGN

Many of the Worldwide Research questions are items that Gallup has used for years. When developing additional questions, Gallup employed its worldwide network of research and political scientists¹ to better understand key issues with regard to question development and construction and data gathering. Hundreds of items were developed, tested, piloted, and finalized. The best questions were retained for the core questionnaire and organized into indexes. Most items have a simple dichotomous (“yes or no”) response set to minimize contamination of data because of cultural differences in response styles and to facilitate cross-cultural comparisons.

The Gallup Worldwide Research measures key indicators such as Law and Order, Food and Shelter, Job Creation, Migration, Financial Wellbeing, Personal Health, Civic Engagement, and Evaluative Wellbeing and demonstrates their correlations with world development indicators such as GDP and Brain Gain. These indicators assist leaders in understanding the broad context of national interests and establishing organization-specific correlations between leading indexes and lagging economic outcomes.

Gallup organizes its core group of indicators into the Gallup World Path (see Appendix B). The Path is an organizational conceptualization of the seven indexes and is not to be construed as a causal model. The individual indexes have many properties of a strong theoretical framework. A more in-depth description of the questions and Gallup indexes is included in the indexes section of this document. In addition to World Path indexes, Gallup Worldwide Research questions also measure opinions about national institutions, corruption, youth development, community basics, diversity, optimism, communications, religiosity, and numerous other topics. For many regions of the world, additional questions that are specific to that region or country are included in surveys. Region-specific questions have been developed for predominantly Muslim nations, former Soviet Union countries, the Balkans, sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, China and India, South Asia, and Israel and the Palestinian Territories.

TRANSLATION

The questionnaire is translated into the major conversational languages of each country. The translation process starts with an English, French, or Spanish version, depending on the region. One of two translation methods may be used.

METHOD 1:

Two independent translations are completed. An independent third party, with some knowledge of survey research methods, adjudicates the differences. A professional translator translates the final version back into the source language.

METHOD 2:

¹ The Brookings Institution, World Bank, USAID, United Nations, Daniel Kahneman, Ed Diener, Deepak Chopra, Richard Florida, John Hallowell, Jeffrey Sachs, and Arthur Stone were consulted as part of the World Poll project.

A translator translates into the target language, and an independent translator back-translates to the source language. An independent third party with knowledge of survey methods reviews and revises the translation as necessary.

Interviewers are instructed to follow the script of the interview and may not deviate from the translated language.

TRAINING AND FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Gallup selects vendors based on experience in nationwide survey research studies and conducts in-depth training sessions with local field staff prior to the start of data collection. To assist the fieldwork team with training and to ensure consistency and structure, Gallup provides a standardized training manual. Topics covered in training include the following:

1. Rules for conducting a quality interview:

- a. Reading verbatim
- b. Closed-ended questions
- c. Open-ended questions
- d. Read and rotate
- e. Skip patterns
- f. Probing

2. Random route procedures:

- a. Selecting a starting point
- b. Household selection
- c. Main households and substitutions
- d. Within household selection
- e. Kish grid
- f. Tracking sheets

Gallup follows ESOMAR standards for quality control that at minimum includes 30% quality control. The supervisor accompanies each interviewer for one full interview within the first two days of interviewing. The supervisor accompanies interviews on a minimum of 5% of subsequent interviews. Interviewers re-contact a minimum of 15% of households to ensure correct execution of random route procedures and within household selection.

SAMPLING AND DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

With some exceptions, all samples are probability based and nationally representative of the resident population aged 15 and older. The coverage area is the entire country including rural areas, and the sampling frame represents the entire civilian, non-institutionalized, aged 15 and older population of the entire country. Exceptions include areas where the safety of interviewing staff is threatened, scarcely populated islands in some countries, and areas that interviewers can reach only by foot, animal, or small boat.

Telephone surveys are used in countries where telephone coverage represents at least 80% of the population or is the customary survey methodology (see the Country Dataset Details for detailed information for each country). In Central and Eastern Europe, as well as in the developing world, including much of Latin America, the former Soviet Union countries, nearly all of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, an area frame design is used for face-to-face interviewing.

The typical Gallup Worldwide Research survey includes at least 1,000 surveys of individuals. In some countries, oversamples are collected in major cities or areas of special interest. Additionally, in some large countries, such as China and Russia, sample sizes of at least 2,000 are collected. Although rare, in some instances the sample size is between 500 and 1,000. See the Country Dataset Details for detailed information for each country.

FACE-TO-FACE SURVEY DESIGN

FIRST STAGE

In countries where face-to-face surveys are conducted, the first stage of sampling is the identification of 100 to 135 ultimate clusters (Sampling Units), consisting of clusters of households. Sampling units are stratified by population size and or geography and clustering is achieved through one or more stages of sampling. Where population information is available, sample selection is based on probabilities proportional to population size, otherwise simple random sampling is used. Samples are drawn independent of any samples drawn for surveys conducted in previous years.

There are two methods for sample stratification:

METHOD 1:

The sample is stratified into 100 to 125 ultimate clusters drawn proportional to the national population, using the following strata:

- 1) Areas with population of at least 1 million
- 2) Areas 500,000-999,999
- 3) Areas 100,000-499,999
- 4) Areas 50,000-99,999
- 5) Areas 10,000-49,999
- 6) Areas with less than 10,000

The strata could include additional stratum to reflect populations that exceed 1 million as well as areas with populations less than 10,000.

METHOD 2:

A multi-stage design is used. The country is first stratified by large geographic units, and then by smaller units within geography. A minimum of 33 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), which are first stage sampling units, are selected. The sample design results in 100 to 125 ultimate clusters.

SECOND STAGE

Random route procedures are used to select sampled households. Unless an outright refusal occurs, interviewers make up to three attempts to survey the sampled household. To increase the probability of contact and completion, attempts are made at different times of the day, and where possible, on different days. If an interviewer cannot obtain an interview at the initial sampled household, he or she uses a simple substitution method. Refer to Appendix C for a more in-depth description of random route procedures.

THIRD STAGE

Respondents are randomly selected within the selected households. Interviewers list all eligible household members and their ages or birthdays. The respondent is selected by means of the Kish grid (refer to Appendix C) in countries where face-to-face interviewing is used. The interview does not inform the person who answers the door of the selection criteria until after the respondent has been identified. In a few Middle East and Asian countries where cultural restrictions dictate gender matching, respondents are randomly selected using the Kish grid from among all eligible adults of the matching gender.

TELEPHONE SURVEY DESIGN

In countries where telephone interviewing is employed, random-digit-dial (RDD) or a nationally representative list of phone numbers is used. In select countries where cell phone penetration is high, a dual sampling frame is used. Random respondent selection is achieved by using either the latest birthday or Kish grid method. At least three attempts are made to reach a person in each household, spread over different days and times of day. Appointments for callbacks that fall within the survey data collection period are made.

PANEL SURVEY DESIGN

Prior to 2009, United States data were collected using The Gallup Panel. The Gallup Panel is a probability-based, nationally representative panel, for which all members are recruited via random-digit-dial methodology and is only used in the United States. Participants who elect to join the panel are committing to the completion of two to three surveys per month, with the typical survey lasting 10 to 15 minutes. The Gallup Worldwide Research panel survey is conducted over the telephone and takes approximately 30 minutes. No incentives are given to panel participants.

DATA PREPARATION

The data set goes through a rigorous quality assurance process before being publicly released. Gallup's directors of survey research in each region of the world review the data for consistency and stability by interviewer and region. If the regional director suspects a problem, it may be necessary to collect new data. After review by the regional directors, Gallup scientists perform additional validity reviews. The data are centrally aggregated and cleaned, ensuring correct variable codes and labels are applied. The data are then reviewed in detail for logical consistency and trends over time. Once the data are cleaned, weighted, and vetted, the final step is to calculate approximate study design effect and margin of error.

DATA WEIGHTING

Data weighting is used to ensure a nationally representative sample for each country and is intended to be used for calculations within a country.

First, base sampling weights are constructed to account for oversamples and household size. If an oversample has been conducted, the data are weighted to correct the disproportionate sample. Weighting by household size (number of residents aged 15 and older) is used to adjust for the probability of selection, as residents in large households will have a disproportionately lower probability of being selected for the sample. (Weighting by household size was introduced for data collected in 2008.)

Second, post-stratification weights are constructed. Population statistics are used to weight the data by gender, age, and, where reliable data are available, education or socioeconomic status.

Finally, approximate study design effect and margin of error are calculated (calculations are presented in the Country Dataset Details). The design effect calculation reflects the influence of data weighting and does not incorporate the intraclass correlation coefficients.

MARGIN OF ERROR

The maximum margin of error is calculated around reported proportions for each country-level data set, assuming a 95% confidence level. The margin of error also includes the approximate design effect for the total country sample.

FIGURE 1: EXCERPT OF DATA FROM COUNTRY DATASET DETAILS

Country	Data Collection Date (month completed)	Number of Interviews	Design Effect	Margin of Error
Argentina	August-07	1,000	1.11	3.3
Armenia	July-07	1,000	1.35	3.6
Australia	April-07	1,205	1.31	3.2
Azerbaijan	December-07	1,000	1.24	3.5

Figure 1 displays the design effect and margin of error for each country data set. As an example, use the country data for Argentina collected August 2007. For reported percentages based on the total country data set (not subset), the margin of error is ± 3.3 percentage points. This means that if the survey was conducted 100 times using the exact same procedures, the "true value" around a reported percentage of 50 would fall within the range of 46.7% to 53.3% in 95 out of 100 cases.

Because these surveys are a clustered sample design, the margin of error varies by question, and if the user is making critical decisions based on the margin of error, he or she should consider inflating the margin of error. Further, in countries where gender-matched interviewing was implemented, the margin of error should be inflated to approximate the effect of non-random procedures during the final stage of sampling.

Other errors that can affect survey validity include measurement error associated with the questionnaire, such as translation issues, and coverage error, where a part of the target population has a zero probability of being selected for the survey. Additionally, because of authoritarian governments in select countries, respondents may be less than forthcoming in their assessments, leading to the potential for inflated scores.

EDUCATION AND INCOME: CREATING WORLDWIDE COMPARABILITY

The manners in which income and education are reported vary by country, making equivalent cross-cultural comparisons difficult. Gallup harmonized education variables and consulted with Angus Deaton² to create income variables. In doing so, Gallup has created a worldwide data set with standardized respondent-level income data.

EDUCATION

Countries have unique ways of classifying education levels, and these classifications need to be preserved during data collection for weighting purposes. However, to make comparisons across countries by educational attainment, consistent categories also needed to be created. All education descriptions can be placed within three categories: elementary, secondary, and tertiary. All responses regarding education are coded into their relevant category for global comparison.

- **Elementary:** Completed elementary education or less (up to eight years of basic education)
- **Secondary:** Completed some secondary education up to three years tertiary education (9 to 15 years of education)
- **Tertiary:** Completed four years of education beyond “high school” and/or received a four-year college degree

INCOME

The following income variables are calculated:

- annual household income in international dollars (ID) (**INC_001**)
- annual household income in local currency divided into quintiles (**INC_004**)

Annual household income in international dollars (ID) (INC_001) is calculated using the Individual Consumption Expenditure by Household PPP ratio from table 1 of the *World Bank Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP-iceh)* report. The ICP-iceh 2005 PPP values are adjusted for inflation relative to the United States for years 2006, 2007, and 2008 to arrive at the 2009 PPP. Household income values in local currency are divided by the ICP-iceh PPP ratio to obtain ID. For those countries not covered by the World Bank ICP, GDP-based PPPs from the *CIA World Factbook* are used. Using aggregated data through 2008, a Pearson Correlation of .94 with the World Bank estimate of per-capita GDP (PPP) has been achieved.

² Thank you to Angus Deaton for his expertise and input during the creation of income variables. Angus Deaton, Ph.D., is a Gallup Senior Scientist and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of International Affairs and Professor of Economics and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and the Economics Department at Princeton University.

