

Africa - Afrobarometer Survey 1999-2000, Round 1 Merged 12 Country

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A new sample has to be drawn for each round of Afrobarometer surveys.

Whereas the standard sample size for Round 3 surveys will be 1200 cases, a larger sample size will be required in societies that are extremely heterogeneous (such as South Africa and Nigeria), where the sample size will be increased to 2400. Other adaptations may be necessary within some countries to account for the varying quality of the census data or the availability of census maps.

The sample is designed as a representative cross-section of all citizens of voting age in a given country. The goal is to give every adult citizen an equal and known chance of selection for interview. We strive to reach this objective by (a) strictly applying random selection methods at every stage of sampling and by (b) applying sampling with probability proportionate to population size wherever possible. A randomly selected sample of 1200 cases allows inferences to national adult populations with a margin of sampling error of no more than plus or minus 2.5 percent with a confidence level of 95 percent. If the sample size is increased to 2400, the confidence interval shrinks to plus or minus 2 percent.

Sample Universe

The sample universe for Afrobarometer surveys includes all citizens of voting age within the country. In other words, we exclude anyone who is not a citizen and anyone who has not attained this age (usually 18 years) on the day of the survey. Also excluded are areas determined to be either inaccessible or not relevant to the study, such as those experiencing armed conflict or natural disasters, as well as national parks and game reserves. As a matter of practice, we have also excluded people living in institutionalized settings, such as students in dormitories and persons in prisons or nursing homes.

What to do about areas experiencing political unrest? On the one hand we want to include them because they are politically important. On the other hand, we want to avoid stretching out the fieldwork over many months while we wait for the situation to settle down. It was agreed at the 2002 Cape Town Planning Workshop that it is difficult to come up with a general rule that will fit all imaginable circumstances. We will therefore make judgments on a case-by-case basis on whether or not to proceed with fieldwork or to exclude or substitute areas of conflict. National Partners are requested to consult Core Partners on any major delays, exclusions or substitutions of this sort.

Sample Design

The sample design is a clustered, stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample.

To repeat the main sampling principle, the objective of the design is to give every sample element (i.e. adult citizen) an equal and known chance of being chosen for inclusion in the sample. We strive to reach this objective by (a) strictly applying random selection methods at every stage of sampling and by (b) applying sampling with probability proportionate to population size wherever possible.

In a series of stages, geographically defined sampling units of decreasing size are selected. To ensure that the sample is representative, the probability of selection at various stages is adjusted as follows:

The sample is stratified by key social characteristics in the population such as sub-national area (e.g. region/province) and residential locality (urban or rural). The area stratification reduces the likelihood that distinctive ethnic or language groups are left out of the sample. And the urban/rural stratification is a means to make sure that these localities are represented in their correct proportions.

Wherever possible, and always in the first stage of sampling, random sampling is conducted with probability proportionate to population size (PPPS). The purpose is to guarantee that larger (i.e., more populated) geographical units have a proportionally greater probability of being chosen into the sample.

The sampling design has four stages

A first-stage to stratify and randomly select primary sampling units;

A second-stage to randomly select sampling start-points;

A third stage to randomly choose households;

A final-stage involving the random selection of individual respondents

We shall deal with each of these stages in turn.

STAGE ONE: Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

The primary sampling units (PSU's) are the smallest, well-defined geographic units for which reliable population data are available. In most countries, these will be Census Enumeration Areas (or EAs). Most national census data and maps are broken down to the EA level. In the text that follows we will use the acronyms PSU and EA interchangeably because, when census data are employed, they refer to the same unit.

We strongly recommend that NIs use official national census data as the sampling frame for Afrobarometer surveys. Where recent or reliable census data are not available, NIs are asked to inform the relevant Core Partner before they substitute any other demographic data. Where the census is out of date, NIs should consult a demographer to obtain the best possible estimates of population growth rates. These should be applied to the outdated census data in order to make projections of population figures for the year of the survey. It is important to bear in mind that population growth rates vary by area (region) and (especially) between rural and urban localities. Therefore, any projected census data should include adjustments to take such variations into account.

Indeed, we urge NIs to establish collegial working relationships within professionals in the national census bureau, not only to obtain the most recent census data, projections, and maps, but to gain access to sampling expertise. NIs may even commission a census statistician to draw the sample to Afrobarometer specifications, provided that provision for this service has been made in the survey budget.

Regardless of who draws the sample, the NIs should thoroughly acquaint themselves with the strengths and weaknesses of the available census data and the availability and quality of EA maps. The country and methodology reports should cite the exact census data used, its known shortcomings, if any, and any projections made from the data. At minimum, the NI must know the size of the population and the urban/rural population divide in each region in order to specify how to distribute population and PSU's in the first stage of sampling. National investigators should obtain this written data before they attempt to stratify the sample.

Once this data is obtained, the sample population (either 1200 or 2400) should be stratified, first by area (region/province) and then by residential locality (urban or rural). In each case, the proportion of the sample in each locality in each region should be the same as its proportion in the national population as indicated by the updated census figures.

Having stratified the sample, it is then possible to determine how many PSU's should be selected for the country as a whole, for each region, and for each urban or rural locality.

The total number of PSU's to be selected for the whole country is determined by calculating the maximum degree of clustering of interviews one can accept in any PSU. Because PSUs (which are usually geographically small EAs) tend to be socially homogenous we do not want to select too many people in any one place. Thus, the Afrobarometer has established a standard of no more than 8 interviews per PSU. For a sample size of 1200, the sample must therefore contain 150 PSUs/EAs (1200 divided by 8). For a sample size of 2400, there must be 300 PSUs/EAs.

