

Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil,
Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Cabo Verde,
Costa Rica, Algeria, Ecuad - Global
Barometer Survey 2001-2008, Round 1

Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University

Report generated on: August 26, 2021

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
WLD_2001_GBS_v01_M

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
- v01

PRODUCTION DATE

NOTES

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Global Barometer Survey represents a systematic comparative survey of attitudes and values toward politics, power, reform, democracy and citizens' political actions in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arabic region. It is based on a common module of questions contained in regional barometer surveys.

Cross-national comparative surveys have been implemented in 55 political systems. In each of the 55 countries or regions, a national research team administers a country-wide face-to-face survey using standardized survey instruments to compile the required micro-level data under a common research framework and research methodology.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

-Individuals

Scope

NOTES

Survey topics: Economic evaluation, Trust, Feeling of security, Vote and election, Political interest and situation, Media exposure, Party, Demonstration, Democracy, Citizen power, Freedom, Corruption, Leader, Army, Gender, Education, Marital status, Religious, Income, Occupation.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Country-wide survey in 55 political systems -namely Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Vietnam, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Jordan, Palestine, Algeria, Morocco, Kuwait and Lebanon.

UNIVERSE

The survey of Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Botswana, Brasil, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, South Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe cover both sexes, 18 and more years. The survey of Indonesia covers both sexes, 17 and more years. And the survey of Singapore covers both sexes, 21 and more years.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Department of Political Science, National Taiwan University	

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
List of producers http://www.jdsurvey.net/gbs/GBSParticipants.jsp		
ASEP/JDS		

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2013-03-01

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION
Version 01 (March 2013)

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_WLD_2001_GBS_v01_M

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure for each individual country is available at <http://www.jdsurvey.net/gbs/GBSTechnical.jsp>

Deviations from Sample Design

Response Rate

Benin: Contact rate: 0.89 Cooperation rate: 0.90 Refusal rate: 0.02 Response rate: 0.80

Indonesia: Response Rate. The original sample size was 1,600 respondents. There were 1,440 successful interviews without substitution, and therefore the response rate is 90%. The number of substitutions is 160.

Botswana: Contact rate: 0.91 Cooperation rate: 0.87 Refusal rate: 0.03 Response rate: 0.79

Cape Verde: Contact rate: 0.92 Cooperation rate: 0.78 Refusal rate: 0.11 Response rate: 0.72

Ghana: Contact rate: 0.98 Cooperation rate: 1.00 Refusal rate: 0.00 Response rate: 0.98

Japan: The second wave of the ABS in Japan was conducted between February and March 2007 and yielded 1,067 valid cases from a sample of 2,500 cases yielding a response rate of 42.7%. On both surveys, we used additional sub-sampling which also followed the same two-stage random sampling procedure. The response rate for Japan was lower than it has been on the EAB 2003 (the first wave of the ABS).

Jordan: Response rate in Jordan's sample was 95%.

Kenya: Contact rate: 0.80 Cooperation rate: 0.75 Refusal rate: 0.07 Response rate: 0.60

South Korea: A total of 3,224 addresses were selected. At 649 addresses, there was no one at home after two callbacks so that the household residents could not be enumerated and a respondent selected. Of the 2,575 households where an individual name could be selected by the birthday method, 32 individuals were not interviewed because they were too old or infirm or absent from the household; 630 refused; and 413 were not completed because of the respondent's impatience, for which Koreans are notorious. A total of 1,500 interviews were satisfactorily completed, registering a response rate of 58 percent. Of the completed interviews, 20 percent were randomly selected and independently validated.

Lesotho: Contact rate: 0.78 Cooperation rate: 0.85 Refusal rate: 0.02 Response rate: 0.66

Madagascar: Contact rate: 0.77 Cooperation rate: 0.84 Refusal rate: 0.03 Response rate: 0.65

Malawi: Contact rate: 0.91 Cooperation rate: 0.86 Refusal rate: 0.04 Response rate: 0.78

Mozambique: Contact rate: 0.96 Cooperation rate: 0.95 Refusal rate: 0.03 Response rate: 0.91

Namibia: Contact rate: 0.85 Cooperation rate: 0.70 Refusal rate: 0.21 Response rate: 0.60

Nigeria: Contact rate: 0.77 Cooperation rate: 0.78 Refusal rate: 0.10 Response rate: 0.61

Senegal: Contact rate: 0.95 Cooperation rate: 0.90 Refusal rate: 0.07 Response rate: 0.85

Singapore: The original sample size was 1,000 respondents plus another 1,000 as reserve. There were 1,012 successful interviews with 456 cases replaced by the cases in the reserve list, and therefore the response rate is 69.52%.