The result is a final measure of household wealth comparable across all respondents, communities, local regions, countries, and global regions. A respondent reporting a household income of \$1,000 ID has twice the income of one reporting \$500 ID.

In addition to the continuous ID variable, categorical income variables are constructed. One such measure is annual household income in local currency, divided into quintiles. This measure of wealth is relative to the country in which one lives. It provides a within-country measure of wealth, as opposed to the continuous ID variable, which provides an absolute look at wealth in a worldwide context. The local currency variable for each country is cleaned and each respondent assigned to one of five categories based on the respondent's position in the income distribution of the country. Refer to Appendix D for more specific information about the income brackets.

EMPLOYMENT

Gallup has released employment measures, starting with 2009 figures, as part of the World Poll data set. Gallup collects employment information using identical questions worldwide and standardizes calculations, making equivalent cross-national comparisons possible for the first time. New data are collected year round — one time per year in most countries — and will be made available on a quarterly basis, shortening the wait time for metrics, especially in developing economies. In addition to country aggregates, respondent-level data are also available. Gallup's World Poll data set includes other measures such as wellbeing, community attachment, and evaluation of communities and leaders. For the first time ever, Gallup data will allow policymakers to blend traditional economic measures, such as unemployment, with new behavioral economic indicators at the individual level.

GALLUP'S RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF EMPLOYMENT METRICS

In 2009, Gallup began developing and testing a question series that measures key employment metrics as outlined by International Conference of Labour Statisticians' standards. The questionnaire went through several revisions before Gallup implemented a final version. Gallup has collected data on a nightly basis in the U.S. since April 2009, and the data collected in the U.S. are in line with those the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported during the same time period. Not only are Gallup's unadjusted numbers highly correlated with BLS numbers, but also Gallup's unemployment data are also highly predictive of the official seasonally adjusted figures the BLS reports each month.

CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYMENT (EMP_2010)

Gallup classifies respondents into one of six categories of employment based on a respondent's combination of answers to a series of questions about employment. Respondents worldwide are asked an identical series of questions and classification calculations for each respondent and country-level aggregates are also standardized.

EMPLOYED FULL TIME FOR AN EMPLOYER

A respondent is considered employed full time for an employer if he or she is employed by an **employer** and if he or she works for this employer for at least 30 hours per week.

EMPLOYED FULL TIME FOR SELF

Respondents are considered employed full time for themselves if they are self-employed and if they work for at least 30 hours per week.

EMPLOYED PART TIME, DO NOT WANT TO WORK FULL TIME

Respondents who work either for an employer or themselves and do not work more than 30 hours per week at either job are categorized as employed part time. Additionally, when asked, these respondents indicated that they **do not** want to work more than 30 hours per week.

EMPLOYED PART TIME, WANT TO WORK FULL TIME

Respondents who work either for an employer or themselves and do not work more than 30 hours per week at either job are categorized as employed part time. Additionally, when asked, these respondents indicated that they **do** want to work more than 30 hours per week.

UNEMPLOYED

A respondent is unemployed if he/she reports not being employed in the last seven days, either for an employer or for himself or herself. The respondent must also report actively looking for a job in the past four weeks AND being able to begin work in the last four weeks.

OUT OF THE WORKFORCE

Respondents who are out of the workforce were not employed within the last seven days, either for an employer or for themselves, are not looking for work, AND/OR are not available to start work. Respondents may be full-time students, retired, disabled, or homemakers; however, some respondents will not fall into any of these scenarios.

EMPLOYMENT INDEXES

In addition to the employment variable, Gallup also calculates four employment indexes: unemployment, underemployment, employed full time for an employer, and labor force participation rate. The six-category employment variable categorizes ALL respondents. However, frequencies from EMP_2010 are not comparable to traditional employment metrics, which are based on the workforce only. The employment indexes rebase the employment data to include only those in the workforce, and a country-level frequency of the employment index is the “rate” for that given measure. For example, the unemployment index can be interpreted as the “unemployment rate.”

UNEMPLOYMENT (EMP_UNEMP)

The Gallup Unemployment Rate is the percentage of respondents in the workforce who are not employed, who have been actively looking for work within the last four weeks, AND who say they would have been able to begin work in the last four weeks. Gallup’s unemployment measure is comparable to BLS and International Labour Organization unemployment calculations.

UNDEREMPLOYMENT (EMP_UNDER)

The Gallup Underemployment Index measures the percentage of respondents in the workforce who are working at desired capacity and those who are working at less than desired capacity. A respondent is “employed” if he or she is employed full time OR if he or she is working part time but does not want to work full time. Respondents are “underemployed” if they are employed part time but want to work full time OR if they are unemployed.

EMPLOYED FULL TIME FOR AN EMPLOYER (EMP_FTEMP)

The Gallup Employed Full Time for an Employer Index measures the percentage of the workforce that is employed full time for an employer. A respondent is classified as employed for an employer if he or she works at least 30 hours per week for an employer.

EMPLOYED FULL TIME FOR AN EMPLOYER - PERCENT OF POPULATION (EMP_FTEMP_POP)

This index measures the percent of the population that is employed full time for an employer. Similar to the aforementioned index, it is calculated based on the respondents who are employed full time for an employer at least 30 hours per week. However, rather than calculating a percentage based on the workforce, this index is calculated based on the total population. \

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (EMP_LFPR)

The Labor Force Participation Rate Index is a measure of the percentage of the workforce that is part of the workforce. This includes people who are unemployed, as they desire to be active members of the workforce.

OVERVIEW OF GALLUP WORLDWIDE RESEARCH INDEXES

Gallup indexes span multiple political, social, and economic topics that make up the interconnected components of the Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics, a behavioral economic model for the wellbeing of societies. The indexes break down according to the elements of the Gallup World Path.

Law and Order	Law and Order Index
Food and Shelter	Food and Shelter Index
Institutions and Infrastructure	Community Basics Index National Institutions Index Youth Development Index Communications Index Corruption Index
Good Jobs	Job Climate Index
Wellbeing	Career Wellbeing Questions Financial Wellbeing Index Physical Wellbeing Index Social Wellbeing Index Civic Engagement Index Life Evaluation Index Positive Experience Index Negative Experience Index Experiential Wellbeing Index
Brain Gain	Community Attachment Index

The vast amount of data have allowed for the calculation of other indexes, which include the Diversity, and Corruption indexes. Because of government restrictions in some countries, interviewers could not ask select questions. If the missing question is part of an index, it may not have been possible to calculate an index score for that country.

Gallup scientists carefully considered each index before including it. Scientists used Cronbach's alpha on country-level data to evaluate index reliability. For all indexes, this measure is .69 or greater, and for many it exceeds .85. Additionally, scientists correlated indexes at the country level with all Gallup Worldwide Research indexes. Further, Gallup scientists used World Bank, CIA, United Nations, and Freedom House measures to validate the indexes against external measures. See Appendix E for descriptions of external measures. The most relevant relationships for each index are detailed. All correlations are significant at the .01 level.

LAW AND ORDER INDEX

The Law and Order Index measures security levels that respondents report. It incorporates three questions that gauge respondents' sense of personal security. Higher scores on this index indicate that more citizens report feeling secure.

Recent studies have demonstrated that high crime rates suppress social cohesion at the community level³ and negatively affect regional economic performance⁴. The Law and Order Index reinforces these findings, correlating highly with external measures related to economic and social development such as per-capita GDP (PPP), life expectancy and corruption perceptions. The Law and Order Index also significantly correlates with other Gallup Worldwide Research indexes, such as National Institutions, Community Basics, Personal Economy, Corruption, and Youth Development. Additionally, the Law and Order Index is negatively correlated with homicide rates, adding validity to the measure.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force? (WP112)*
- *Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live? (WP113)*
- *Within the last 12 months, have you had money or property stolen from you or another household member? (WP117)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The three items are coded so that positive (or favorable) answers are scored a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has two scores for two out of three items. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Law and Order Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .75 when aggregated at the country level.

³ Ayers, R.L. (1998). *Crime and violence as development issues in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

⁴ Entorf, H., & Spengler, H. (2000). *Criminality, social cohesion, and economic performance*. Wuerzburg Economic Papers No. 00-22.

LAW AND ORDER -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Basics	.50
Corruption	-.60
Food and Shelter	.44
National Institutions	.69
Youth Development	.66

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Corruption Perceptions	.48
Daily newspapers (per 1,000 people)	.56
GDP per capita (PPP)	.45
Health expenditure per capita	.42
Income share held by lowest 10%	.46
Information and communication technology expenditure per capita	.52
Intentional homicides (per 100,000)	-.35
Life expectancy at birth	.38

FOOD AND SHELTER INDEX

The Food and Shelter Index measures whether a respondent has experienced deprivation in the areas of food and shelter. Two items that ask about respondents' ability to afford food or shelter in the past year compose this index. Lower scores on this index indicate that more respondents reported struggling to afford food and shelter in the past year, while higher scores indicate fewer respondents reported such struggles. As would be expected, respondents in wealthier countries are more likely than those in lesser developed nations to report having adequate food and shelter. However, even in the wealthiest countries, some percentage of the population indicates a struggle to provide food or adequate shelter. The Food and Shelter Index serves as an effective summary measure and indicator of the prevalence of poverty across individuals in a group, country, or region.

The validity of the Food and Shelter Index is supported by a pattern of strong correlations with wealth and health measures, particularly those that focus on poverty. Externally, the index correlates strongly with per-capita GDP (PPP), the poverty rate, the United Nations Human Development Index, the percentage of the population undernourished, infant mortality, and life expectancy. The Food and Shelter Index also correlates with other Gallup Worldwide Research indexes: Community Basics, measures of Wellbeing, Youth Development, and Corruption.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed? (WP40)*
- *Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to provide adequate shelter or housing for you and your family? (WP43)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The two items are recoded so that positive (or favorable) answers are scored a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for both questions. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Food and Shelter Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .82 when aggregated at the country level.

FOOD AND SHELTER -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Communications	.82
Community Basics	.65
Community Attachment	.66
Struggling	-.61
Youth Development	.55

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Civil liberties	-.50
Corruption Perceptions	.73
Ease of doing business	-.70
GDP per capita (PPP)	.68
Gender Empowerment Value	.61
Human Development Index	.79
Human Poverty Index	-.61
Improved water source	.68
Life Expectancy at birth	.78
Mortality rate, under 5 (per 1,000)	-.74
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	-.72
Population aged 0 to 14 (% of total)	-.72

COMMUNITY BASICS INDEX

The Community Basics Index evaluates everyday life in a community, including environment, housing, and infrastructure.

Because of the functional nature of the items that make up the index, it is practical to view it as a driver of more abstract constructs such as overall satisfaction with life in a community, or the likelihood that one is to recommend the community as a place to live, or the likelihood one is to leave the community. This approach is apparent in the relationships the index has with other Gallup Worldwide Research indexes such as National Institutions and the Wellbeing indexes.

From an external perspective, the index correlates with a long list of quality of life measures, including personal communications measures, sanitation quality, the Human Development Index, child mortality and adolescent fertility rates, and poverty rates.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems? (WP91)*
- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the roads and highways? (WP92)*
- *In your city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of air? (WP94)*
- *In your city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water? (WP95)*
- *In your city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of good affordable housing? (WP98)*
- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the educational system or the schools? (WP93)*
- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of quality healthcare? (WP97)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The six items are recoded so that positive answers are scored as a “1” and all other answers (including don’t know and refused) are assigned a score of “0.” If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for at least four of the seven items. A record’s final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Community Basics Index has a Cronbach’s alpha of .90 when aggregated at the country level.