These PSUs should then be allocated proportionally to the urban and rural localities within each regional stratum of the sample. Let's take a couple of examples from a country with a sample size of 1200. If the urban locality of Region X in this country constitutes 10 percent of the current national population, then the sample for this stratum should be 15 PSUs (calculated as 10 percent of 150 PSUs). If the rural population of Region Y constitutes 4 percent of the current national population, then the sample for this stratum should be 6 PSU's.

The next step is to select particular PSUs/EAs using random methods. Using the above example of the rural localities in Region Y, let us say that you need to pick 6 sample EAs out of a census list that contains a total of 240 rural EAs in Region Y. But which 6? If the EAs created by the national census bureau are of equal or roughly equal population size, then selection is relatively straightforward. Just number all EAs consecutively, then make six selections using a table of random numbers. This procedure, known as simple random sampling (SRS), will ensure that each EA will have an equal probability of being sampled.

If the PSUs'/EAs have different population sizes, however, then random sampling must be conducted with probability proportionate to population size (PPPS). The idea here is that units with larger populations should have a proportionally greater chance (probability) of being chosen. The PPPS method is not difficult to use and is described in Appendix 6.

Once EA's have been randomly selected they should be plotted on a national map. Use this map to plan out the deployment routes for the various field teams. In some cases, a few EAs may be so inaccessible or so dangerous that substitution of PSUs becomes necessary. As long as PSU substitutions never constitute more than 5 percent of all PSU's it is acceptable to make

them. The best method is to randomly draw another EA in the hope that it will fall in a more convenient location. Please record which EAs are substitutes and justify why they were substituted. If more than 5 percent of PSUs require substitution, then the NI should discard the entire Stage 1 sample and draw a new one.

Oversampling- optional

In some countries, the NI may be concerned that a random sample might miss a politically important minority group. Or, even if this minority is represented in the sample in accordance with its share of the national population, there may be too few cases to make reliable generalizations about the attitudes of this group. Under these circumstances, over-sampling is permissible, as we did in Round 1 for the Toaureg, Ijaw, and Coloured minorities in Mali, Nigeria and South Africa respectively. Purposive over-sampling will also be required as a condition of one donor's funding in Round 3; USAID wishes to gather extra information on certain regions where their projects are located, probably in Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, and Zambia. Note that the over-sample should be coterminous with a given sampling stratum, usually a region. The NI should consult the relevant Core Partner about any planned over-sampling and keep detailed records that allow correct weighting factors to be calculated to correct for over-sampling at the stage of data analysis.

Additional Cluster (Optional)

In countries where regions are too numerous or too scattered to provide a logistically feasible sampling frame, an additional stage of clustering can be considered, as follows:

- * Choose a suitable geographic unit between region/province and EA: e.g. administrative district. In large countries, it may not be practical to visit all districts or even all regions. Number and stratify all districts and, using PPPS, randomly choose a subset of these districts. Preferably, the subset should not be less than half of the total number of districts in the country. And the subset should always cover all relevant social variations nationwide.
- * A population limit shall be set for districts that should be self-representing (i.e. large districts which must be represented in the sample). Self-representing districts will thus have a probability equal to one of inclusion in the sample.
- * Once PPPS is applied, other districts will have a probability proportional to population size of inclusion in the sample.

Additional Stratum (Optional)

In urban areas that have extremely diverse housing patterns, the NI may choose to add an additional layer of stratification to increase the likelihood that the sample does not leave out high-density (especially informal) settlements. Using a street map, a city or town can be divided into high- medium- and low-density areas. It can then be required that PSUs are represented equally (or better yet, in proportion to population sizes, if these are known) within the sample for that city or town.

STAGE TWO: Selecting Sampling Start Points (SSP's)

Within each PSU/EA, Field Teams travel to a randomly selected sampling start point (SSP). Thus the number of start points is the same as the number of PSU's (150 or 300). A sampling start point (SSP) is required so that interviewers know where to start random walk patterns within each PSU (see next section). This procedure has the effect of further clustering the sample into manageable areas that are reachable on foot or by a short vehicle ride.

Either in the office or in the field, the Field Supervisor (FS) selects the SSP using one of the following three methods.

The ideal method

If the FS is able to obtain a list of all households in a selected EA, then this should be done. Possible sources include the national census bureau or the office of district administrator or local government authority. Once a list is available, the field supervisor should randomly (using a random numbers table) choose eight households, and send one Interviewer to each. A detailed map showing all households in the EA and matching them with the listed names is necessary for this method.

(Note: If this method is used, it is not necessary to apply Stage Three: Selection of Households. Go straight to Stage Four: Selection of Respondents).

An alternative method (where maps are available for the PSU)

If the census bureau has provided EA maps, the FS can randomly select a start point using a grid. The FS places a ruler with numbers along the top of the map and a ruler with numbers along the side of the map. He/she then uses a table of random numbers (or a set of numbered cards) to select a number for the top axis and a number for the side axis, resulting in a

random combination (e.g. "9 and 6.") A line is then drawn on the map horizontal to the number chosen on the side, and another line is drawn vertical to the number chosen on the top. The point on the map where these two lines intersect is the sampling start point. The SSP is marked on the map, and given to the field team for that area. The fieldwork team then locates the nearest housing settlement to this point, and travels there (or as near as they can to the point). In rural areas, finding the SSP may require the field team to consult with local residents.

Because we never know in advance the actual condition on the ground in all the PSU's, the FS may need to choose a second sampling start point as a reserve or substitute if the SSP is inappropriate or inaccessible.