South Africa: Contact rate: 0.95 Cooperation rate: 0.91 Refusal rate: 0.06 Response rate: 0.87

Tanzania: Contact rate: 0.98 Cooperation rate: 0.98 Refusal rate: 0.00 Response rate: 0.96

Zambia: Contact rate: 0.86 Cooperation rate: 0.83 Refusal rate: 0.07 Response rate: 0.72

Zimbabwe: Contact rate: 0.82 Cooperation rate: 0.80 Refusal rate: 0.09 Response rate: 0.66

Weighting

Benin, Botswana, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Zambia, Zimbabwe: None

Cape Verde: Weighted to take account of over- or under-samples with respect to island and urban-rural distribution.

Kenya: Weighted to account for over- or under-samples with respect to province and urban-rural distribution.

South Korea: The sample was more or less consistent with the survey population with respect to age, gender, and region. Hence no weighting variable was constructed.

Lesotho: Weighted to account for over- or under-samples with respect to district and urban-rural distribution.

Madagascar: Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities.

Mail: Weighted to account for over- or under-samples with respect to region and urban-rural distribution.

Nigeria: Weighting to account for an over- sample in Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers states, and an undersample in Northwest Region.

Singapore: To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the survey data. The weight projection is computed by age. Since Singapore is geographically quite small, age is more significant than area statistically as age represents the band-width of the population. Appropriate projected factors were applied so that original population proportions were reflected in the data tables using this formula. $\text{Projection factors(Weight)} = \text{Population/No. of Interviews}$.

The SPSS version of the datafile is already weighted according to the above projection factors. As the data are weighted, the total number of cases that appear is 2,616,457.

South Africa: Weighted to account for individual selection probabilities.

Taiwan:

(c) Goodness of Fit and Data Weighting

The purpose of Chi-Square test within the SPSS Nonparametric Statistical Test is to establish that the data is consistent with the distribution among the entire population. Three sample characteristics are addressed: gender, age and education. Both age and education failed the chi-square test. This means that the data for age and education are inconsistent with the whole population. The problem is rooted in the sampling. In order to rectify the data, "Raking," a kind of weighting method in accordance with multiple variables, was used to render the sample's gender, age and education data consistent with the entire population.

Tanzania: Weighted to correct for over-sample in Zanzibar.

Uganda: Weighted to account for over- or under-samples with respect to region and urban-rural distribution.

Vietnam:

To yield representative figures at the national level, census-based population weights are applied to the survey data. The weight projection is computed by dividing the projected population in the area by the sample size of the same area. Appropriate projected factors were applied so that original population proportions were reflected in the data tables using this formula.

$\text{Projection factors (Weight)} = \text{Population/No. of Interviews}$

The SPSS version of the data file is already weighted according to the above projection factors. As the data are weighted, the total number of cases that appear is 45,847. The figure is in thousands, i.e., 45,847,142 persons representing NSO's projected number of adults (18 years old and above) for year 2005 based on the 1999 Census

Questionnaires

Overview

Algeria: Languages: Arabic (with a small number of respondents preferring French)

Indonesia:

(1) Questionnaire

The definitive language version of the questionnaire is Bahasa Indonesia, which is a translated version from the original questionnaire in English. Then the language translation underwent cognitive pretests to make sure that the messages were conveyed accurately.

(2) Pre-Testing and Finalizing the Questionnaire

LSI pre-tested the questionnaire on 17 voting-age adults from different socio-economic classes in order to:

- Determine the time length of the interview,
- Improve the wording of the questions, if necessary,
- Eliminate unnecessary questions or add new items, as the case may be,
- Test question sequence and identify bases,
- Correct and improve translation,
- Change open-ended questions into multiple-choice questions,
- Find out which items are conceptually vague,
- Check accuracy and adequacy of the questionnaire instructions,
- Determine whether the focus of the question is clear, and
- Identify interviewer's recording difficulties.

Kuwait: Language: Arabic

Lebanon: Language: Arabic

Morocco: Language: Arabic

Palestine: Language: Arabic

Singapore:

(1) Questionnaire

The original language of the questionnaire was English and it was translated into Chinese and Malay by qualified translators. Back-translation was done to ensure accuracy.

(2) Pre-Testing and Finalizing the Questionnaire

Five interviewers were tasked with pre-testing the pilot questionnaire on 20 respondents, with a good spread of respondents in terms of gender, race and age. The pilot test served to achieve the following:

- Determine the time length of the interview
- Improve the wording of the questions, if necessary
- Eliminate unnecessary questions or add new items, as the case may be
- Test question sequence and identify bases
- Correct and improve translation
- Change open-ended questions into multiple-choice questions
- Find out which items are conceptually vague
- Check accuracy and adequacy of the questionnaire instructions
- Determine whether the focus of the question is clear
- Identify interviewer's recording difficulties

Vietnam:

(1) Questionnaire

English version of questionnaire is translated into Vietnamese. The language translation goes through a cognitive pre-test before the actual pretest is undertaken.