COMMUNITY BASICS -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Attachment	.80
Food and Shelter	.65
Law and Order	.50
National Institutions	.48
Financial Wellbeing	.63
Physical Wellbeing	.57
Youth Development	.70

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Adolescent fertility rate	-.53
Civil liberties	-.39
Corruption Perceptions	.62
Ease of doing business	-.64
Economically active children	-.77
GDP per capita (PPP)	.56
Gender Empowerment Value	.42
Health expenditure per capita	.52
Human Development Index	.62
Human Poverty Index	-.55
Improved sanitation facilities (% with access)	.51
Adult Literacy Rate	.66
Mortality rate (under 5 years old)	-.59

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS INDEX

The National Institutions Index reflects citizens' confidence in key institutions prominent in a country's leadership: the military, the judicial system, the national government, and the honesty of elections.

When the relationships of the National Institutions Index to other Gallup Worldwide Research indexes are examined, it gives insight into the aspects of life for which people hold national institutions responsible. Correlation analysis indicates strong relationships between the National Institutions Index and Community Basics, Law and Order, Financial Wellbeing, Youth Development, and Corruption. These relationships suggest there are gains to be made in understanding the formation of attitudes about national institutions through understanding perceptions of these more functionally oriented indexes. In other words, if one desires to know how public attitudes are formed concerning confidence in national institutions, then it would be fruitful to focus on the perceived performance on indexes of a more basic nature.

The National Institutions Index is related to measures of wealth: World Bank per-capita GDP (PPP), information and communication expenditures, and health expenditures per capita.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about the military? (WP137)*
- *Do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about the judicial system and courts? (WP138)*
- *Do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about the national government? (WP139)*
- *Do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about honesty of elections? (WP144)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The four items are recoded so that positive answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for at least three questions. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The National Institutions Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .87 when aggregated at the country level.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Basics	.48
Corruption	-.62
Financial Wellbeing Index	.55
Law and Order	.79
Optimism Index	.51
Youth Development	.70

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Corruption Perceptions	.37
Daily newspapers	.40
GDP per capita (PPP)	.33
Health expenditure per capita	.33
Information and communication technology expenditure per capita	.49
Parliament seats held by women	.35

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Youth Development Index measures a community's focus on the welfare of its children. This index includes general measures of development of youth and respect for youth, along with satisfaction with the educational system. The Youth Development Index has correlations with almost all Gallup Worldwide Research indexes, though the strongest are with the National Institutions, Community Basics, Financial Wellbeing, and Law and Order indexes.

Externally, correlations with numerous youth-related measures demonstrate the index's validity. The percentage of GDP spent on education, infant mortality rate, and adolescent fertility rate are all significantly correlated with the Youth Development Index.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the educational system or the schools? (WP93)*
- *Do you believe that children in (country) are treated with respect and dignity, or not? (WP129)*
- *Do most children in (country) have the opportunity to learn and grow every day, or not? (WP130)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The three items are recoded so that positive answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for all items. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Youth Development Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .83 when aggregated at the country level.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Attachment	.58
Community Basics	.70
Corruption	-.61
Food and Shelter	.55
Law and Order	.66
National Institutions	.71
Financial Wellbeing	.65

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Adolescent fertility rate	-.52
Age dependency ratio	-.46
Corruption Perceptions	.56
Daily newspapers	.50
Ease of doing business	-.49
GDP per capita (PPP)	.53
Gender Empowerment Value	.43
Health expenditures per capita	.44
Human Development Index	.48
Human Poverty Index	-.31
Infant mortality rate	-.41
Information and communication technology expenditures	.51
Public spending on education (% of GDP)	.30

COMMUNICATIONS INDEX

The Communications Index assesses the degree to which respondents are connected via electronic communications. As would be expected, the index is strongly correlated with other wealth-related measures. Gallup Worldwide Research's measures of Food and Shelter, Wellbeing, and household income are all significantly correlated with the index. Strong relationships with external measures, such as Internet users per 1,000 residents, provide validity to the measure. The Communications Index also correlates with poverty rate, GDP per capita, and the United Nations' Human Development Index.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Does your home have a landline telephone? (WP35)*
- *Does your home have a cellular phone? (WP3119)*
- *Does your home have television? (WP37)*
- *Does your home have access to the Internet? (WP39)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record, the following procedure applies: The first two questions (landline telephone and cellular phone) are used to determine whether a respondent has a phone and is used to create the phone component of the index. If respondents answer "yes" to either question, they are assigned a score of "1" for the phone component and a "0" if they do not have a phone. For the remaining two questions, positive answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for all three components. A record's final index score is the mean of items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Communications Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .92 when aggregated at the country level.

COMMUNICATIONS -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Attachment	.67
Community Basics	.63
Food and Shelter	.82
Religion	-.70

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Adolescent fertility rate	.80
Age dependency ratio	-.85
Daily newspapers	.71
Fixed line and mobile phone subscriptions	.87
GDP per capita (PPP)	.74
Household with television	.89
Human Development Index	.96
Human Poverty Index	-.85
Information and communication technology expenditure per capita	.75
Internet Users (per 1,000)	.77
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	-.74
Rural population (% of total)	-.75

CORRUPTION INDEX

The Corruption Index measures perceptions in a community about the level of corruption in business and government. Higher scores on the Corruption Index indicate more residents perceive corruption as widespread. Countries that score high on the index tend to have less confidence in their national institutions and in law and order and less satisfaction with community basics and their personal economic situations. Further, the index has a strong negative correlation with percentage thriving and a strong positive relationship with percentage struggling.

The external validity of the index is demonstrated by the strong relationship with the Transparency International Corruption indicator. The Corruption Index is negatively related to GDP, health expenditures per person, percentage of GDP spent on education, and gender empowerment. Additionally, the index is negatively correlated with measures of access to information such as daily newspapers per 1,000 and information and communication technology expenditure.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Is corruption widespread within businesses located in (country), or not? (WP145)*
- *Is corruption widespread throughout the government in (country), or not? (WP146)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The two items are recoded so that affirmative (corrupt) answers are scored as a “1” and all other answers (including don’t know and refused) are assigned a score of “0.” If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for both items. A record’s final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Corruption Index has a Cronbach’s alpha of .96 when aggregated at the country level.

CORRUPTION -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Basics	-.54
Job Climate	-.54
Financial Wellbeing	-.58
Law and Order	-.61
National Institutions	-.62
Youth Development	-.61

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Corruption Perceptions	-.61
Daily newspapers per 1,000	-.64
Ease of doing business	.40
GDP per capita (PPP)	-.62
Gender Empowerment Value	-.46
Health expenditures per person	-.53
Human Development Index	-.39
Information and communication technology expenditure per capita	-.74
Long-term unemployment	.54

JOB CLIMATE INDEX

The Job Climate Index measures the attitudes about a community's efforts to provide economic opportunities.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Right now, do you think that economic conditions in the city or area where you live, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse? (WP88)*
- *Thinking about the job situation in the city or area where you live today, would you say that it is now a good time or a bad time to find a job? (WP89)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record, the following procedure applies: The two items are recoded so that positive answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers, including don't know and refused, are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for both questions. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Job Climate Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .85 when aggregated at the country level.

JOB CLIMATE -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Basics	.57
Financial Wellbeing	.87
National Institutions	.57
Optimism	.74
Physical Wellbeing	.57
Youth Development	.60

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Daily Newspapers per 1,000	.43
GDP per capita (PPP)	.41
GINI Index	.50
Health Expenditures per capita	.38
Income share held by highest 20%	.52
Prevalence of malnutrition	.43

FINANCIAL WELLBEING INDEX

The Financial Wellbeing Index measures respondents' personal economic situations and the economics of the community where they live. The subjective measures of financial wellbeing that make up the index are an important complement to traditional macroeconomic indicators such as GDP and unemployment rates, particularly in cases in which these data are difficult to obtain or the quality is suspect.

Even in developed regions where traditional economic indicators are highly reliable, survey data represent complementary measures that can compensate for existing "blind spots." GDP, for instance, is an important measure of rising or falling economic activity in the monetized sector, but an imprecise indicator of how such changes translate to living conditions for the bulk of the country's population. Survey data on satisfaction with living standards, on the other hand, help complete the picture with a bottom-up perspective that accounts for individual-level judgments of welfare. Furthermore, expressions of sentiment often serve as leading indicators of economic conditions. Perhaps the greatest promise of these data is their potential to predict economic progress.

External relationships with World Bank measures are strongest with other economic measures such as wealth distribution and economically active children (children aged 7 to 14 who have jobs).

Also enlightening are the relationships that the index shares with other Gallup Worldwide Research indexes. National Institutions, Community Basics, Physical Wellbeing, Civic Engagement, Youth Development, Corruption, and Optimism are all strongly related to the Financial Wellbeing Index, illustrating the importance of subjective economic circumstances in almost all other facets of everyday life.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Which one of these phrases comes closest to your own feelings about your household's income these days: living comfortably on present income, getting by on present income, finding it difficult on present income, or finding it very difficult on present income? (WP2319)*
- *Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the things you can buy and do? (WP30)*
- *Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse? (WP31)*
- *Right now, do you think that economic conditions in the city or area where you live, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse? (WP88)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record, the following procedure applies: For WP2319, respondents who say they are "living comfortably on present income" are recoded as "1," and all other answers are recoded as "0." The remaining four items are recoded so that positive answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for WP2319 and valid scores from at least three of the other four index questions. A record's final index score is the average of the mean for responses to WP2319 and the mean of the three other items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Financial Wellbeing Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .86 when aggregated at the country level.

FINANCIAL WELLBEING -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Attachment	.59
Civic Engagement	.57
Community Basics	.63
Community Institutions	.68
Corruption	-.58
Job Creation	.87
National Institutions	.55
Optimism	.86
Personal Wellbeing	.62
Youth Development	.65

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
GDP per capita (PPP)	.47
Economically active children	-.50
Income share held by highest 20%	.50
GINI Index	.49
Human Poverty Index	-.39

PHYSICAL WELLBEING INDEX

The Physical Wellbeing Index measures perceptions of one's own health. Attempts to assess the state of a country's overall health usually involve the accumulation of health-related statistics such as life expectancy, infant mortality, and disease infection rates. Additionally, many government studies in individual countries collect health data via surveys from their own residents. Less numerous are survey projects that collect consistent health-related data from respondents across several countries, and in most cases those multinational efforts focus on Western countries.

Gallup Worldwide Research has now measured self-reported personal health using the same questions and representative sample frames in more than 150 countries and areas. The object of the Physical Wellbeing Index was to produce an overview of respondents' perceptions of their own health status.

The Physical Wellbeing Index is correlated with Community Basics, Financial Wellbeing, and Civic Engagement indexes. Individuals with high Physical Wellbeing scores also tend to be more optimistic about the future and in terms of wellbeing are less likely to be "suffering." Correlations with World Bank measures are present where face validity suggests they would be: health expenditures per capita, prevalence of HIV, and death rates.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Do you have any health problems that prevent you from doing any of the things people your age normally can do?(WP23)*
- *Now, please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, who you were with, and how you felt. Did you feel well-rested yesterday?(WP60)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about physical pain?(WP68)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about worry?(WP69)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about sadness?(WP70)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: All items are recoded so that favorable answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. Respondents must have answered at least four questions for an individual index to be calculated. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Physical Wellbeing Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .77 when aggregated at the country level.

PHYSICAL WELLBEING -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Civic Engagement	.49
Community Basics	.57
Community Institutions	.50
Financial Wellbeing	.62
Optimism	.53
Social Wellbeing	.45
Job Climate	.57
Suffering	-.59
Youth Development	.50

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Corruption Perceptions	.35
Death rate, crude	-.29
Gender Empowerment Value	.33
GINI Index	.54
Health Expenditures Per Capita	.2
Human Poverty Index	-.29
Income share held by highest 20%	.53

SOCIAL WELLBEING INDEX

The Social Wellbeing Index assesses a respondent's social support structure and opportunities to make friends in the city or area where he or she lives.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not? (WP27)*
- *In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the opportunities to meet people and make friends? (WP10248)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The two items are recoded so that positive answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for both questions. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Social Wellbeing Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .65 when aggregated at the country level.