Another alternative (where maps are not available)

When maps are not available for the selected PSU, the following procedure should be used. The FS contacts a local government councilor or another official knowledgeable about the area. This person is consulted to determine how many housing settlements (e.g. villages) are in the PSU. These settlements must have identifiable boundaries that do not overlap with one another. These settlements are numbered and, using numbered cards, the FS asks the informant to randomly select one card. The settlement identified by the selected number is the settlement where the interviews will be conducted.

IMPORTANT: At the start point, then the FS must be certain to preserve randomness, by rotating the place where Interviewers begin their random walk pattern. If the Team starts on a main road at one SSP, they should start off the road at the next SSP. If the Team starts in a central place (like a school) in one EA, they should start in a peripheral place in the next EA. And so on. The logic of random sampling is to avoid ANY kind of pattern in the units selected at any stage.

STAGE THREE: Selecting Households

Having arrived at the sampling start point, the Team is ready to select households.

For the purposes of the Afrobarometer, a household is defined as a group of people who presently eat together from the same pot. By this definition, a household does not include persons who are currently living elsewhere for purposes of studies or work. Nor does a household include domestic workers or temporary visitors (even if they eat from the same pot or slept there on the previous night). And, in practice, we want to select our respondent from among persons in the household who will be available for interview on that same day.

In multi-household dwelling structures (like blocks of flats, compounds with multiple spouses, or backyard dwellings for renters, relatives, or household workers), each household is treated as a separate sampling unit.

IMPORTANT: The third (household) and fourth (respondent) stages of sampling are conducted by Interviewers. Interviewers must be carefully trained and supervised to ensure that they follow Afrobarometer sampling instructions to the exact letter. These sampling instructions are summarized below and spelled out on the first two pages of every questionnaire. Field Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that their teams of Interviewers understand their parts of the sampling methodology and execute them correctly.

The method for selecting households is as follows:

In well-populated urban and rural areas, with single-dwelling units:

Starting as near as possible to the SSP, the FS should choose any random point (like a street corner, a school, or a water source) being careful to randomly rotate the choice of such landmarks. The four Interviewers should be instructed to walk away from this point in the following random directions:

The Walk Pattern : Interviewer 1 walks towards the sun, Interviewer 2 away from the sun, Interviewer 3 at right angle to Interviewer 1, Interviewer 4 in the opposite direction from Interviewer 3, etc. If the Team contains more than four Interviewers, then the FS should take them to another randomly selected place near the SSP to begin their walk patterns.

When interviews are to be conducted during the night by the whole team (excluding call backs), the team should use the moon or some other random landmark to begin the walk pattern (Field Supervisors should just make sure that interviewees disperse in directions opposite to each other).

Each Interviewer should use the day code to establish an interval (n) for household selection. The day code introduces randomness into the interval. It is calculated by adding together the numbers in the day of the month as follows. On the 5th, 14th and 23rd of the month the interval would be 5, but on the 6th, 15th and 24th it would be 6. And so on. On some days (the 1st and 10th of the month) the Interviewer moves to the adjacent dwelling structure (because the sampling interval is 1). On the 29th of the month the Interviewer must leave the widest gap, selecting only every eleventh house.

In every case, the Interviewer selects the nth house on the right.

In well-populated urban and rural areas, with multiple-dwelling units:

If the start point is a block of flats, or if the walk pattern includes a block of flats, then the Interviewer should start on the top floor and work his/her way downwards, stopping at every nth flat on the right. In an exception to the normal walk pattern, which only refers to blocks of flats, the Interviewer should only visit alternate floors of the block.

5.3.3.3 In sparsely populated rural areas, with small villages or single-dwelling farms:

In such areas, there may be only a few households around a given start point. We do not wish to over-cluster the sample by conducting too many (e.g. all 8) interviews in one small village. In these cases, the following guidelines shall apply: If there are 15 or fewer households within walking distance of the start point, the field team shall drop only one Interviewer there. If there are 16-30 households within walking distance of the start point, two Interviewers can be dropped there. (If there are more than 50 households, the whole team can be dropped off as usual). If only one or two Interviewers can be dropped at the start point, the rest of the team should drive to the nearest housing settlement within the same EA and closest to the SSP, where the next one, two or three Interviewers shall be dropped according to the same rule. And so on.

In sparsely populated rural areas, with commercial farms:

In countries where commercial farms are large and contain populous settlements of farm workers, effort should be made to avoid collecting all eight interviews for that EA on one farm. To do this, the field supervisor should drop two Interviewers at the first farm (either the first randomly chosen from a comprehensive list of farms within the EA, or the first nearest the randomly selected start point), and then drop the remaining two Interviewers at the next farm. Once the first two are finished, they are moved to another farm for two more interviews, and the same with the second pair, so that eight interviews are obtained from four separate farms in each EA. It is important that all selected farms are within the selected EA. Households should be chosen from lists of households on the farm, or by using a standard random walk pattern. Remember to include both the farm owner's and farm workers' dwellings on the lists or on the walk pattern. Once the teams' eight interviews are completed, the field supervisor should move the team on to the next selected EA and repeat the procedure.

Interviewer's second interview

In a Team of four, each Interviewer is to obtain two interviews per EA (4 Interviewers x 2 interviews = 8 interviews, the quota for the EA). After completing the first interview, he or she should follow the same procedure as before. He/she continues walking in the same direction and chooses the nth dwelling on the right (where n = the day code). And so on. If the settlement comes to an end and there are no more houses, the Interviewer should turn at right angles to the right and keep walking, again looking for the nth dwelling on the right. This procedure is repeated until the Interviewer finds an eligible dwelling containing an eligible household.

TAGE FOUR: Selecting Individual Respondents

Once the household is chosen, the Interviewer is responsible for randomly selecting the individual respondent within the household who will be interviewed.