(2) Pre-Testing and Finalizing the Questionnaire

IHS pre-tested the questionnaire on 100 voting-age adults from different socio-economic classes in order to:

- Determine the time length of the interview
- Improve the wording of the questions, if necessary
- Eliminate unnecessary questions or add new items, as the case may be
- Test question sequence and identify bases
- Correct and improve translation
- Change open-ended questions into multiple-choice questions
- Find out which items are conceptually vague

- Check accuracy and adequacy of the questionnaire instructions
- Determine whether the focus of the question is clear
- Identify interviewer's recording difficulties

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2001-06-24	2008-12-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

Indonesia:

(3) Training

(a) LSI had two levels of trainings. LSI conducted the first level of training in Jakarta by inviting all areas coordinators of LSI to special sessions. The aim of this training was to give the coordinators a general picture of the survey, as well as read and review the questionnaire. The second level of training took place in various provinces of Indonesia. The area coordinators who received knowledge disseminated information to surveyors in their respective areas. Particular attention was given to areas with large primary sampling units such as West Java, Central Java, and East Java and where researchers from LSI's head office were most involved in the training.

(b) Training time - The minimum training time for group supervisors and interviewers was two days prior to field implementation. The third day was the start-off, where the field supervisor observed the field interviewers during their first round of interviews.

(c) Training Activities - These mainly consisted of one or two days of office training to learn the basics of the project and mock interviews among participants. The latter activity meant that field interviewers interviewed field anchors as if they were respondents in order to get accustomed to the flow of interviewing and the questionnaire format. Interviewers practiced with a supervisor until they could sufficiently conduct interviews on their own.

(d) Evaluation of interviewer's work - A field supervisor observed and evaluated all of the first interviews of each field interviewer. Only after meeting certain evaluation criteria was an interviewer left to interview on her own. The field supervisor always stayed within the vicinity of the sample spot to conduct checks, however.

Fieldwork:

(1) Workers on Hand

For this project, LSI deployed a total of 174 field staff:

Overall Field Manager = 1

Western Indonesia Field Anchors = 12 Field Interviewers = 135

Central Indonesia Field Anchors = 10 Field Interviewers = 35

Eastern Indonesia Field Anchors = 2 Field Interviewers = 4

(2) Supervision

Supervisors reported to the field manager and monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers, where at least 10% of the total interviews were observed by supervisors, conducted follow-ups, and did surprise checks on the field interviewers. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

(3) Spot-checking

Part of quality control was to make sure at least 30% of each interviewer's output was spot-checked and back-checked. Once an incomplete or inconsistent answer was spotted in the questionnaire, the field interviewer went back to the respondent's house to re-ask the question for verification.

Japan:

Fieldwork: The interviews were also conducted by Central Research Services interviewers. Though the interviewers were skilled at this kind of fieldwork, they were still required to participate in an orientation training session for these particular interviews. Interviews were conducted in Japanese. The mean length of the interviews was 50.3 minutes, with a range from 19 to 178 minutes (the SD was 16.2).

South Korea:

Fieldwork: The South Korea survey was conducted during the month of February 2003.

Fieldwork was undertaken by regularly employed interviewers of the Garam Research Institute. Each interviewer participated in a one-day orientation session and completed three trial interviews.

If no one was at home at a household or if the adult selected for interview was not at home, the interviewer was instructed

to call back two times a day. The mean length of interviews was 60 minutes; the range was from 50 to 90 minutes.

Mongolia:

Fieldwork: The survey was conducted with face to face method and the respondents were above 18 years old. The number of respondents was based on the list of participants in 2000 parliament elections.

Singapore:

(3) Training

Training was conducted for each and every interviewer involved in this project. They were made familiar with the questionnaire and mock interviews were conducted to test their understanding of the questions. All interviewers were required to present the 1st three pieces of their work for a '1st Check'. Only if these three pieces were totally error-free would they be allowed to proceed with the study. If there are errors in the questionnaires, they would be required to go back to the respondent and rectify the error and do another three pieces for a '2nd Check'. This process continues until the interviewer's work is free of errors.

(1) After each interview, the interviewer was asked to go over his own work and check for consistency.

(2) Office editors conducted final consistency checks on all questionnaires prior to coding.