SOCIAL WELLBEING -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Attachment	.43
Community Basics	.39
Community Institutions	.39
Diversity	.50
Physical Wellbeing	.45

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Corruption perceptions	.58
GDP per capita	.55
Gender empowerment value	.66
Information and communication technology expenditure	.63
Internet users	.53
Literacy rate	.57
Micro, small and medium enterprises (per 1,000 people)	.56
Personal computers (per 100 people)	.55
Urban population (% of total)	.46

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT INDEX

The Civic Engagement Index assesses respondents' inclination to volunteer their time and assistance to others. It is designed to measure a respondent's commitment to the community where he or she lives.

The Civic Engagement Index is strongly correlated with community-focused Gallup Worldwide Research indexes: Community Institutions, Job Climate, and measures of wellbeing. Externally, the Civic Engagement Index is linked to measures of the economic environment such as per-capita GDP (PPP) and long-term unemployment, as well as measures that are indicative of a wealthier community such as information and technology expenditure and healthcare expenditures. Also of interest are the relationships between this index and measures of economic equality.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about donated money to a charity? (WP108)*
- *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about volunteered your time to an organization? (WP109)*
- *Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about helped a stranger or someone you didn't know who needed help? (WP110)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The three items are recoded so that positive (or favorable) answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has scores for at least two items (0 or 1). A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Civic Engagement Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .81 when aggregated at the country level.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Institutions	.66
Diversity	.48
Financial Wellbeing	.56
Job Creation	.52
Life Evaluation	.58
Social Wellbeing	.44
Youth Development	.38

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Corruption Perceptions	.41
GDP per capita	.42
Gender empowerment value	.47
GINI Index	.51
Health Expenditures per capita	.47
Income share held by highest 20%	.52
Information and communication technology expenditures	.64
Long-term unemployment	-.50

OVERVIEW OF LIFE EVALUATION AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING INDEXES

The items that make up the Wellbeing Index reflect a broad view of the wellbeing concept; they include measures of life satisfaction, optimism, meaning and purpose, domain satisfaction, optimism, and positive and negative affect. Wellbeing is broken down into two indexes: Life Evaluation and Emotional Wellbeing.

Nobel laureate Daniel Kahneman and University of Illinois psychology professor Ed Diener have been influential in conceiving the contemporary views of wellbeing. Hedonic psychology, as defined by Kahneman, Diener, and University of Michigan psychology professor Norbert Schwarz “is the study of what makes experiences and life pleasant or unpleasant. It is concerned with feelings of pleasure and pain, of interest and boredom, of joy and sorrow, and of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. It is also concerned with the whole range of circumstances, from the biological to the societal, that occasion suffering and enjoyment.”⁵

Kahneman makes note of the distinction between “experienced wellbeing” and “evaluative wellbeing.” As described by Kahneman, experienced wellbeing is concerned with momentary affective states and the way people feel about experiences in real-time, while evaluative wellbeing is the way they remember their experiences after they are over. Evaluative wellbeing may include individual assessments of life domains such as standard of living, housing, job, marriage, and personal health. On the other hand, experienced wellbeing seeks to bypass the effects of judgment and memory and capture feeling and emotions as close to the subject’s immediate experience as possible. The Life Evaluation index is rooted in the “remembering self,” while the Emotional Wellbeing Index is based on the “experiencing self.”

Across countries, measures of wellbeing correlate highly with income, education levels, and reported disease conditions. Individuals who are thriving have fewer disease conditions, fewer sick days, higher incomes, are more highly educated, and have better work environments. Countries with a higher percentage of thriving respondents also report that the area they live is a good place to live for people of different ethnicities, races, and cultures. In comparison to thriving respondents, struggling respondents are much more likely to worry about money on a daily basis, and suffering respondents are less likely to have basic necessities such as food and shelter.

⁵ Kahneman, D., Diener, E., Schwarz, N. (Eds.) (1999). *Well-being: the foundations of hedonic psychology*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.

LIFE EVALUATION INDEX

The Life Evaluation Index measures respondents' perceptions of where they stand now and in the future. Building on the earlier work by Hadley Cantril and the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale⁶, Gallup measures life satisfaction by asking respondents to place the status of their lives on a "ladder" scale with steps numbered from 0 to 10, where 0 indicates the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life. Individuals who rate their current lives a "7" or higher AND their future an "8" or higher are "thriving." Individuals are "suffering" if they report their current AND future lives as a "4" and lower. All other individuals are "struggling."

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time? (WP16)*
- *Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. Just your best guess, on which step do you think you will stand in the future, say about five years from now? (WP18)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedures applies. Individuals who rate their current lives a "7" or higher AND their future an "8" or higher are "thriving," code 1. Individuals are "suffering" if they report their current AND future lives as a "4" and lower, code 3. All other individuals are "struggling," code 2. A respondent must have answered both questions to have indexes calculated. The final country-level index is a variable that codes respondents into one of three categories of wellbeing and represents the percentage of respondents in each category. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Life Evaluation Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .91 when aggregated at the country level.

⁶ Cantril, H. (1965). *The pattern of human concerns*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.

LIFE EVALUATION -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

World Poll Index Measures	Pearson's r
Communications	.74
Community Attachment	.69
Community Basics	.62
Diversity	.60
Financial Wellbeing	.61
Food and Shelter	.69

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Ease of doing business	-.67
Economically active children	-.73
GDP per capita	.69
Health expenditure per capita	.71
Human Development Index	.75
Improved water source	.62
Information and communication technology expenditures	.73
Literacy rate	.59
Political rights	-.52

POSITIVE EXPERIENCE INDEX

The Positive Experience Index is a measure of respondents' experienced wellbeing on the day before the survey. Questions provide a real-time measure of respondents' positive experiences.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Did you feel well-rested yesterday? (WP60)*
- *Were you treated with respect all day yesterday? (WP61)*
- *Did you smile or laugh a lot yesterday? (WP63)*
- *Did you learn or do something interesting yesterday? (WP65)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about enjoyment? (WP67)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual the following procedure applies: The five items are recoded so that positive answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are scored as a "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has at least four out of five valid scores (0 or 1). The record's final score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Positive Experience Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .91 when aggregated at the country level.

POSITIVE EXPERIENCE -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

World Poll Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Basics	.49
Community Institutions	.50
Diversity	.54
Financial Wellbeing	.56
Job Climate	.54
Physical Wellbeing	.65
Social Wellbeing	.74

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Civil Liberties	-.40
Corruption Perceptions	.40
Gender Empowerment Value	.44
Health expenditure per capita	.33
Human Poverty Index	-.40
Income share held by lowest 10%	-.71
Long-term unemployment	-.52
Political Rights	-.41

NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE INDEX

The Negative Experience Index is a measure of respondents' experienced wellbeing on the day before the survey. The index provides a real-time measure of respondents' negative experiences.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about physical pain? (WP68)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about worry? (WP69)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about sadness? (WP70)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about stress? (WP71)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about anger? (WP74)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual the following procedure applies: The five items are recoded so that affirmative answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know or refused) are a "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has at least four out of five valid scores (0 or 1). The record's final score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Negative Experience Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .80 when aggregated at the country level.

NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

World Poll Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Basics	-.24
Job Climate	-.23
Optimism	-.27
Physical Wellbeing	-.68

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Rural Population	-.27
Daily newspapers (per 1,000 people)	-.26
Gender Empowerment Value	-.21
Information/Communications Technology Expenditure Per Capita	-.25
Long-term unemployment	.34

EXPERIENTIAL WELLBEING INDEX

The Experiential Wellbeing Index is a measure of respondents' experienced wellbeing on the day before the survey. The index provides a real-time, composite measure of respondents' positive and negative experiences.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Did you feel well-rested yesterday? (WP60)*
- *Were you treated with respect all day yesterday? (WP61)*
- *Did you smile or laugh a lot yesterday? (WP63)*
- *Did you learn or do something interesting yesterday? (WP65)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about enjoyment? (WP67)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about physical pain? (WP68)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about worry? (WP69)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about sadness? (WP70)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about stress? (WP71)*
- *Did you experience the following feelings during a lot of the day yesterday? How about anger? (WP74)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual the following procedure applies: The 10 items are recoded so that answers reflecting positive emotion are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know or refused) are a "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has at least 8 out of 10 valid scores (0 or 1). The record's final score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

EXPERIENTIAL WELLBEING -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

World Poll Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Basics	.50
Diversity	.47
Financial Wellbeing	.53
Job Climate	.52
Physical Wellbeing	.84
Social Wellbeing	.64

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Civil Liberties	-.34
Economically active children	-.41
Gender Empowerment	.48
Income share held by highest 20%	.65
Long term unemployment	-.42

COMMUNITY ATTACHMENT INDEX

The Community Attachment Index measures respondents' satisfaction with the city or area where they live and their likelihood to move away or recommend that city or area to a friend.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the city or area where you live? (WP83)*
- *In the next 12 months, are you likely or unlikely to move away from the city or area where you live? (WP85)*
- *Would you recommend the city or area where you live to a friend or associate as a place to live, or not? (WP86)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual the following procedure applies: The three items are recoded so that favorable answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know or refused) are a "0." If a record has no answer for an item, then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has two valid scores (0 or 1). The record's final score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Community Attachment Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .76 when aggregated at the country level.

COMMUNITY ATTACHMENT -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Communications	.67
Community Basics	.80
Community Institutions	.71
Financial Wellbeing	.59
Job Climate	.54
Food and Shelter	.66
Youth Development	.58

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Corruption perceptions	.64
Daily newspapers	.65
Economically active children	-.64
GDP per capita	.63
Gender empowerment value	.60
Human Development Index	.67
Information and communication technology expenditure	.65
Life expectancy at birth	.62
Literacy rate	.51
Mortality Rate	-.60
Nurses and midwives	.64

DIVERSITY INDEX

The Diversity Index was designed to measure a community's acceptance of people from different racial, ethnic, or cultural groups. Relationships with other Gallup Worldwide Research indexes indicate that citizens of countries with higher scores on the Diversity Index are more likely to be considered "thriving" and are more engaged in their communities. Individuals who live in accepting societies also report lower Corruption Index scores and higher Community Basics Index scores.

Countries that score highly on the Diversity Index also tend to rank more favorably on Freedom House measures of civil liberties and freedom of the press, have more parliament seats held by women, and rank higher on the United Nations gender empowerment value and Human Development Index.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for racial and ethnic minorities? (WP103)*
- *Is the city or areas where you live a good place or not a good place to live for gay or lesbian people? (WP105)*
- *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for immigrants from other countries? (WP106)*
- *Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for people with intellectual disabilities? (WP10250)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record the following procedure applies: The four items are recoded so that positive answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for at least three items. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Diversity Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .74 when aggregated at the country level.

DIVERSITY -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Community Attachment	.50
Community Basics	.42
Corruption	-.44
Social Wellbeing	.50

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
Civil liberties	-.54
Corruption Perceptions	.66
Daily newspapers	.46
Freedom of the press	-.55
GDP per capita (PPP)	.60
Gender Empowerment Value	.65
GINI Index	.48
Health expenditures per capita	.64
Information and communication technology expenditure per capita	.66
Parliament seats held by women (United Nations)	.40
Urban population (% of total)	.41

OPTIMISM INDEX

The Optimism Index measures respondents' positive attitudes about the future. Specifically, respondents are asked whether certain aspects of their life are getting better or getting worse. Countries with higher Optimism Index scores report more confidence in national institutions and better youth development. Individual factors such as Financial Wellbeing and Personal Health are also related to Optimism. As would be expected, percentage suffering has a strong negative relationship with the Optimism Index.

Externally, the measure is related to measures of wealth such as the GINI Index long-term unemployment, and aid per capita. This relationship suggests that the social conditions that prompt an influx of foreign aid also result in less optimism for the future.