To ensure that women are not underrepresented, the Afrobarometer sets a gender stratum of an equal number of men and women in the overall sample. To accomplish this stratum, the gender of respondents is alternated for each interview. First, the Interviewer determines from the previous interview whether a man or a woman is to be interviewed. The Interviewer then lists (in any order) the first names of all the household members of that gender who are 18 years and older, even those not presently at home but who will return to the house that evening. From the list (which is numbered, see p. 2 of the questionnaire), the interviewer randomly selects the actual person to be interviewed by asking a household member to choose a numbered card from a blind deck of cards. The interviewer should interview only the person whose number is selected and no one else in that household.

If the person selected refuses to be interviewed, the Interviewer replaces the household by continuing the walking pattern and again selecting the nth dwelling on the right (where n = the day code).

Note: In the Afrobarometer, we substitute households, not respondents. Under no circumstances must the interviewer substitute another individual in the same household for a respondent selected randomly by means of the numbered card method. It is not acceptable, for example, to substitute a spouse, parent, child, sibling (or domestic worker or visitor) in the same household for a selected respondent who happens not to be at home at the time.

If there is no one at home in the selected household on the first try, the respondent should make one call-back later in the day. Or, if the designated respondent is not at home, the Interviewer should make an appointment to meet them later in the day. Again, a call-back will be necessary in order to find the selected respondent and to conduct the interview. It is also acceptable for the Interviewer to enquire about the whereabouts of the selected respondent (they may perhaps be at work) and, if nearby, to walk to that place to conduct the interview.

If the call-back is unsuccessful, say because the respondent has still not returned home for the appointment, then, and only then, the Interviewer may substitute the household. If the house is still empty or the selected respondent is not at home at the time of the call-back, the Interviewer must substitute that household with the very next household found in the direction of the walk pattern. This slight change in the walk pattern is necessary under these circumstances since the Interviewer may already have had a successful call earlier in the day in the household that is located at the sampling interval.

Reducing Household Substitutions

Round 3 draws on experiences from Round 2. All substitution figures above 5 percent are considered high in the Afrobarometer surveys. We would urge NIs to reduce the substitutions, whether for Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) or households through better planning.

Many household substitutions seem to occur because of the timing of the interviews. Our data show that most interviews take place between 8:00 am and 6:00pm. We can minimize substitutions through the following means:

- a. Plan around the working timetables of rural or urban communities. This means scheduling interviews to take place perhaps towards the end of the day in some areas.
- b. In urban areas, gender strata are often difficult to meet because a lot of men are at work, especially when interviews are conducted during the week. We therefore advise that interviews in urban areas be spread to include weekends. When planning deployments in urban areas, ensure that at least one day of interviews falls on a weekend.
- c. If a minority language group is in the sample, NIs need to plan ahead to ensure that field teams have the right translations of the questionnaire. This means drawing the sample well before the other fieldwork

	Round 1		Round 2		Round 3	
	Fieldwork Dates	Sample Size	Fieldwork Dates	Sample Size	Fieldwork Dates	Sample Size
Botswana	Nov-December 1999	1200	July-August 2003	1200	May-June 2005	1200
Ghana	July-August 1999	2004	Aug-September 2002	1200	March 2005	1197
Lesotho	April-June 2000	1177	February-April 2003	1200	July-August 2005	1161
Malawi	Nov-December 1999	1208	April-May 2003	1200	June-July 2005	1200
Mali	January-February 2001	2089	Octr-November 2002	1283	June-July 2005	1244
Namibia	Sept-October 1999	1183	Aug-September 2003	1200	February-March 2006	1200
Nigeria	January-February 2000	3603	Sept-October 2003	2400	Aug-December 2005	2363
South Africa	July-August 2000	2200	Sept-October 2002	2400	February 2006	2400
Uganda	May-June 2000	2271	Aug-September 2002	2400	April-May 2005	2400
Tanzania	March-May 2000	2198	July-August 2003	1200	July-August 2005	1304
Zambia	Oct-November 1999	1198	June-July 2003	1200	July-August 2005	1200
Zimbabwe	Sept-October 1999	1200	April-May 2004	1200	October 2005	1048
Cabo Verde			May-June 2002	1268	March-April 2005	1256
Mozambique			August-October 2002	1400	June 2005	1198
Kenya			Aug-September 2003	2400	September 2005	1278
Senegal			Nov-December 2002	1200	Sept-October 2005	1200
Madagascar					May-June 2005	1350
Benin					April-May 2005	1198

Weighting

Note that for some surveys data is weighted to correct for either deliberate (e.g., to provide an adequate sample of specific sub-groups for analytical purposes) or inadvertent over- or under-sampling of particular sample strata. In these cases, a weighting variable is included as the last variable in the data set, with details described in the codebook. These weighting factors should be used when calculating all national-level statistics.

Questionnaires

Overview

Because Afrobarometer Round 1 emerged out of several different survey research efforts, survey instruments were not standardized across all countries, there are a number of features of the questionnaires that should be noted, as follows:

- In most cases, the data set only includes those questions/variables that were asked in nine or more countries. Complete Round 1 data sets for each individual country have already been released, and are available from ICPSR or from the Afrobarometer website at www.afrobarometer.org
- In the seven countries that originally formed the Southern Africa Barometer (SAB) - Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe - a standardized questionnaire was used, so question wording and response categories are the generally the same for all of these countries. The questionnaires in Mali and Tanzania were also essentially identical (in the original English version). Ghana, Uganda and Nigeria each had distinct questionnaires.
- This merged dataset combines, into a single variable, responses from across these different countries where either identical or very similar questions were used, or where conceptually equivalent questions can be found in at least nine of the different countries. For each variable, the exact question text from each of the countries or groups of countries ("SAB" refers to the Southern Africa Barometer countries) is listed.
- Response options also varied on some questions, and where applicable, these differences are also noted.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1999	2001	N/A

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
1999		Round 1

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Interviewers, usually holding a first degree in social science, were trained in a five-day training workshop immediately prior to fieldwork. Interviews usually took about one hour and only proceeded after respondents have given informed consent. Strict confidentiality was required in handling survey returns.