(3) Logic checks were also put in place during data processing.

Fieldwork: Sixty interviewers in total were used for this survey and they are deployed to locations all over the island.

Fieldwork supervision was conducted to observe the interviewers at work so as to maintain quality of fieldwork.

Vietnam:

(3) Training

(a) Training time - IHS staff is trained for field work. The minimum training time for group supervisors and interviewers was 4 days prior to field implementation. The third day was the start-off, where the field supervisor observed the field interviewers on their first interviews.

(b) Training Activities - These mainly consisted of:

One or two days office training to learn the basics of the project. Mock interviews among participants, i.e. field interviewers interviewing field anchors as respondents are done to get accustomed to the flow of interviewing and questionnaire format.

Interviews were practiced with a supervisor around until the interviewer could be left on her own.

(c) Evaluation of interviewer's work - All first interviews of each field interviewer were observed by her field supervisor, and then evaluated. Only after meeting a certain evaluation criteria was an interviewer left to interview on her own, although her field supervisor always stayed within the vicinity of the sample spot to conduct checks.

(1) After each interview, the interviewer was asked to go over her own work and check for consistency.

(2) All accomplished interview schedules were submitted to the assigned group supervisor who, in turn, edited every interview.

Fieldwork:

(1) Workers on Hand

For this project, a total of 30 field staff were deployed:

Field Manager = 1

Red River Delta Field Anchors = 2

Field Interviewers = 6

North East Field Anchors = 1

Field Interviewers = 3

North West Field Anchors = 1

Field Interviewers = 2

North Central Coast Field Anchors = 1

Field Interviewers = 5

South Central Coast Field Anchors = 1

Field Interviewers = 2

Central Highlands Field Anchors = 1

Field Interviewers = 3

South East Field Anchors = 1

Field Interviewers = 4

Mekong Delta Field Anchors = 1

Field Interviewers = 5

(2) Supervision

Supervisors reporting to the field manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviewers, (at least 10% of total interviewers were observed by supervisors), followed-up and did surprise checks on the field interviewers. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

(3) Spot-checking

Part of quality control was to make sure at least 30% of each interviewer's output was spot-checked and back-checked. Once an incomplete or inconsistent answer was spotted in the questionnaire, the field interviewer went back to the respondent's house to re-ask the question for verification.

The date of the collection for individual countries could be found at <http://www.jdsurvey.net/gbs/GBSTechnical.jsp>

Questionnaires

Algeria: Languages: Arabic (with a small number of respondents preferring French)

Indonesia:

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Lebanon: Language: Arabic

Morocco: Language: Arabic

Palestine: Language: Arabic

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(1) Questionnaire

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Vietnam:

(1) Questionnaire

English version of questionnaire is translated into Vietnamese. The language translation goes through a cognitive pre-test before the actual pretest is undertaken.

(2) Pre-Testing and Finalizing the Questionnaire

IHS pre-tested the questionnaire on 100 voting-age adults from different socio-economic classes in order to:

- Determine the time length of the interview
- Improve the wording of the questions, if necessary
- Eliminate unnecessary questions or add new items, as the case may be
- Test question sequence and identify bases
- Correct and improve translation

- Change open-ended questions into multiple-choice questions
- Find out which items are conceptually vague
- Check accuracy and adequacy of the questionnaire instructions
- Determine whether the focus of the question is clear
- Identify interviewer's recording difficulties

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
MORI Argentina		Argentina
Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy	IREEP	Benin
Equipos MORI Consultores		Bolivia
Centre of Specialisation in Public Administration and Management	CESPAM	Botswana
Department of Political and Administrative Studies, University of Botswana		Botswana
Brazilian Institute of Public Opinion and Statistics	IBOPE	Brasil
Afro-Sondagem, Praia		Cape Verde
Yanhaas		Colombia
CID-GALLUP		Costa Rica
MORI Chile		Chile
Apoyo, Opinión y Mercado		Ecuador
CID-GALLUP		El Salvador
Center for Democratic Development, Accra		Ghana
CID-GALLUP		Guatemala
CID-GALLUP		Honduras
Lembaga Survei Indonesia	LSI	Indonesia
Central Research Services		Japan
Institute for Development Studies, Nairobi		Kenya
Garam Research Institute		South Korea
Sechaba Consultants, Maseru		Lesotho
National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and COEF Ressources		Madagascar
Institute for Economic and Social Research	IFESOR	Malawi
Groupe de Recherche en Economie Appliquee et Theorique	GREAT	Mali
Mundamericas		Mexico
Academy of Political Education		Mongolia
Centre for Population Studies (CPS), Eduardo Mondlane University		Mozambique
Research Facilitation Services, Windhoek	RFS	Namibia
CID-GALLUP		Nicaragua
Practical Sampling International, Lagos	PSI	Nigeria
CID-GALLUP		Panama
Equipos MORI Consultores		Paraguay
Apoyo, Opinión y Mercado		Peru
Social Weather Stations		Philippines