INDEX QUESTIONS

- *Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse? (WP31)*
- *Right now, do you think that economic conditions in the city or area where you live, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse? (WP88)*
- *Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. Just your best guess, on which step do you think you will stand in the future, say about five years from now? (WP18)*

INDEX CONSTRUCTION

Index scores are calculated at the individual record level. For each individual record, the following procedure applies: The first two items are recoded so that favorable answers are scored as a "1" and all other answers (including don't know and refused) are assigned a score of "0." If a record has no answer for an item then that item is not eligible for inclusion in the calculations. The score on the ladder question (ranging from 0 to 10) is divided by 10 and the respondent is assigned a score ranging from 0 to 1. An individual record has an index calculated if it has valid scores for all three items. A record's final index score is the mean of valid items multiplied by 100. The final country-level index score is the mean of all individual records for which an index score was calculated. Country-level weights are applied to this calculation.

RELIABILITY

The Optimism Index has a Cronbach's alpha of .92 when aggregated at the country level.

OPTIMISM -- RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER MEASURES

Gallup Worldwide Research Index Measures	Pearson's r
Financial Wellbeing	.86
Job Climate	.74
National Institutions	.51
Physical Wellbeing	.53
Youth Development	.45

External Measures (descriptions in Appendix E)	Pearson's r
GINI Index	.45
Income share held by highest 20%	.46
Long-term unemployment	-.70
Public spending on education (% of government expenditure)	.39
Urban population	.41

APPENDIX A: 2011 CORE QUESTIONS AND CODES

Questions noted with an asterisk (*) were not asked in countries using telephone methodology. Education, income, and remittance data were collected using country-specific response options and data were standardized into globally comparable variables. For more information on education and income variables, please refer to pages 8 and 9 and Appendix D. In addition to the following items listed, questions relevant to the specific country or region may have been asked. Additional information about years of data collection, specific countries where questions were asked, and all questions available in the data set is available in the Gallup Poll Data Set Reference at <https://wpr.gallup.com>.

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
(Read WP 16 ,18)	Please imagine a ladder with steps numbered from zero at the bottom to ten at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you, and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. (read WP16 and WP18)	10 Best possible life 09 08 07 06 05 04 03 02 01 00 Worst possible life 98 (DK) 99 (Refused)
[WP16]	On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time, assuming that the higher the step the better you feel about your life, and the lower the step the worse you feel about it? Which step comes closest to the way you feel?	
[WP18]	Just your best guess, on which step do you think you will stand in the future, say about five years from now?	
[WP22]	Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your personal health?	1 Satisfied 2 Dissatisfied 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP23]	Do you have any health problems that prevent you from doing any of the things people your age normally can do?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP27]	If you were in trouble, do you have relatives or friends you can count on to help you whenever you need them, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP30]	Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your standard of living, all the things you can buy and do?	1 Satisfied 2 Dissatisfied 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP31]	Right now, do you feel your standard of living is getting better or getting worse?	1 Getting better 2 (The same) 3 Getting worse 4 (DK) 5 (Refused)

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
(Read WP 35, 37, 39, 3119)	Does your home have (read A-D) ?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP35]	A. A landline telephone	
[WP37]	B. A television	
[WP39]	C. Access to the Internet	
[WP3119]	D. A cellular phone	
(Read WP 40, 43)	Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money (read A-B) ?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP40]	A. To buy food that you or your family needed	
[WP43]	B. To provide adequate shelter or housing for you and your family	
(Read WP 60, 61, 63, 65)	Now, please think about yesterday, from the morning until the end of the day. Think about where you were, what you were doing, who you were with, and how you felt (read A-D) .	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP60]	A. Did you feel well-rested yesterday?	
[WP61]	B. Were you treated with respect all day yesterday?	
[WP63]	C. Did you smile or laugh a lot yesterday?	
[WP65]	D. Did you learn or do something interesting yesterday?	
(Read WP 67-71, 74, 6878)	Did you experience the following feelings during A LOT OF THE DAY yesterday? How about (read A-G) ?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP67]	A. Enjoyment	
[WP68]	B. Physical pain	
[WP69]	C. Worry	
[WP70]	D. Sadness	
[WP71]	E. Stress	
[WP74]	F. Anger	
[WP6878]	G. Happiness	
[WP83]	Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the city or area where you live?	1 Satisfied 2 Dissatisfied 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP85]	In the next 12 months, are you likely or unlikely to move away from the city or area where you live?	1 Likely to move 2 Unlikely to move 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP86]	Would you recommend the city or area where you live to a friend or associate as a place to live, or not?	1 Yes, would recommend 2 No, would not recommend

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
		3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP87]	Do you believe the current economic conditions in the city or area where you live are good, or not?	1 Yes, good 2 No, not good 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP88]	Right now, do you think that economic conditions in the city or area where you live, as a whole, are getting better or getting worse?	1 Getting better 2 (The same) 3 Getting worse 4 (DK) 5 (Refused)
[WP89]	Thinking about the job situation in the city or area where you live today, would you say that it is now a good time or a bad time to find a job?	1 Good time 2 Bad time 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP90]	Do you approve or disapprove of the leadership of the city or area where you live?	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
<i>(Read WP 91-95, 97-99, 10248, 10249)</i>	In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with (read A-J) ?	1 Satisfied 2 Dissatisfied 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP91]	A. The public transportation systems	
[WP92]	B. The roads and highways	
[WP93]	C. The educational system or the schools	
[WP94]	D. The quality of air	
[WP95]	E. The quality of water	
[WP97]	F. The availability of quality health care	
[WP98]	G. The availability of good affordable housing	
[WP99]	H. The beauty or physical setting	
[WP10248]	I. The opportunities to meet people and make friends	
[WP10249]	J. The availability of good job opportunities	
<i>(Read WP 103, 105, 106, 11589, 10250)</i>	Is the city or area where you live a good place or not a good place to live for (read A-E) ?	1 Good place 2 Not a good place 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP103]	A. Racial and ethnic minorities	
[WP105]	B. Gay or lesbian people	
[WP106]	C. Immigrants from other countries	
[WP11589]	D. People starting new businesses	
[WP10250]	E. People with intellectual disabilities	
<i>(Read WP 108-110)</i>	Have you done any of the following in the past month? How about (read A-C) ?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
[WP108]	A. Donated money to a charity	
[WP109]	B. Volunteered your time to an organization	
[WP110]	C. Helped a stranger or someone you didn't know who needed help	
[WP112]	In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP113]	Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP117]	Within the last 12 months, have you had money or property stolen from you or another household member?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP119]	Is religion an important part of your daily life?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP128]	Can people in this country get ahead by working hard, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP129]	Do you believe that children in (this country) are treated with respect and dignity, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP130]	Do most children in (this country) have the opportunity to learn and grow every day, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP9050]	Do you believe women in (response in Sa/WP5) are treated with respect and dignity, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
<i>(Read WP 132, 134)</i>	In (this country) , are you satisfied or dissatisfied with (read A-B) ?	1 Satisfied 2 Dissatisfied 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP132]	A. Efforts to preserve the environment	
[WP134]	B. Your freedom to choose what you do with your life	
<i>(Read WP 137-139, 141, 142, 144)</i>	In (this country), do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about (read A-F) ?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP137]	A. The military	
[WP138]	B. Judicial system and courts	
[WP139]	C. National government	

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
[WP141]	D. Financial institutions or banks	
[WP142]	E. Religious organizations (churches, mosques, temples, etc.)	
[WP144]	F. Honesty of elections	
[WP10251]	Do the media in this country have a lot of freedom, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP145]	Is corruption widespread within businesses located in (this country) , or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP146]	Is corruption widespread throughout the government in (this country) , or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP150]	Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of the leadership of this country?	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
<i>(Read WP 151-153, 155, 156, 1423)</i>	Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of the leadership of (read A-F) ?	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP151]	A. The United States	
[WP152]	B. The United Kingdom	
[WP153]	C. Germany	
[WP155]	D. Russia	
[WP156]	E. China	
[WP1423]	F. The European Union	
[WP6879]	Do you approve or disapprove of the job performance of (Insert full name of Leader/Head/President of this country) ?	1 Approve 2 Disapprove 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP1325]	Ideally, if you had the opportunity, would you like to move PERMANENTLY to another country, or would you prefer to continue living in this country?	1 Like to move to another country 2 Like to continue living in this country 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP3120]	To which country would you like to move? (asked only of those who would like to move to another country) (Open ended and code from file) (Allow ONE response)	903 Other 998 (DK) 999 (Refused)
[WP10252]	Are you planning to move permanently to another country in the next 12 months, or not?	1 Yes, will move in next 12 months 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP10253]	To which country are you planning to move in the next 12 months? (asked only of those who are planning to move to another country in the next	903 Other 998 (DK) 999 (Refused)

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
	12 months) (Open ended and code from file) (Allow ONE response)	
[WP9455]	Have you done any preparation for this move? (For example, applied for residency or visa, purchased the ticket, etc.) (asked only of those who are planning to move in the next 12 or 24 months)	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP3333]	Do you have relatives or friends who are living in another country whom you can count on to help you when you need them, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP11606]	In this country, are people who run their own businesses considered good role models for youth, or not?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
<i>(Read WP 11357, 11358, 10238, 11607, 11608)</i>	Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements. (Read A-E)	1 Agree 2 Disagree 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP11357]	A. Even when things go wrong, you feel very optimistic	
[WP11358]	B. You never give up until you reach your goals, no matter what	
[WP10238]	C. You will invent or discover something that will change the world	
[WP11607]	D. A successful business is one that makes a big profit	
[WP11608]	E. You would rather take a risk and build your own business than work for someone else	
<i>(Read WP 11609, 11610)</i>	Does the government make it easy or hard to (read A-B)?	1 Easy 2 Hard 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP11609]	A. Start a business	
[WP11610]	B. Manage a business	
[WP11611]	Do you, personally, know anyone who would be able to give you advice about managing a business?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP793]	Other than your family members, is there someone you trust enough to make your partner in starting a business?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP11612]	Do you currently own a business?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP12658]	Are you the sole owner of this business or do you have partners? (2011; asked only of business owners)	1 Yes, sole owner 2 No, have partners 3 (DK)

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
		4 (Refused)
[WP11613]	Including yourself, how many employees do you have currently working at this business? (INTERVIEWER: If respondent owns more than one business, ask about the newest business.) (asked only of business owners)	9997 9997+ 9998 (DK) 9999 (Refused)
<i>(Read WP 11614-11618)</i>	Please tell me if each of the following was a VERY IMPORTANT reason why you started this business. (Read A-E) (asked only of business owners)	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP11614]	A. You could not find a suitable job	
[WP11615]	B. You saw an opportunity to make more money	
[WP11616]	C. You were afraid of losing your current job	
[WP11617]	D. You wanted to be your own boss	
[WP11618]	E. You had a great idea for a business	
[WP11619]	Have you formally registered your business, or not? (INTERVIEWER: “Formally registered” means that the business is registered with the relevant authorities AND HAS A LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE.) (asked only of business owners)	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP12659]	Over the next 12 months, do you expect the number of employees working in your business to increase, decrease, or stay the same? (2011; asked only of business owners)	1 Increase 2 Decrease 3 Stay the same 4 (DK) 5 (Refused)
[WP12456]	Have you ever thought about starting your own business? (2011; asked only of those who are not a business owner)	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP12457]	Are you planning to start your own business in the next 12 months, or not? (2011; asked only of those who are not already business owners)	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP11621]	Do you have access to training on how to start a business, or not? [(If necessary, read:)] Training can include any formal or informal means to learn about starting a business.] (asked only of those who are not a business owner)	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP11622]	Do you have access to the money you would need if you wanted to start a business? [(If necessary, read:)] This money could come from personal savings, loans, or any other source.] (asked only of those who are not a business owner)	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP1219]	GENDER: (Code only, do not ask)	1 Male 2 Female
[WP1220]	Please tell me your age. (Open ended and code actual age)	99 99+ 100 (Refused)
[WP1223]	What is your current marital status?	1 Single/Never been married 2 Married