Interviews are conducted in the following languages:

Benin:

French, Fon, Adja, Bariba, Dendi, Yoruba, Otamari, Peulh

Botswana:

English, Setswana

Cape Verde:

Creole, Portuguese

Ghana:

English, Akan, Ewe, Ga, Dagbani

Kenya:

English, Kiswahili, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kimeru, Kisii, Luhya, Luo, Somali, Turkana

Lesotho:

English, Sesotho

Madagascar:

Malagasy Ofisialy, Malagasy Fitenim-Paritra

Malawi:

English, Chichewa, Chiyao, Chitumbuka

Mali:

Frenchm Bambara, Sonrha, Tamasheq, Peuhl

Mozambique:

Portuguese, Emakhuwa, Xichangana, Cisena, Cinyanja, Echuwabu, Cinyungwe

Namibia:

English, Afrikaans, Oshiwambo

Nigeria:

English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, Pidgin, Tiv, Ibibio, Ijaw

Senegal:

French, Wolof, Pulaar, Serer

South Africa:

Afrikaans, English, Xhosa, North Sotho, South Sotho, Setswana, Swazi, Shangaan, Zulu

Tanzania:

Kiswahili

Uganda:

English, Luganda, Lusoga, Luo, Ruyankole, Rutoro, Rukiga, Ateso, Lugbara

Zambia:

English, Chibemba, Chinyanja, Chitonga, Silozi

Zimbabwe:

English, Chishona, Sindebele

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Afrobarometer team		

SUPERVISION

Teams of four interviewers traveled together to the field under the leadership of a field supervisor. It was the supervisor's job to ensure quality control of survey returns on a daily basis. Interviews usually took about one hour and only proceeded after respondents have given informed consent. Strict confidentiality was required in handling survey returns.

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

File Description

Variable List

afromerge1.12

Content	Afrobarometer 1999-2001 Merged Round 1 Data
Cases	21531
Variable(s)	143
Structure	Type: Keys: ()
Version	
Producer	
Missing Data	