GERCOP l'ENEA, L'Université Gaston Berger de Saint Louis		Senegal
AC Nielsen		South Africa
Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica		Taiwan
Research on Poverty Alleviation	REPOA	Tanzania
King Prajadhipok's Institute		Thailand
Wilsken Agencies, Ltd., Kampala		Uganda
Equipos MORI Consultores		Uruguay
DOXA		Venezuela
Institute of Human Studies		Vietnam
Steadman Research Services, Kenya		Zambia
Mass Public Opinion Institute, Harare	MPOI	Zimbabwe

Supervision

Data Processing

Data Editing

Indonesia:

(c) Data Processing

(1) Office editors conducted final consistency checks on all interviews prior to coding.

(2) A data entry computer program verified and checked the consistency of the encoded data before data tables were generated.

Other Processing

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Argentina: Estimated Error: 3%
Benin: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level
Bolivia: Estimated Error: 2.8%
Botswana: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Brasil: Estimated Error: 2.8%
Cape Verde: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Colombia: Estimated Error: 3%
Costa Rica: Estimated Error: 3.1%
Chile: Estimated Error: 3%
Ecuador: Estimated Error: 2.8%
El Salvador: Estimated Error: 3.1%
Ghana: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Guatemala: Estimated Error: 3.1%
Honduras: Estimated Error: 3.1%

Indonesia: Estimated Error: $\pm 2.5\%$

Sample Sizes and Error Margins. An indicator of data quality is the standard error of the estimate, on which the margin for sampling error is based. As survey statistics are mostly proportions, the key measure of data precision is the standard error of a proportion taken from a sample. It is computed as follows: $\pm Z \sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$

Where Z, at a 95% confidence level is 1.96, p is the sample proportion estimate, and n is the sample size.

The overall sample size of 1,600 voting-age adults gives a maximum error margin of $\pm 2.5\%$ at the 95% confidence level, assuming a simple random sampling design. The sampling error is at its highest when the true proportion being estimated is close to 50%.

The following approximate 95%-confidence margins for sampling error should be made when aggregating data at various levels:

Sample Size Error Margin

The original 1,600 $\pm 2.5\%$
Actual with substitution 1,600 $\pm 2.5\%$
Actual without substitution 1,440 $\pm 2.7\%$

However, somewhat higher error margins should be expected since multi-stage cluster sampling was used; this design-effect is not readily measurable through established statistical software.

Kenya: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Lesotho: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Madagascar: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Malawi: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Mozambique: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Namibia: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Nicaragua: Estimated Error: 3.1%
Nigeria: Estimated Error: +/- 2% with 95% confidence level.
Panama: Estimated Error: 3.1%
Paraguay: Estimated Error: 4%
Peru: Estimated Error: 2.8%
Senegal: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
South Africa: Estimated Error: +/- 2% with 95% confidence level.
Tanzania: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Uganda: Estimated Error: +/- 2% with 95% confidence level.
Uruguay: Estimated Error: 2.8%
Venezuela: Estimated Error: 3%
Vietnam: Estimated Error: $\pm 2.83\%$

Vietnam:

Sample Sizes and Error Margins. An indicator of data quality is the standard error of the estimate, on which the margin for sampling error is based. As survey statistics are mostly proportions, the key measure of data precision is the standard error of a proportion taken from a sample. It is computed as follows: $\pm Z \sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$

Where Z, at 95% confidence level is 1.96; p is the sample proportion estimate and n is the sample size. The overall sample size of 1,200 voting-age adults gives a maximum error margin of $\pm 2.83\%$ at the 95% confidence level, assuming a simple random sampling design. The sampling error is at its highest when the true proportion being estimated is close to 50%.

The following approximate 95%-confidence margins for sampling error should be made when aggregating data at various levels:

Sample Size Error margin

Vietnamese 1200 $\pm 3\%$
Red River Delta 234 $\pm 6\%$
North East 234 $\pm 6\%$
North West 36 $\pm 6\%$
North Central Coast 156 $\pm 6\%$
South Central Coast 102 $\pm 6\%$
Central Highlands 78 $\pm 6\%$
South East 168 $\pm 6\%$
Mekong Delta 252 $\pm 6\%$

However, somewhat higher error margins should be expected since multi-stage cluster sampling was used; this design-effect is not readily measurable through established statistical software.