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
		3 Separated 4 Divorced 5 Widowed 8 Domestic partner 6 (DK) 7 (Refused)
[WP1225]	Could you tell me the general category of work you do in your primary job? (If necessary, read headings of 01-11) (asked only of those who are employed)	<p>01 Professional worker: Lawyer, doctor, scientist, teacher, engineer, nurse, accountant, computer programmer, architect, investment banker, stock broker, marketing, musician, artist</p> <p>02 Manager, Executive or Official: In a business, government agency, or other organization</p> <p>03 Business Owner: Store, factory, plumbing contractor, etc. (self-employed)</p> <p>04 Clerical or Office Worker: In business, government agency, or other type of organization -- such as a typist, secretary, postal clerk, telephone operator, computer operator, data entry, bank clerk, etc.</p> <p>05 Sales worker: Clerk in a store, door-to-door salesperson, sales associate, manufacturer's representative, outside sales person</p> <p>06 Service worker: Policeman/woman, fireman, waiter or waitress, maid, nurse's aide, attendant, barber or beautician, fast-food, landscaping, janitorial, personal care worker</p> <p>07 Construction or Mining worker: Construction manager, plumber, carpenter, electrician, other construction trades, miner, or other extraction worker</p> <p>08 Manufacturing or Production worker: Operates a machine in a factory, is an assembly line worker in a factory, includes non-restaurant food preparation (baker), printer, print shop worker, garment, furniture and all other manufacturing</p> <p>09 Transportation worker: Drives a truck, taxi cab, bus or etc., works with or on aircraft (including pilots and flight attendants), trains, boats, teamster, longshoreman, delivery company worker or driver, moving company worker</p> <p>10 Installation or Repair worker: Garage mechanic, linesman, other installation, maintenance or repair worker</p> <p>11 Farming, Fishing or Forestry worker: Farmer, farm worker, aquaculture or hatchery worker, fisherman, deck hand on fishing boat, lumberjack, forest management worker</p> <p>12 Other (list)</p> <p>13 (DK)</p> <p>14 (Refused)</p>
[WP10232]	Would you say that your job is the ideal job for you, or not?	1 Yes, it is ideal 2 No, it is NOT ideal 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
[WP1230]	How many children under 15 years of age are now living in your household? (Open ended and code actual number)	00 None 97 97+ 98 (DK) 99 (Refused)
[WP1233]	Could you tell me what your religion is? (Open ended and code) (If “Muslim” or “Christian,” try to determine specific denomination)	00 Other (list) 01 Christianity: Roman Catholic, Catholic 02 Christianity: Protestant, Anglican, Evangelical, SDAs, Jehovah's Witnesses, Quakers, AOG, Monophysite, AICs, Pentecostal, etc. 03 Christianity: Eastern Orthodox, Orthodoxy, etc. 04 Islam/Muslim 05 Islam/Muslim: Shiite 06 Islam/Muslim: Sunni 07 Druze 08 Hinduism 09 Buddhism 10 Primal-indigenous/African Traditional and Diasporic/Animist/ Nature Worship/Paganism 11 Chinese traditional religion/Confucianism 12 Sikhism 13 Juche 14 Spiritism 15 Judaism 16 Baha'i 17 Jainism 18 Shinto 19 Cao Dai 20 Zoroastrianism 21 Tenrikyo 22 Neo-Paganism 23 Unitarian-Universalism 24 Rastafarianism 25 Scientology 26 Secular/Nonreligious/Agnostic/Atheist/None 28 Christian 29 Taoism/Daoism 97 No response 98 (DK) 99 (Refused)
[WP9086]	In the past 12 months, did this household receive help in the form of money or goods from another individual (read 1-4) ?	1 Living inside this country, 2 Living in another country, 3 Both, or 4 Neither 5 (DK) 6 (Refused)
[WP2319]	Which one of these phrases comes closest to your own feelings about your household's income these days? (Read 1-4)	1 Living comfortably on present income 2 Getting by on present income 3 Finding it difficult on present income 4 Finding it very difficult on present income 5 (DK) 6 (Refused)
[INC_001]	Household income in International Dollars	
[WP4657]	Were you born in this country, (this country) , or not?	1 Born in this country 2 Born in another country 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)

Variable Name	Question	Response Options
[WP9042]	Did you move to this country within the last five years? (asked only of those who were not born in this country)	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP10261]	From which country did you move? (Open ended and code from file) (asked only of those who moved to this country within the last five years)	903 Other 998 (DK) 999 (Refused)
[WP9048]	In which country were you born? (Open ended and code from file) (asked only of those who were not born in the country)	903 Other 998 (DK) 999 (Refused)
[WP3339]	Do you live in (response in S1/WP3332)?	1 Yes 2 No 3 (DK) 4 (Refused)
[WP14]	Respondent lives in:	1 A rural area or on a farm 2 In a small town or village 3 In a large city 6 In the suburb of a large city 4 (DK) 5 (Refused)
[REGION_XXX]	Respondent lives in: (Record the state/province/etc. of respondent's residence)	
[REGION2_XXX]	Respondent lives in: (Record the state/province/etc. of respondent's residence)	

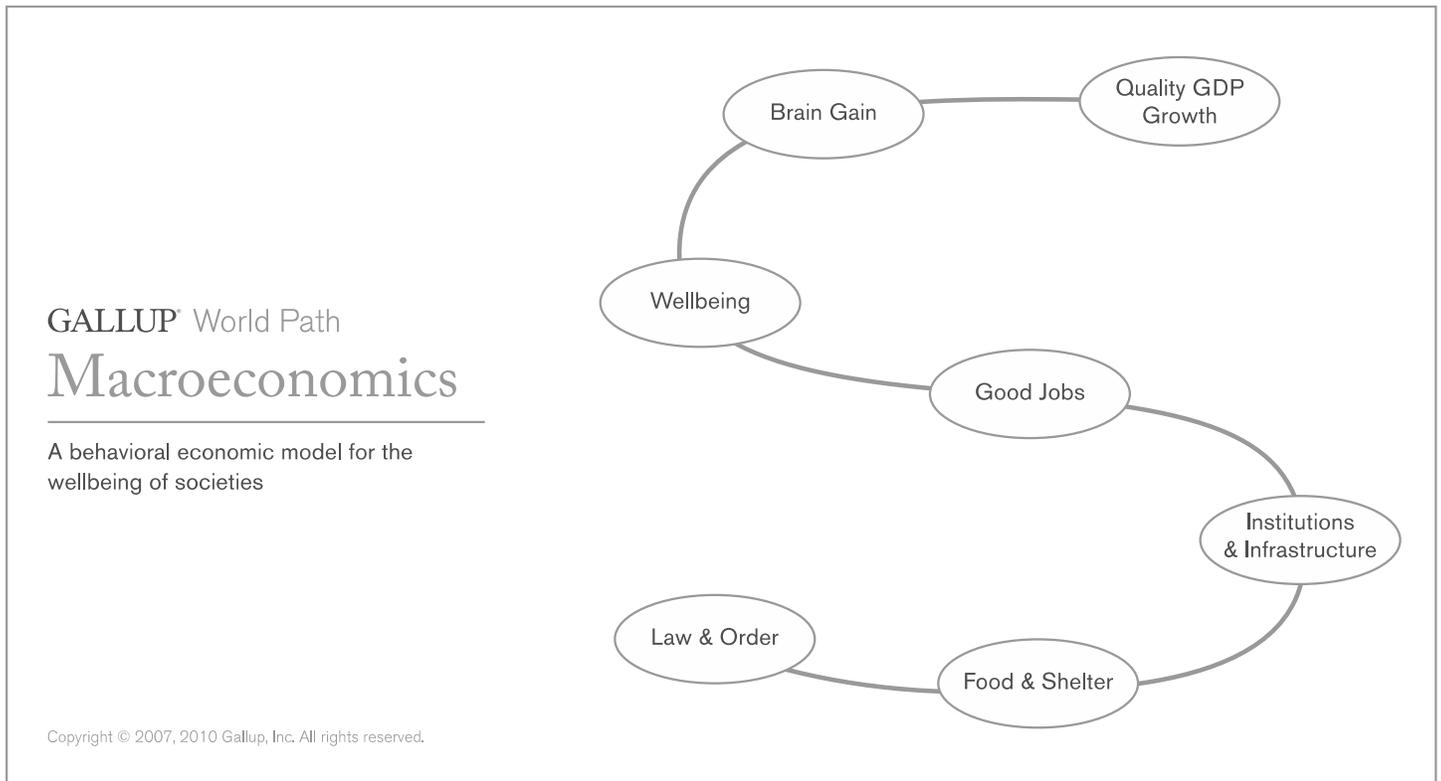
APPENDIX B: GALLUP WORLD PATH: MACROECONOMICS

Gallup employs a unique approach to understanding and improving wellbeing by focusing on the importance of metrics and continuous monitoring. The Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics highlights this approach. The constituent parts of the path comprise a pattern of relationships. The model provides the framework Gallup researchers believe societies must follow to thrive.

The Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics highlights the link between every resident’s individual contribution and the community’s or country’s overall success. The heart of the path is wellbeing. Just as great workplaces must deliberately create conditions to produce engaged employees and customers, communities must deliberately promote wellbeing to attract the best talent and promote quality GDP growth. As engaged employees and customers make growth and prosperity possible for companies, engaged residents do the same for their communities.

The fundamental needs of a community’s residents, such as food and shelter, form the early steps of the path, followed by higher order needs such as good jobs and wellbeing. Many communities succeed at addressing basic needs, but they fail in achieving the latter steps of the path.

The Gallup World Path: Macroeconomics measures interconnected components regarding law and order, food and shelter, institutions and infrastructure, good jobs, wellbeing, and brain gain in a society. These components are composed of indicators that correlate with real-world outcomes.



- **Law and Order** measures the security level citizens' report for themselves and their families. It gauges respondents' sense of personal security and the incidence of crime.
- **Food and Shelter** measures the capability people have to meet their basic needs for food and shelter. This assessment serves as an effective summary measure and indicator of the prevalence of poverty across individuals in a group, country, or region.
- **Institutions and Infrastructure** measures confidence in key institutions including the military, the judicial system, the national government, and the honesty of elections and evaluates infrastructure, including roads, education, environment, healthcare, and housing.
- **Good Jobs** measures the existence and quality of work and work life. The availability of good jobs correlates with higher wellbeing.
- **Wellbeing** measures the interconnected elements that contribute to health, happiness, and productivity including work, social networks, personal economics, personal health, and civic engagement.
- **Brain Gain** reflects a city's or country's ability to attract and retain talented people whose exceptional gifts and knowledge create new business and new jobs to help improve that city's or country's economy.
- **Quality GDP Growth** reflects sustainable growth in a city's or country's overall economic output.

APPENDIX C: RANDOM ROUTE PROCEDURES

Household Selection: In each PSU, the supervisor or field manager has pre-selected a starting point/address for the interviewer. This could be a structure like a church, mosque, school, hospital, gas station, police station, etc.; it could be a bus or taxi park, but it will always be easy to find. In case the interviewer has a problem identifying the starting point, he or she should contact the supervisor. Under **no circumstance** should the interviewer choose an alternative starting point.

Once the interviewer reaches the PSU and the starting point, he or she will need to follow strict rules to determine the households he or she will need to visit to attempt an interview. The following paragraphs describe these rules.

Definition of a Household: As mentioned previously, all interviews will take place at a person's home, which can be anything from a one-room flat to a single house.

To be eligible, a household has to have its **own cooking facilities**, which could be anything from a standing stove in the kitchen to a small fire in the courtyard.