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V287	refnumb	Reference number	contin	numeric	
V288	respnumb	Respondent number	discrete	character	
V289	country	Country	discrete	numeric	
V290	area	District/County/Province/Region	discrete	numeric	
V291	identity	Identity	discrete	numeric	
V292	supdem	suppdemo/Support for democracy	discrete	numeric	
V293	supold	prevsyst/Rating of previous System	discrete	numeric	
V294	supnow	elecsyst/Rating of current government	discrete	numeric	
V295	supfut	futsyst/Rating of future system	discrete	numeric	
V296	rejone	oneprule/Reject one-party rule	discrete	numeric	
V297	rejtrd	tradrule/Reject traditional rule	discrete	numeric	
V298	rejmil	milirule/Reject military rule	discrete	numeric	
V299	rejdic	presdeci/Reject presidential dictatorship	discrete	numeric	
V300	rejexp	exptrule/Reject government by experts	discrete	numeric	
V301	dmpext	extndemo/Extent of democracy	discrete	numeric	
V302	dmpsats	satisdem/Satisfaction with democracy	discrete	numeric	
V303	dmpvot	votematt/Vote doesn't matter vs. vote matters	discrete	numeric	
V304	dmpsay	caresay/Careful what you say and do regarding politics	discrete	numeric	
V305	defnew	donews/Response: shut newspapers	discrete	numeric	
V306	defjug	dojudges/Response: dismiss judges	discrete	numeric	
V307	defele	doelecs/Response: cancel elections and suspend parliament	discrete	numeric	
V308	spamar	markpric/Market prices, variety vs. low prices, shortages	discrete	numeric	
V309	spafee	schlfees/Free school/health, low quality vs. fees, high quality	discrete	numeric	
V310	sparet	csjobs/Civil servants keep jobs vs. retrench	discrete	numeric	
V311	spapr	privatiz/Government ownership vs. privatization	discrete	numeric	
V312	sapkwn	knowsap/Heard of SAP	discrete	numeric	
V313	sapmin	helphurt/SAP helped most people vs. hurt most	discrete	numeric	
V314	sapsat	satisap/Satisfied with SAP/SAP's effect on your life	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V315	occup	Occupation	discrete	numeric	
V316	gender	Gender	discrete	numeric	
V317	age	Age	discrete	numeric	
V318	educ	Education	discrete	numeric	
V319	language	Home language	discrete	numeric	
V320	race	Race	discrete	numeric	
V321	unemp	Unemployed	discrete	numeric	
V322	urbrur	Urban or rural	discrete	numeric	
V323	medrad	radnews/Radio news	discrete	numeric	
V324	medtv	tvnews/TV news	discrete	numeric	
V325	mednew	newspap/Newspapers	discrete	numeric	
V326	povfoo	wofood/Gone without food	discrete	numeric	
V327	povwat	wowater/Gone without Water	discrete	numeric	
V328	povhth	wohealth/Gone without healthcare	discrete	numeric	
V329	povelc	woelecty/Gone without electricity	discrete	numeric	
V330	povinc	wocash/Gone without cash income	discrete	numeric	
V331	hltmen	tired/Routine affected by worried, tired	discrete	numeric	
V332	aidexp	knowaids/Friend or relative died of AIDS	discrete	numeric	
V333	DEMOE1	meandemo/Meaning of democracy - 1	discrete	numeric	
V334	DEMOE2	meandem2/Meaning of democracy - 2	discrete	numeric	
V335	DEMOE3	meandem3/Meaning of democracy - 3	discrete	numeric	
V336	demmaj	meanmaj/Democratic society and majority rule	discrete	numeric	
V337	demspc	meanfree/Democratic society and freedom to criticise the government	discrete	numeric	
V338	demele	meanelec/democratic society and regular elections	discrete	numeric	
V339	demmpd	meanprty/Democratic society and at least 2 parties competing	discrete	numeric	
V340	demnec	meanbasc/Democratic society and basic necessities	discrete	numeric	
V341	dememp	meanjobs/Democratic society and jobs for everyone	discrete	numeric	
V342	demedu	meaneduc/democratic society and equal education	discrete	numeric	
V343	demgap	meanequal/Democratic society and small income gap	discrete	numeric	
V344	marsuc	respwell/People responsible for own well being vs. government	discrete	numeric	
V345	marjob	respjob/Jobs from private sector vs. from government	discrete	numeric	
V346	marear	freeearn/People free to earn vs. government limits	discrete	numeric	
V347	marrsk	startbus/Start new business too risky vs. good idea	discrete	numeric	
V348	marhse	respous/Who responsible for building house	discrete	numeric	
V349	marcdt	respdrdt/Who responsible for extending agricultural credit	discrete	numeric	
V350	marcom	respprim/Who responsible for producing and marketing main commodity	discrete	numeric	
V351	marsch	respscho/Who responsible for providing schools/clinics	discrete	numeric	
V352	maremp	respjobs/Who responsible for creating jobs	discrete	numeric	
V353	marcrm	respccrim/Who responsible for reducing crime	discrete	numeric	
V354	sctrust	trustgen/General trust	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V355	scint	intrpols/Interested in politics	discrete	numeric	
V356	scdsc	dscspols/Discuss politics	discrete	numeric	
V357	scund	undergov/Understand government	discrete	numeric	
V358	sckloc	nmcllr/Name local government representative	discrete	numeric	
V359	sckmp	nmmp/Name legislative representative	discrete	numeric	
V360	sckfin	nmminfin/Name finance minister	discrete	numeric	
V361	sckvp	nmvpres/Name vice-president	discrete	numeric	
V362	nidprd	citproud/Proud to be a citizen	discrete	numeric	
V363	nidchl	citchild/Children should identify as citizens	discrete	numeric	
V364	gidprd	ideproud/Proud of identity group	discrete	numeric	
V365	gidchl	idechild/Child should identify with identity group	discrete	numeric	
V366	gidbes	idebest/Own identity group best	discrete	numeric	
V367	gidstr	ideties/Stronger ties to own identity group	discrete	numeric	
V368	pfesol	adeqliv/Present vs. past: living standard	discrete	numeric	
V369	pfeemp	handjobs/Handling creating jobs	discrete	numeric	
V370	pfeprc	handpric/Handling keeping prices stable	discrete	numeric	
V371	pfegap	handgap/Handling reducing income gap	discrete	numeric	
V372	pfenow	econcond/Satisfied with state of national economy	discrete	numeric	
V373	pfepas	satpast/Present vs. past: satisfaction with economic/life conditions	discrete	numeric	
V374	pfefut	satfut/Present vs. future: life/economy in one year	discrete	numeric	
V375	pfeerd	livecond/Own living conditions compared to others	discrete	numeric	
V376	pfegrp	ideconds/Identity group economic conditions compared to others	discrete	numeric	
V377	pfrsay	freesay/Present vs. past: free to say what you think	discrete	numeric	
V378	pfrass	freejoin/Present vs. past: free to join any organization	discrete	numeric	
V379	pfrvot	freechse/Present vs. past: voting freedom	discrete	numeric	
V380	pfreql	equaltrt/Present vs. past: all treated equally	discrete	numeric	
V381	pfrele	elhonest/Elections honest	discrete	numeric	
V382	pfrgpt	citequal/All citizens treated equally	discrete	numeric	
V383	pfrfai	idenfair/Identity group treated un fairly	discrete	numeric	
V384	pfrall	allgrps/Government represents all or just one group	discrete	numeric	
V385	pfrgrp	whchgrp/Which group's interest represented by government	discrete	numeric	
V386	pfpcrm	handcrim/Handling crime	discrete	numeric	
V387	pfpsaf	safepast/Present vs. past: safety	discrete	numeric	
V388	PFPCR1	handcorr/Handling corruption	discrete	numeric	
V389	PFPCR2	corrupti/Extent of corruption/bribery	discrete	numeric	
V390	PFPCR3	correlec/Corruption among elected leaders	discrete	numeric	
V391	PFPCR4	corrserv/Corruption among civil servants	discrete	numeric	
V392	PFPCR5	corrwrse/Present vs. past: corruption	discrete	numeric	
V393	trspre	trpres/Trust the president	discrete	numeric	
V394	trspol	trpolice/Trust police	discrete	numeric	