Estimated Error: $\pm 2.83\%$

Zambia: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.
Zimbabwe: Estimated Error: +/- 3% with 95% confidence level.

Other forms of Data Appraisal

File Description

Variable List

Content	
Cases	82017
Variable(s)	83
Structure	Type: Keys: ()
Version	
Producer	
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	NAME	LABEL	TYPE	FORMAT	QUESTION
V1	country	country	discrete		
V2	eco_c1	current country economic evaluation	discrete		
V3	eco_c2	past country economic evaluation	discrete		
V4	eco_c3	future country economic evaluation	discrete		
V5	eco_p1	current personal economic evaluation	discrete		
V6	eco_p2	past personal economic evaluation	discrete		
V7	eco_p3	future personal economic evaluation	discrete		
V8	tru_pr	trust in prime minister or president	discrete		
V9	tru_co	trust in the courts	discrete		
V10	tru_ng	trust in the national government	discrete		
V11	tru_pp	trust in political parties	discrete		
V12	tru_pa	trust in parliament	discrete		
V13	tru_mi	trust in the military	discrete		
V14	tru_po	trust in the police	discrete		
V15	tru_lg	trust in local government	discrete		
V16	tru_np	trust in newspaper	discrete		
V17	tru_tv	trust in television	discrete		
V18	tru_ec	trust in the election commission	discrete		
V19	organ	participation in voluntary organizations	discrete		
V20	intru	interpersonal trust	discrete		
V21	relat	trust relatives	discrete		
V22	neigh	trust neighbors	discrete		
V23	safe1	feeling of security(present)	discrete		
V24	safe2	feeling of security(present vs. past)	discrete		
V25	victim	victim of a crime	discrete		
V26	vote	vote in the last elections	discrete		
V27	fa_fr	fair and free elections	discrete		
V28	present	present political situation	discrete		
V29	intere	political interests	discrete		
V30	news_tv	media exposure(tv)	discrete		

V31	news_np	media exposure(newspaper)	discrete
V32	news_ra	media exposure(radio)	discrete
V33	discuss	discuss /talk politics	discrete
V34	partya	closer political party(excluded south asia)	discrete
V35	partyb	closer political party(included south asia)	discrete
V36	web	internet	discrete
V37	conta_a1	contacted government official(excluded arab)	discrete
V38	conta_a2	contacted elected officials or legislative representatives at any level(excluded)	discrete
V39	conta_a3	contacted traditional leaders/community leaders(excluded arab)	discrete
V40	conta_b1	contacted government official(included arab)	discrete
V41	conta_b2	contacted elected officials or legislative representatives at any level(included)	discrete
V42	conta_b3	contacted traditional leaders/community leaders(included arab)	discrete
V43	demons	take part in demonstrations or protests	discrete
V44	mean_d1	meaning of democracy(1st response)	discrete
V45	mean_d2	meaning of democracy(2nd response)	discrete
V46	chara	characteristic of democracy	discrete
V47	satis	satisfaction with democracy	discrete
V48	suit	suitable for democracy	discrete
V49	mip1	the first most important problem	discrete
V50	mip2	the second most important problem	discrete
V51	s_mip	government solve mip	discrete
V52	czpowera	citizen's power(people have the power to change a government they don't like)(e)	discrete
V53	czpowerb	citizen's power(people have the power to change a government they don't like)(i)	discrete
V54	judg	fair judgment(our current courts always punish the guilty even if they are high-	discrete
V55	equal	equality	discrete
V56	expres	freedom of expression	discrete
V57	assoc	freedom of association	discrete
V58	corrup	corruption	discrete
V59	redu_co	reduce corruption	discrete
V60	suppor_a	support for democracy(excluded arab)	discrete
V61	suppor_b	support for democracy(included arab)	discrete
V62	strong	strong leader	discrete
V63	armyg	army should come in to govern	discrete
V64	compli	politics is so complicated	discrete
V65	porich_a	prevent the gap between poor and rich from growing any larger(excluded south asi)	discrete
V66	porich_b	prevent the gap between poor and rich from growing any larger(included south asi)	discrete

V67	proud	proud to be [country]	discrete
V68	gender	gender	discrete
V69	age1	age(excluded morocco)	discrete
V70	age2	age group(included morocco)	discrete
V71	marital	marital status	discrete
V72	edu	education	discrete
V73	relig1	religiosity	discrete
V74	relig2	religious	discrete
V75	s_income	subjective income	discrete
V76	car	car/jeep/van	discrete
V77	tv	television	discrete
V78	moto	motorcycle	discrete
V79	tel	telephone	discrete
V80	bike	bicycle	discrete
V81	radio	radio	discrete
V82	fridge	fridge	discrete
V83	job	main occupation	discrete

country(country)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 3

Valid cases: 82017
Invalid: NaN

Source of information

country

current country economic evaluation(eco_c1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 71138
Invalid: 10879