Movement From the Starting Point: Once at the given starting point, the interviewer will have to place his or her **back** to the (main) entrance of the structure and move to the right (rule: *always go to the right*). Counting **three** households (excluding the starting point), the interviewer will attempt a contact at the third household.

This household is the **main** household where the interviewer will have three attempts to secure an interview with a household member.

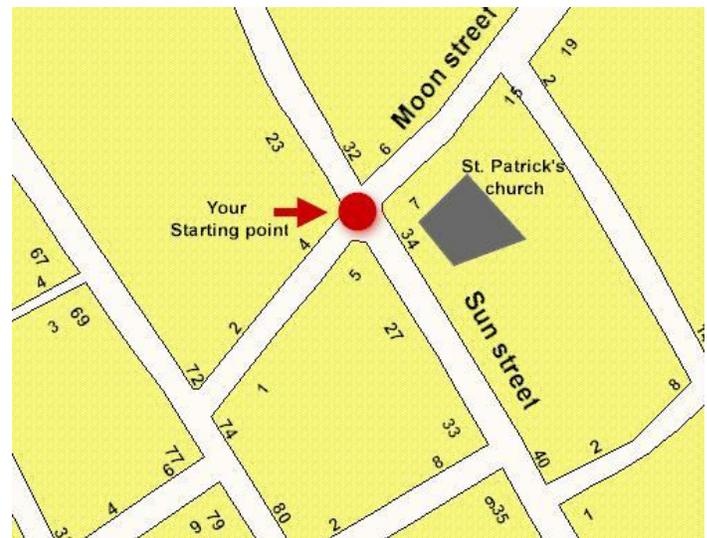
The interviewer should count individual households and not houses, as a house/building can contain numerous individual households.

Possible Situations at a Main Household: *Success:* Assuming the interviewer has a successful interview at this household, getting to the next interview is easy: Apply the basic rule of keeping right, count three households, and never cross the street.

No Success: If after three visits, the interviewer is not successful in the main household, he or she will have to try to make a contact at the next household directly to the **right** (with his or her back is to the entrance of the main household); he or she can only visit this household once. If the interviewer is not successful at this second household, he or she will have to go to the household directly to the **left** of the first household, which he or she can only visit once.

Households on the right and the left of the main household are called substitutions households.

If the interviewer does not have success at either household, he or she will have to go to household No. 4, which he or she can reach by counting three households from the initial, main household.



However, the interviewer could visit a main household less than three times if:

- The interview is successful on first or second visit
- The reason for the unsuccessful interview is outright refusal or the presence of dogs

The interviewer will need to fill in the tracking sheet as explained during the training. The tracking sheet tells the story of each questionnaire.

Situation With Different Types of Households: In locating the household to be interviewed, the interviewer could come across various scenarios. It is important, however, to keep in mind that rules always remain the same. The following are few example scenarios the interviewer could encounter.

Block of Flats: While encountering a block of flats on the walk route, the interviewer should start from the top and walk back to the bottom (ground floor) of the building. The same principles apply as before: The household where the interviewer should make an attempt depends on where he or she made the last contact.

As before, the only households the interviewer must consider are the ones on his or her right. Reaching the top floor, different situations could occur:

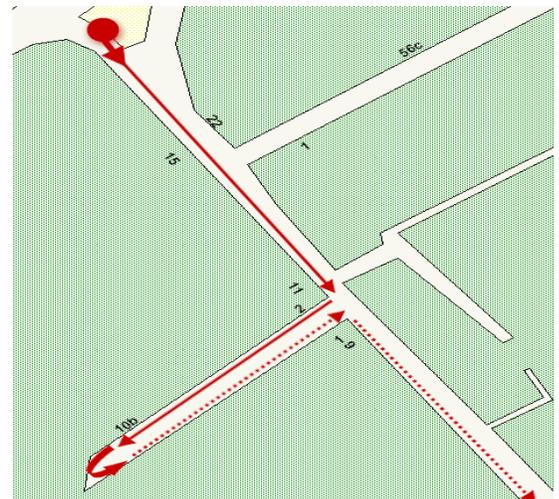
- *Reaching the top floor, there are apartments on the right and left:* Only consider those on the right.
- *Reaching the top floor, all apartments are on the left:* Only consider households on the right, meaning no interviews can be conducted in the building.
- *Reaching the top floor, all apartments are on the right:* All households are eligible to be interviewed.

A Compound Yard or Compound With Several Apartments/Houses: There are two possible types of yard/compound, either with households on either side, or with households all around.

- *Flats/houses are on either side of a main square/street:* Only consider the households on the right.
- *Flats/houses scattered all around a central courtyard:* All households are eligible to be interviewed.

Dead End Situation: This could be a sharp dead end or a street leading out of a town/village.

- If a street in a designated PSU leads to a dead end, the interviewer should follow the walk route until he or she reaches the dead end. From there, the interviewer needs to turn around and walk back to the first crossroad, where he or she will go to the right. When turning around on that street, although households that were initially on the left are now on the right, the interviewer cannot survey at these households because they were initially on his or her left.
- Where there's no dead end but the street continues in a curve, the interviewer should follow the street.



Churches/Mosques/Restaurants/Cafes/Shops/School/Hospitals/etc.: If the interviewer encounters these buildings on the walking route, he or she will need to assess if people live there permanently **and** if they have their own cooking facilities. This could be the case of a warden, a priest, shop’s owner, etc.

- If someone lives in these buildings permanently and has his or her own cooking facility, the interviewer should consider the building and count it in the walking route.
- If no one lives in these buildings, the interviewer should disregard them and consider them in the walking route (not part of the counting).

The Sample Management or Tracking Sheet: This sheet is a detailed record of the interviewer’s movements and experience at every point in the course of the interviewing assignment. Each questionnaire has its own sheet.

Attempt ID	exact address (street, house number, door number)	Visits	Date of visit	anybody seem to live there		anybody at home			
				Time of visit		yes	no	yes	no
				yes	no				
	[Starting Address]	1st	01/19 16:17	1	2	1	2		
1	34th Sun Street. II/3A	2nd				1	2		
		3rd				1	2		
	[Address]	1st		1	2	1	2		
		2nd				1	2		

The sample management sheet serves three important purposes:

- 1) To show the number of attempts made to have one successful interview
- 2) To remind the interviewer of appointments made earlier
- 3) To indicate the reason for substituting a specific household if any substitution was made

Filling in the Sample Management Sheet: The interviewer must fill in the management sheet at every household where he or she attempts an interview. Before knocking at the door or ringing the bell, the interviewer should fill in the information about the order of visit, day of the week, and the time of the day.

If the interview is successful, the interviewer should mark the necessary box as appropriate. When the interview is not successful and there is the option to return to that household, the interviewer should fill in the “Notes for the Next call” area of the sample management sheet.

The interviewer should remember that he or she has up to three visits at the main household, as the sheet clearly indicates.

If after the third visit, the interviewer is still unable to have a successful interview, he or she will substitute the main household, which might be the **first household** on the management sheet, with the “first substitution” at the **second household** on the management sheet. The interviewer should indicate at the bottom of the sheet the reason for the substitution. For every household substituted, the interviewer has to indicate, under the right column, the reason for substituting it. For example, if the interviewer substitutes the first main

household because there was an outright refusal, he or she should indicate by coding (1) under reasons for substitution in the first column, first household.

The interviewer should use the same management sheet with that questionnaire until that interview is complete.

AC-EB Route Administration Sheet

Settlement name: Sunville

Settlement ID: 1052

Name of interviewer: István Grajczár

Page: 1

Attempt ID	exact address (street, house number, door number)	visits	Date of visit	anybody seem to live there		anybody at home		respondent at home		respondent participates		If not willing to answer, why (don't write, or other reason*)		Interview ID		
				yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	1	2		3	4
1	[Starting Address] 34th Sun Street. II/3A	1st	01/19	①	2	①	2	1	②	1	2	1	2	3	4	# 01
		2nd	01/19			①	2	①	2	①	2	1	2	3	4	
		3rd				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	
2	[Starting Address] 34th Sun Street. I/2A	1st	01/19	①	2	1	②	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	#
		2nd	01/19			1	②	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	
		3rd	01/21			1	②	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	
3	[Starting Address] 36th Sun Street.	1st	01/19	①	2	①	2	①	2	1	②	1	②	3	4	#
		2nd				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	
		3rd				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	
4	[Starting Address] 42th Sun Street.	1st	01/19	①	2	①	2	①	2	1	②	①	2	3	4	#
		2nd				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	
		3rd				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	
5	[Starting Address] 48th Sun Street.	1st	01/19	①	2	1	②	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	#
		2nd	01/19			①	2	1	②	1	2	1	2	3	4	
		3rd	01/25			①	2	①	2	①	2	1	2	3	4	

* possible other reasons are: 2 - not likely (not close); 3 - can't answer (ill, drunk, deaf, etc.); 4 - other

Respondent Selection: After a person in the household, aged 15 or older, has agreed to an interview, the interviewer's next step will be to select the right respondent within the household. The interviewer will do this with the aid of the Kish grid in the following manner:

- He or she will list **all** of the aged 15 and older adults' names, genders, and ages who live permanently in the household whether or not they are present. He or she will start the list with the **oldest** and end with the youngest.

HOUSEHOLD BOX		GENDER		PERSON TO BE INTERVIEWED
Ref #	Name	Male	Female	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

- The interviewer will use the last digit of the questionnaire number to find the same number in the top line of the Kish grid.
- He or she will look down that column and read off the number opposite the last adult member in the household (hence the youngest one). That number is the **key** to the member of the household who should be interviewed.

LAST FIGURE IN QR.	SELECTION TABLE TO IDENTIFY PERSON TO BE INTERVIEWED NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS IN HOUSEHOLD BOX											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	1	2	4	4	2	5	7	8	8	7
2	1	1	2	3	5	5	3	6	8	9	9	8
3	1	2	3	4	1	6	4	7	9	10	10	9
4	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	8	1	1	11	10
5	1	2	2	2	3	2	6	1	2	2	1	11
6	1	1	3	3	4	3	7	2	3	3	2	12
7	1	2	1	4	5	4	1	3	4	4	3	1
8	1	1	2	1	1	5	2	4	5	5	4	2
9	1	2	3	2	2	6	3	5	6	6	5	3
0	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	6	7	7	6	4

- The interviewer will then refer back to the list of male/female household members and ask to speak to the person whose number is the same as the one taken out of the Kish grid.

It is important for the interviewer to list all members in the right order, as this may lead to selecting a wrong respondent, leading to the non-validity of the interview.

The interviewer should make sure that no household member (aged 15 and older) is left out when asking for household members' names/ages/genders.

Various situations can occur:

- The respondent selected refuses to take part in an interview or is unavailable. The interviewer cannot interview any other person of the household, which he or she will have to specify the reason for the substitution for this household.
- The respondent selected is not at home. Whether the interviewer can return to the household will depend on the type of household:
 - Main household and not yet third visit: The interviewer should agree on when the person will be at home and specify when he or she can visit next
 - Substitution household or main household at third visit: The interviewer should substitute the household and specify the reason why

Likely Issues Encountered During Respondent Selection: *Two household members of the same age:* If two members are the same age, the interviewer should obtain more precise information about their birth. This information might include the month, the day of the month in case of the same month, or the time of day in case of the same day and month. If there is still a tie, the interviewer should list them as mentioned. (This could be a case of two cousins.)

Twins: This is slightly different from the previous example because twins are from the same mother and therefore have the same birth information. However, the interviewer should still try to establish who was born first. If the twins do not know who was born first, have the mother or an older member of the household determine this. If this fails, list the twins as being mentioned.

Non-nationals: The interviewer can interview anyone in the household as long as he or she is a resident of the country and lives permanently in that household.