ID	Name	Label	Type	Format	Question
V395	trscts	trcourts/Trust courts of law	discrete	numeric	
V396	trsarm	trarmy/Trust army	discrete	numeric	
V397	trsnec	trelcco/Trust electoral commission	discrete	numeric	
V398	trsbrd	trbroad/Trust national broadcasting	discrete	numeric	
V399	pfgpre	presperf/Performance of President	discrete	numeric	
V400	pfgmp	mpperf/Performance of parliament or MP	discrete	numeric	
V401	pfgloc	cllrperf/Performance of local government or local councilor/mayor	discrete	numeric	
V402	pfgedu	handeduc/Handling education	discrete	numeric	
V403	pfght	handheal/Handling basic health	discrete	numeric	
V404	pfg hiv	handaids/Handling AIDS	discrete	numeric	
V405	MIP1	probctry/Most important problems -1	discrete	numeric	
V406	MIP2	probctr2/Most important problems -2	discrete	numeric	
V407	legcon	convals/Constitution expresses values and aspirations of citizens	discrete	numeric	
V408	leggov	abidegov/Government has right to make authoritative decisions	discrete	numeric	
V409	memrel	memrelig/Member/attends religious group	discrete	numeric	
V410	memdev	memdevel/Member/attends development association	discrete	numeric	
V411	membus	membus/Member/attends business group	discrete	numeric	
V412	memlab	memunion/Member/attends trade union	discrete	numeric	
V413	pid	Party affiliation	discrete	numeric	
V414	pidcls	clseprty/Close to party	discrete	numeric	
V415	pidwin	winlose/Close to ruling party or opposition	discrete	numeric	
V416	parvot	votelast/Voted in last elections	discrete	numeric	
V417	parcom	parcomm/Attend community meeting	discrete	numeric	
V418	pariss	parissue/Raise an issue	discrete	numeric	
V419	parral	parrally/Attend election rally	discrete	numeric	
V420	parcam	parcand/Work for candidate or party	discrete	numeric	
V421	parlet	parnews/Write to newspaper	discrete	numeric	
V422	pardem	pardemo/Attend demonstration	discrete	numeric	
V423	parctg	conoffic/Contact government or party official	discrete	numeric	
V424	parcti	coninflu/Contact influential person	discrete	numeric	
V425	withinwt	Within country weight	discrete	numeric	
V426	acrosswt	Cross-country weight	discrete	numeric	
V427	combinwt	Cross-country weight x within country weight	discrete	numeric	
V428	africawt	Africa weight (countries weighted according to relative population size)	contin	numeric	
V429	afcombwt	Africa weight x Within country weight	contin	numeric	

Reference number (refnumb)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Continuous	Valid cases: 21531
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 5	Minimum: 1
Decimals: 0	Maximum: 21531
Range: 1-21531	

Respondent number (respnumb)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 21531
Format: character	Invalid: 0
Width: 7	

Country (country)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 21531
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-12	

District/County/Province/Region (area)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 21531
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 3	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 1-999	

Identity (identity)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete	Valid cases: 21531
Format: numeric	Invalid: 0
Width: 2	
Decimals: 0	
Range: 0-99	

suppdemo/Support for democracy (supdem)

File: afromerge1.12

suppdemo/Support for democracy (supdem)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

prevsyst/Rating of previous System (supold)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

elecsyst/Rating of current government (supnow)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

futsyst/Rating of future system (supfut)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

oneprule/Reject one-party rule (rejone)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

tradrule/Reject traditional rule (rejtrd)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

milirule/Reject military rule (rejmil)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

presdeci/Reject presidential dictatorship (rejdic)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

exptrule/Reject government by experts (rejexp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

extndemo/Extent of democracy (dmpext)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

satisdem/Satisfaction with democracy (dmpsatsat)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

votematt/Vote doesn't matter vs. vote matters (dmpvot)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

caresay/Careful what you say and do regarding politics (dmplay)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

donews/Response: shut newspapers (defnew)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

dojudges/Response: dismiss judges (defjug)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

doelecs/Response: cancel elections and suspend parliament
(defele)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

markpric/Market prices, variety vs. low prices, shortages (spamar)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

schlfees/Free school/health, low quality vs. fees, high quality
(spafee)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

csjobs/Civil servants keep jobs vs. retrench (sparet)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

privatiz/Government ownership vs. privatization (spapr)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

knowsap/Heard of SAP (sapknw)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

helphurt/SAP helped most people vs. hurt most (sapmin)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

satissap/Satisfied with SAP/SAP's effect on your life (sapsat)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Occupation (occup)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Gender (gender)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Age (age)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 3
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Education (educ)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Home language (language)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 3
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-999

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Race (race)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Unemployed (unemp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Urban or rural (urbrur)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

radnews/Radio news (medrad)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

tvnews/TV news (medtv)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

newspap/Newspapers (mednew)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

wofood/Gone without food (povfoo)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

wowater/Gone without Water (povwat)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

wohealth/Gone without healthcare (povhth)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

woelecty/Gone without electricity (povelc)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

wocash/Gone without cash income (povinc)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

tired/Routine affected by worried, tired (hltmen)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

knowaids/Friend or relative died of AIDS (aidexp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

meandemo/Meaning of democracy - 1 (DEMOE1)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 3
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-101

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

meandem2/Meaning of democracy - 2 (DEMOE2)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 3
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-101

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

meandem3/Meaning of democracy - 3 (DEMOE3)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 3
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-101