Source of information

current country economic evaluation

past country economic evaluation(eco_c2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 64198
Invalid: 17819

Source of information

past country economic evaluation

future country economic evaluation(eco_c3)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 71138
Invalid: 10879

Source of information

future country economic evaluation

current personal economic evaluation(eco_p1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 71138
Invalid: 10879

Source of information

current personal economic evaluation

past personal economic evaluation(eco_p2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 64198
Invalid: 17819

Source of information

past personal economic evaluation

future personal economic evaluation(eco_p3)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 64197
Invalid: 17820

Source of information

future personal economic evaluation

trust in prime minister or president(tru_pr)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 62607
Invalid: 19410

Source of information

trust in prime minister or president

trust in the courts(tru_co)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 82017
Invalid: NaN

Source of information

trust in the courts

trust in the national government(tru_ng)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 49680
Invalid: 32337

Source of information

trust in the national government

trust in political parties(tru_pp)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 82017
Invalid: NaN

Source of information

trust in political parties

trust in parliament(tru_pa)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 82016
Invalid: 1

Source of information

trust in parliament

trust in the military(tru_mi)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 75077
Invalid: 6940

Source of information

trust in the military

trust in the police(tru_po)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 82016
Invalid: 1

Source of information

trust in the police

trust in local government(tru_lg)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 56439
Invalid: 25578

Source of information

trust in local government

trust in newspaper(tru_np)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 55668
Invalid: 26349

Source of information

trust in newspaper

trust in television(tru_tv) File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 55668
Invalid: 26349

Source of information

trust in television

trust in the election commission(tru_ec) File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 55227
Invalid: 26790

Source of information

trust in the election commission

participation in voluntary organizations(organ) File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 52500
Invalid: 29517

Source of information

participation in voluntary organizations

interpersonal trust(intru) File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 61558
Invalid: 20459

Source of information

interpersonal trust

trust relatives(relat) File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2
Valid cases: 54619
Invalid: 27398

Source of information

trust relatives

trust neighbors(neigh) File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 54620
Invalid: 27397

Source of information

trust neighbors

feeling of security(present)(safe1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 29451
Invalid: 52566

Source of information

feeling of security(present)

feeling of security(present vs. past)(safe2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 29451
Invalid: 52566

Source of information

feeling of security(present vs. past)

victim of a crime(victim)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 52394
Invalid: 29623

Source of information

victim of a crime

vote in the last elections(vote)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 63319
Invalid: 18698

Source of information

vote in the last elections

fair and free elections(fa_fr)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 63365
Invalid: 18652

Source of information

fair and free elections

present political situation(present)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 37210
Invalid: 44807

Source of information

present political situation

political interests(intere)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 62607
Invalid: 19410

Source of information

political interests

media exposure(tv)(news_tv)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 63444
Invalid: 18573

Source of information

media exposure(tv)

media exposure(newspaper)(news_np)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 63444
Invalid: 18573

Source of information

media exposure(newspaper)

media exposure(radio)(news_ra)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 63444
Invalid: 18573

Source of information

media exposure(radio)

discuss /talk politics(discuss)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 75076
Invalid: 6941

Source of information

discuss /talk politics

closer political party(excluded south asia)(partya)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 54349
Invalid: 27668

Source of information

closer political party(excluded south asia)

closer political party(included south asia)(partyb)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 73758
Invalid: 8259

Source of information

closer political party(included south asia)

internet(web)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 37210
Invalid: 44807

Source of information

internet

contacted government official(excluded arab)(conta_a1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 44511
Invalid: 37506

Source of information

contacted government official(excluded arab)

contacted elected officials or legislative representatives at any level(excluded(conta_a2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 35981
Invalid: 46036

Source of information

contacted elected officials or legislative representatives at any level(excluded

contacted traditional leaders/community leaders(excluded arab)(conta_a3)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 34768
Invalid: 47249

Source of information

contacted traditional leaders/community leaders(excluded arab)

contacted government official(included arab)(conta_b1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 51451
Invalid: 30566

Source of information

contacted government official(included arab)

contacted elected officials or legislative representatives at any level(included(conta_b2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 42921
Invalid: 39096

Source of information

contacted elected officials or legislative representatives at any level(included

contacted traditional leaders/community leaders(included arab)(conta_b3)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 41708
Invalid: 40309