Listing the Cook/Maid: There has been an issue about whether workers in the household should be listed as members of a household. As names are being mentioned, the interviewers should inquire about the status of each member:

- If a maid/cook is listed among the householder members aged 15 and older, the interviewer should establish if he or she lives permanently in the household.
- If the maid/cook does not live permanently in the household, the interviewer should not include him or her.
- If the maid/cook lives in the household permanently (or at least most of the time), the interviewer should include him or her and select the respondent normally.

Household members do not have to be related by blood.

When the interviewer has selected the **right household** and the **right respondent**, he or she is ready to conduct the interview.

The interviewer should take the respondent through the questionnaire while paying close attention to **all** of the instructions.

Communal Living: Communal living occurs when distinct families, usually unrelated, live in the same apartment, flat, or house. For example, an interviewer may come across a dwelling unit with more than one doorbell. Generally, a family is associated with each bell. The three families inside have separate sleeping quarters but can share cooking or bathroom quarters. The families can know one another well or not know one another at all or perhaps not even like one another. The interviewer will have to probe to determine the relationship among families. Unrelated families will be treated as separate households. Related families will be treated as one household.

In situations in which there are unrelated families, the interviewer will list all families on the unrelated Communal Family Sheet. First, the interviewer randomly selects the family, and then randomly selects the family member to be interviewed.

Unrelated Communal Family Sheet	Name of Family	Selected Family	
		Yes	No
Family 1 (The family of the person the interviewer is talking to.)			
Family 2		Yes	No
Family 3		Yes	No
Family 4		Yes	No
Family 5		Yes	No
Family 6		Yes	No
Family 7		Yes	No
Family 8		Yes	No
Family 9		Yes	No

GROUP QUARTERS

Group quarters are generally institutions and other group living arrangements such as rooming houses, dormitories, and military barracks. Group quarters are excluded from this survey.

APPENDIX D: INCOME VARIABLES

Gallup has created a worldwide income variable (INC_001: Household Income International Dollars), that estimates household wealth on equal footing among all Gallup Worldwide Research respondents. In addition to the continuous International Dollars (ID) variable, two categorical income variables were constructed. The effort has been largely successful, particularly when comparing the income variable with external measures at the country level. For INC_001, a Pearson Correlation of .94 with the World Bank estimate of per-capita GDP (PPP) has been achieved.

The International Dollars measure is comparable across all respondents, communities, local regions, countries, and global regions. One respondent reporting a household income of \$1,000 ID has twice the income of one reporting \$500 ID.

Variables are also created for the reported income a household needs to get by in ID, the reported income a household receives from individuals outside the country in ID and in local currency, the reported income a household receives from individuals inside the country in ID and in local currency, and TOTAL reported income a household receives from individuals inside AND outside the country in ID and in local currency.

The calculations and coding for each variable are described in detail below. It is advised that the variables be used with weighting turned on.

INC_001: HOUSEHOLD INCOME (INTERNATIONAL DOLLARS)

Purchasing power parity (PPP) ratios were used to convert local currency to international dollars (ID).

Calculation Procedures:

- 1) Annual household income in international dollars (ID) is calculated using the Individual Consumption Expenditure by Household PPP ratio from table 1 of the *World Bank Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP-iceh)* report. The ICP-iceh 2005 PPP values are adjusted for inflation relative to the United States for years 2006, 2007, and 2008 to arrive at the 2009 PPP. Household income values in local currency are divided by the ICP-iceh PPP ratio to obtain ID. For those countries not covered by the World Bank ICP, GDP-based PPPs from the CIA *World Factbook* are used.
- 2) Respondents answering the household income question with continuous data values are divided by the PPP ratio to obtain ID.
- 3) Household incomes for those respondents giving their income using brackets are estimated by using the midpoint of each bracket as HH income. The bracket midpoint is then divided by the PPP ratio to obtain the best estimate of household income in ID for each respondent.

For example, a country with five brackets might have a produced the following results:

Bracket	Low	High	Midpoint LOG Dist	ICP-iceh PPP	ID
1	Less than	100 LC	50 LC	2.5	\$20
2	101 LC	500 LC	300 LC	2.5	\$120
3	501 LC	2,000 LC	1,250 LC	2.5	\$500
3	2,001 LC	5,000 LC	3,500 LC	2.5	\$1,400
5	5,001 LC	Or More	6,250 LC	2.5	\$2,500

A respondent with a score of 2 in the raw income data was assigned a household income of \$120 ID. The distribution was trimmed of values larger than \$300,000 ID.

The distribution of income for a given country is determined using only the data at hand. An ID score is calculated for every Gallup Worldwide Research respondent who answered the income question. No attempts are currently made to estimate missing data. In both cases of continuous and bracketed data, incomes are adjusted to reflect annual estimates.

INC_004: HOUSEHOLD INCOME LOCAL CURRENCY QUINTILES

This measure of wealth is relative to the country in which one lives. It provides a within country measure, as opposed to the continuous ID variable, which provides a more absolute look at wealth in a worldwide context. The local currency variable for each country is cleaned, and each respondent assigned to one of five categories based on the respondent's position in the income distribution of the country. Starting in 2011, imputed income was used to create income quintiles. Data collected prior to 2011 have not been imputed for the calculation of brackets.

1 – Poorest 20%

2 – 21% - 40%

3 – 41% - 60%

4 – 61% - 80%

5 – Richest 20%

APPENDIX E: EXTERNAL MEASURES

Measure	Source	Year	Notes
Adolescent fertility rate	World Bank	2007	Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19.
Age dependency ratio	World Bank	2007	Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents (people younger than 15 or older than 64) to the working-age population (those aged 15 to 64). For example, 0.7 means there are 7 dependents for every 10 working-age people.
Aid per capita	World Bank	2007	Aid per capita includes official development assistance and official aid, and it is calculated by dividing total aid by the midyear population estimate.
Civil liberties	Freedom House	2008	This measure evaluates the freedom of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, and individual rights. Low scores reflect a greater degree of civil liberties.
Computers (per 1,000)	World Bank	2005	Personal computers are self-contained computers designed to be used by a single individual.
Corruption Perceptions Index	Transparency International	2008	The Corruption Perceptions Index rates 180 countries by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys. Low scores on the Index correspond with a greater degree of perceived corruption.
Daily newspapers (per 1,000)	World Bank	2004	Daily newspapers refer to those published at least four times a week and calculated as average circulation (or copies printed) per 1,000 people.
Ease of doing business	World Bank	2008	Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, with first place being highest. High scores mean the regulatory environment is conducive to the operation of business.
Economically active children (children aged 7 to 14 who have jobs)	World Bank	2005	Economically active population ("usually active" or "currently active" [currently active is also known as "the labor force"]) comprises all persons of either sex above a specified age who furnish the supply of labor for the production of economic goods. Economically active children are children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey.
Death rate	World Bank	2005	Death rate is the number of deaths in a year expressed as a percentage of the population per 1,000 people.
Fixed-line and mobile phone subscriptions (per 1,000)	World Bank	2007	Mobile and fixed-line subscribers are total telephone subscribers per 1,000 people (fixed-line plus mobile). Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication Development Report and database, and World Bank estimates.
Freedom of press	Freedom House	2008	Low scores indicate a greater degree of press freedom. The measure examines 23 methodological questions, which can be divided into three categories that influence freedom of media, including legal environment, political environment, and economic environment.
GDP per capita (PPP)	World Bank	2005	GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in current international dollars. PPP GDP is GDP converted to international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making

Measure	Source	Year	Notes
			deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. Source: World Bank, International Comparison Program database.
Gender Empowerment Measure	United Nations	2007	Higher scores reflect higher gender empowerment. The measure is based on seats in parliament held by women; female legislators, senior official, and managers; female professional and technical workers; and ratio of female to male earned income.
GINI Index	World Bank	2005	GINI Index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.
Health expenditure per capita	World Bank	2006	Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Health expenditure per capita is total health expenditure divided by population.
Intentional homicides (per 100,000)	United Nations	2007	Number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people.
Hospital beds (per 1,000)	World Bank	2005	Hospital beds are inpatient beds for acute and chronic care available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers.
Household with televisions (% of)	World Bank	2005	Households with televisions are the share of households with a television set. Some countries report only the number of households with a color television set, and therefore the true number may be higher than reported.
Human Development Index	United Nations	2006	The HDI measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and health life, knowledge (as measured by the adult literacy rate), and a decent standard of living. High scores indicate higher human development.
Human Poverty Index	United Nations	2006	Scores are a composite of probability at birth of not surviving to 40, illiteracy rate, population not using and improved water source, and children under weight for their age. Scores reflect the % of the population living in poverty, with higher scores reflecting greater poverty.
Improved sanitation facility (% of population with access)	World Bank	2006	Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be affected, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.
Improved water source (% of population with access)	World Bank	2006	Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to adequate amount of water from an improved source such as household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
Income share held by lowest 10%	World Bank	2005	Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Source: World Bank staff estimates based on primary

Measure	Source	Year	Notes
			household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments.
Internet users (per 100 people)			This entry gives the number of users within a country that access the Internet. Statistics vary from country to country and may include users who access the Internet at least several times a week to those who access it only once within a period of several months.
Mortality rate, under 5 years of age (per 1,000)	World Bank	2005	Mortality rate under 5 is the number of children dying before reaching five years of age, per 1,000 children in a given year. Source: Harmonized estimates of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the World Bank; based mainly on household surveys, censuses, and vital registration; supplemented by World Bank estimates based on household surveys and vital registration.
Inflation (annual %)	World Bank	2007	Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole. The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.
Information and communication technology expenditure per capita	World Bank	2007	Information and communications technology expenditure includes computer hardware (computers, storage devices, printers, and other peripherals); computer software (operating systems, programming tools, utilities, applications, and internal software development); computer services (information technology consulting, computer and network systems integration, Web hosting, data processing services, and other services); and communications services (voice and data communications services) and wired and wireless communications equipment.
Life expectancy at birth (total)	World Bank	2007	Life expectancy at birth indicates the average number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Source: World Bank staff estimates from various sources including census reports, the United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects, national statistical offices, household surveys conducted by national agencies, and Macro International.
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15 and older)	World Bank	2007	Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people aged 15 and older who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.
Long-term unemployment	World Bank	2007	Long-term unemployment is the percentage of the labor force that has been unemployed for 12 months or longer.
Life expectancy at birth (male)	World Bank	2007	Life expectancy at birth indicates the average number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.
Nurses and midwives (per 1,000)	World Bank	2006	Nurses and midwives is the number of nurses and midwives per 1,000 people.
Parliament seats held by women	World Bank	2007	This is the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.
Political Rights	Freedom House	2008	This measure evaluates the electoral process, political pluralism and participation, and functioning of government. Low scores reflect a greater degree of political rights.

Measure	Source	Year	Notes
Population aged 65 and older (% of total)	World Bank	2007	Population aged 65 and older is the percentage of the total population that is 65 or older.
Poverty headcount ratio	World Bank	2007	The poverty headcount ratio is the proportion of the national population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.
Prevalence of HIV (% of population aged 15 to 49)	World Bank	2007	Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people aged 15 to 49 who are infected with HIV.
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	World Bank	2007	Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Data showing as 2.5 signifies a prevalence of undernourishment below 2.5%.
Public spending on education (% of GDP)	World Bank	2005	Public expenditure on education consists of current and capital public expenditure on education plus subsidies to private education and the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels.
Rural population (% of total)	World Bank	2007	Rural population is the midyear population of areas defined as rural in each country and reported to the United Nations.
School enrollment, tertiary	World Bank	2006	Gross enrollment ratio is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Tertiary education, whether to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.
Malnutrition prevalence (% of population under age 5)	World Bank	2005	Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under the age of five whose weight for their age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population aged 0 to 59 months. The data are based on the World Health Organization's new child growth standards released in 2006.
Urban population (% of total)	World Bank	2007	Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations.
Urban population growth (annual %)	World Bank	2007	Urban population is the midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. Urban population growth measures the annual % of growth in urban areas.