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

meanmaj/Democratic society and majority rule (demmaj)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

meanfree/Democratic society and freedom to criticise the government (demspc)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

meanelec/democratic society and regular elections (demele)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

meanprty/Democratic society and at least 2 parties competing (demmpd)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

meanbasc/Democratic society and basic necessities (demnec)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

meanjobs/Democratic society and jobs for everyone (dememp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

meaneduc/democratic society and equal education (demedu)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

meaneqal/Democratic society and small income gap (demgap)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

respswell/People responsible for own well being vs. government (marsuc)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

respjob/Jobs from private sector vs. from government (marjob)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

freeearn/People free to earn vs. government limits (marear)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

startbus/Start new business too risky vs. good idea (marrsk)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

respous/Who responsible for building house (marhse)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

respcrdt/Who responsible for extending agricultural credit (marcdt)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

respprim/Who responsible for producing and marketing main commodity (marcom)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

respscho/Who responsible for providing schools/clinics (marsch)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

respjobs/Who responsible for creating jobs (maremp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

respcrim/Who responsible for reducing crime (marcrm)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

trustgen/General trust (sctrust)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

intrapols/Interested in politics (scint)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

dscspols/Discuss politics (scdsc)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

undergov/Understand government (scund)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

nmcllr/Name local government representative (sckloc)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

nmmp/Name legislative representative (sckmp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

nmminfin/Name finance minister (sckfin)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

nmvpres/Name vice-president (sckvp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

citproud/Proud to be a citizen (nidprd)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

citchild/Children should identify as citizens (nidchl)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

ideproud/Proud of identity group (gidprd)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

idechild/Child should identify with identity group (gidchl)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

idebest/Own identity group best (gidbes)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

identies/Stronger ties to own identity group (gidstr)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

adeqliv/Present vs. past: living standard (pfesol)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

handjobs/Handling creating jobs (pfeemp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

handpric/Handling keeping prices stable (pfeprc)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

handgap/Handling reducing income gap (pfegap)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

econcond/Satisfied with state of national economy (pfenow)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

satpast/Present vs. past: satisfaction with economic/life conditions (pfepas)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

satfut/Present vs. future: life/economy in one year (pfefut)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

livecond/Own living conditions compared to others (pfeerd)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

ideconds/Identity group economic conditions compared to others (pfegrp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

freesay/Present vs. past: free to say what you think (pfrsay)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

freejoin/Present vs. past: free to join any organization (pfrass)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

freechse/Present vs. past: voting freedom (pfrvot)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

equaltrt/Present vs. past: all treated equally (pfreq1)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

elhonest/Elections honest (pfrele)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

citequal/All citizens treated equally (pfrgpt)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

idenfair/Identity group treated un fairly (pfrfai)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

allgrps/Government represents all or just one group (pfrall)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

whchgrp/Which group's interest represented by government (pfrgpr)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 3
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-999

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

handcrim/Handling crime (pfpcrm)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

safepast/Present vs. past: safety (pfpsaf)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

handcorr/Handling corruption (PFPCR1)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

corrupti/Extent of corruption/bribery (PFPCR2)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

correlec/Corruption among elected leaders (PFPCR3)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

corrserv/Corruption among civil servants (PFPCR4)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

corrwrse/Present vs. past: corruption (PFPCR5)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

trpres/Trust the president (trspre)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

trpolice/Trust police (trspol)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

trcourts/Trust courts of law (trscts)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

trarmy/Trust army (trsarm)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

trelcco/Trust electoral commission (trs nec)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

trbroad/Trust national broadcasting (trs brd)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

presperf/Performance of President (pfgpre)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

mpperf/Performance of parliament or MP (pfgmp)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

cllrperf/Performance of local government or local councilor/mayor (pfgloc)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

handeduc/Handling education (pfgedu)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

handheal/Handling basic health (pfgHLT)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

handaids/Handling AIDS (pfghiv)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

probctry/Most important problems -1 (MIP1)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

probctr2/Most important problems -2 (MIP2)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

convals/Constitution expresses values and aspirations of citizens
(legcon)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

abidegov/Government has right to make authoritative decisions
(leggov)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

memrelig/Member/attends religious group (memrel)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

memdevel/Member/attends development association (memdev)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

membus/Member/attends business group (membus)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
Format: numeric
Width: 2
Decimals: 0
Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
Invalid: 0

memunion/Member/attends trade union (memlab)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Party affiliation (pid)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 3
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-999

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

clseprty/Close to party (pidcls)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 1-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

winlose/Close to ruling party or opposition (pidwin)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

votelast/Voted in last elections (parvot)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

parcomm/Attend community meeting (parcom)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

parissue/Raise an issue (pariss)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

parrally/Attend election rally (parral)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

parcand/Work for candidate or party (parcam)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

parnews/Write to newspaper (parlet)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

pardemo/Attend demonstration (pardem)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

conoffic/Contact government or party official (parctg)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

coninflu/Contact influential person (parcti)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 2
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0-99

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Within country weight (withinwt)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 6
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0.0427-2.264

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Cross-country weight (acrosswt)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 17
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0.333055786844296-1.01954120645709

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Cross-country weight x within country weight (combinwt)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Discrete
 Format: numeric
 Width: 18
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0.0232909090909091-1.23490909090909

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0

Africa weight (countries weighted according to relative population size) (africawt)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Continuous
 Format: numeric
 Width: 11
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0.098322318-2.551780272

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0
 Minimum: 0.1
 Maximum: 2.6
 Mean: 1
 Standard deviation: 0.8

Africa weight x Within country weight (afcombwt)

File: afromerge1.12

Overview

Type: Continuous
 Format: numeric
 Width: 18
 Decimals: 0
 Range: 0.0313626481918833-3.215697695672

Valid cases: 21531
 Invalid: 0
 Minimum: 0
 Maximum: 3.2
 Mean: 1
 Standard deviation: 0.8

Related Materials

Questionnaires

Afrobarometer Selected Round 1 Questionnaires

Title Afrobarometer Selected Round 1 Questionnaires
Filename Afrobarometer_Round_1_Questionnaires.zip

Technical documents

Round 1, 12-country merged codebook (1999-2001)

Title Round 1, 12-country merged codebook (1999-2001)
Filename Round1Codebook-6Dec04.pdf