Source of information

contacted traditional leaders/community leaders(included arab)

take part in demonstrations or protests(demons)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 82016
Invalid: 1

Source of information

take part in demonstrations or protests

meaning of democracy(1st response)(mean_d1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 3

Valid cases: 55363
Invalid: 26654

Source of information

meaning of democracy(1st response)

meaning of democracy(2nd response)(mean_d2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 3

Valid cases: 55243
Invalid: 26774

Source of information

meaning of democracy(2nd response)

characteristic of democracy(chara)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 37979
Invalid: 44038

Source of information

characteristic of democracy

satisfaction with democracy(satis)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 75074
Invalid: 6943

Source of information

satisfaction with democracy

suitable for democracy(suit)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 37979
Invalid: 44038

Source of information

suitable for democracy

the first most important problem(mip1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 3

Valid cases: 61396
Invalid: 20621

Source of information

the first most important problem

the second most important problem(mip2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 3

Valid cases: 42501
Invalid: 39516

Source of information

the second most important problem

government solve mip(s_mip)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 42493
Invalid: 39524

Source of information

government solve mip

citizen's power(people have the power to change a government they don't like)(e(czpowera)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 63376
Invalid: 18641

Source of information

citizen's power(people have the power to change a government they don't like)(e

citizen's power(people have the power to change a government they don't like)(i(czpowerb)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 82014
Invalid: 3

Source of information

citizen's power(people have the power to change a government they don't like)(i

fair judgment(our current courts always punish the guilty even if they are high-(judg)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 62606
Invalid: 19411

Source of information

fair judgment(our current courts always punish the guilty even if they are high-

equality(equal)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 75074
Invalid: 6943

Source of information

equality

freedom of expression(expres)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 82014
Invalid: 3

Source of information

freedom of expression

freedom of association(assoc)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 43967
Invalid: 38050

Source of information

freedom of association

corruption(corrup)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 43831
Invalid: 38186

Source of information

corruption

reduce corruption(redu_co)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 37210
Invalid: 44807

Source of information

reduce corruption

support for democracy(excluded arab)(suppor_a)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 75074
Invalid: 6943

Source of information

support for democracy(excluded arab)

support for democracy(included arab)(suppor_b)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 82014
Invalid: 3

Source of information

support for democracy(included arab)

strong leader(strong)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 82016
Invalid: 1

Source of information

strong leader

army should come in to govern(armyg)
File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 56438
Invalid: 25579

Source of information

army should come in to govern

politics is so complicated(compli)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 43969
Invalid: 38048

Source of information

politics is so complicated

prevent the gap between poor and rich from growing any larger(excluded south asi(porich_a)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 43968
Invalid: 38049

Source of information

prevent the gap between poor and rich from growing any larger(excluded south asi

prevent the gap between poor and rich from growing any larger(included south asi(porich_b)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 52498
Invalid: 29519

Source of information

prevent the gap between poor and rich from growing any larger(included south asi

proud to be [country](proud)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 56617
Invalid: 25400

Source of information

proud to be [country]

gender(gender)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 82013
Invalid: 4

Source of information

gender

age(excluded morocco)(age1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 3

Valid cases: 80727
Invalid: 1290

Source of information

age(excluded morocco)

age group(included morocco)(age2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 3

Valid cases: 82010
Invalid: 7

Source of information

age group(included morocco)

marital status(marital)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 56617
Invalid: 25400

Source of information

marital status

education(edu)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 82011
Invalid: 6

Source of information

education

religiosity(relig1)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 42252
Invalid: 39765

Source of information

religiosity

religious(relig2)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 37136
Invalid: 44881

Source of information

religious

subjective income(s_income)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 1

Valid cases: 49672
Invalid: 32345

Source of information

subjective income

car/jeep/van(car)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 69474
Invalid: 12543

Source of information

car/jeep/van

television(tv)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 68462
Invalid: 13555

Source of information

television

motorcycle(moto)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 49824
Invalid: 32193

Source of information

motorcycle

telephone(tel)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 43065
Invalid: 38952

Source of information

telephone

bicycle(bike)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 49824
Invalid: 32193

Source of information

bicycle

radio(radio)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 49824
Invalid: 32193

Source of information

radio

fridge(fridge)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 43065
Invalid: 38952

Source of information

fridge

main occupation(job)

File: gbs round 1 jun_2009

Overview

Type: Discrete
Width: 2

Valid cases: 81381
Invalid: 636

Source of information

main occupation

Documentation

Technical documents

Technical Specifications of the Global Barometers

Title Technical Specifications of the Global Barometers
Country World
Language English
Filename <http://www.jdsurvey.net/gbs/GBSTechnical.jsp>
