Democratic Values in Haiti, 2006-2008

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I. Background

This report presents a brief overview of key findings of two national samples of Haitian public opinion. The surveys were undertaken by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) as part of its AmericasBarometer series of interviews. Those efforts were supported by generous grants from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Inter American Development Bank (IADB), and Vanderbilt University's Center for the Americas. In both years, 22 countries from the hemisphere were included in the surveys with a total of over 34,000 respondents.

In Haiti the surveys in both years were conducted in Creole, and included a sample of approximately 1,500 respondents. In both years, the questionnaire was pretested and interviewers trained by a native Haitian, Dominique Zéphyr, the co-author of this report.

The results presented here cover only a small segment of the entire set of survey questions. Far more extensive analysis can be carried out on the questions analyzed here as well as on many other items. The full questionnaire and the technical description of the sample are contained in the appendices of this report.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the 2008 Sample

The sample carried out in 2008 consisted of 1,536 respondents, evenly divided between male and female, as shown in Figure I-1.
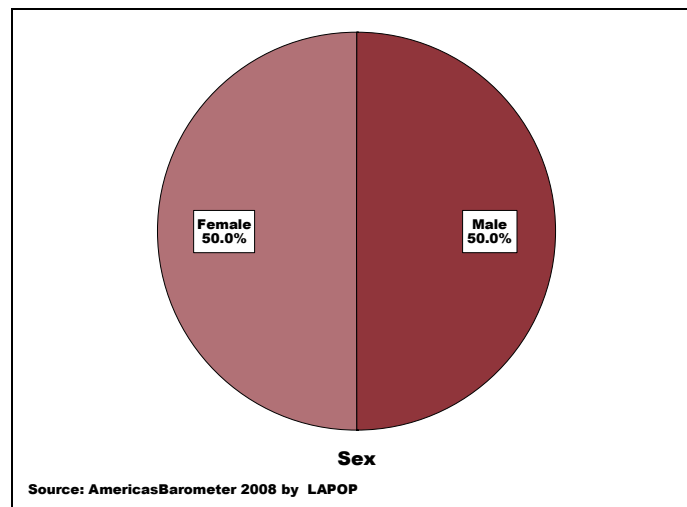
Figure I-1. Distribution of the Sample by Gender

The respondents are shown grouped by age cohorts. The average age of the sample is 37 years.

Age

Source: AmericasBarometer 2008 by LAPOP
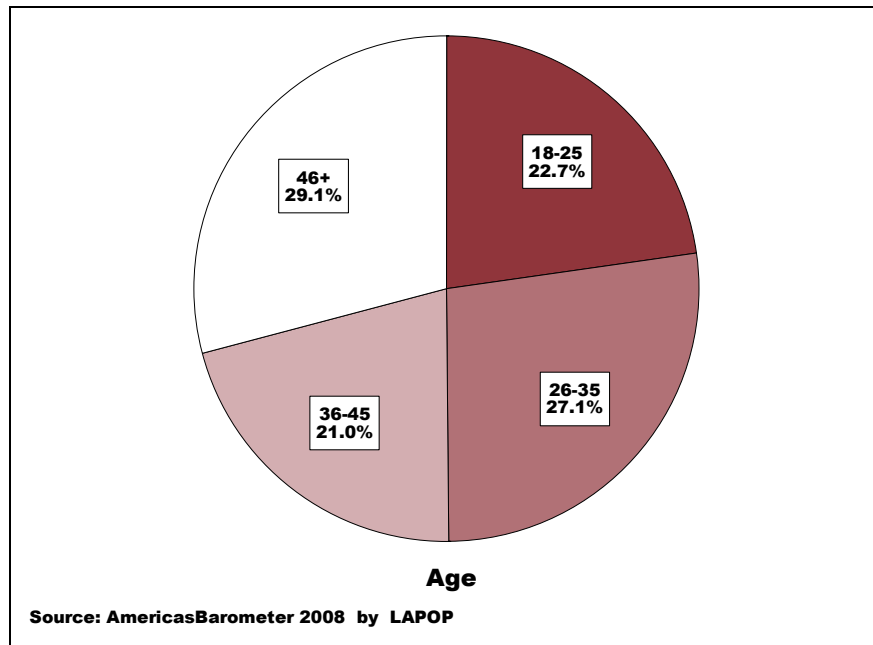
I-2. Distribution of the Sample by Age

Haiti is quite rural (Figure I-3) the most highly rural of the countries in the AmericasBarometer sample, even though the size of the country's overall territory is small (27,000 square km.), or only somewhat larger than El Salvador, the smallest country in Central America. Nonetheless, with over 8 million people, its population density is high (over 250 per sq. km.), so even in rural areas, there are significant concentrations of population. Therefore, it is important not to exaggerate the rural/urban split, since census-defined rural areas might seem quite urban in the context of other countries in the region.

Urban/Rural Areas

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP
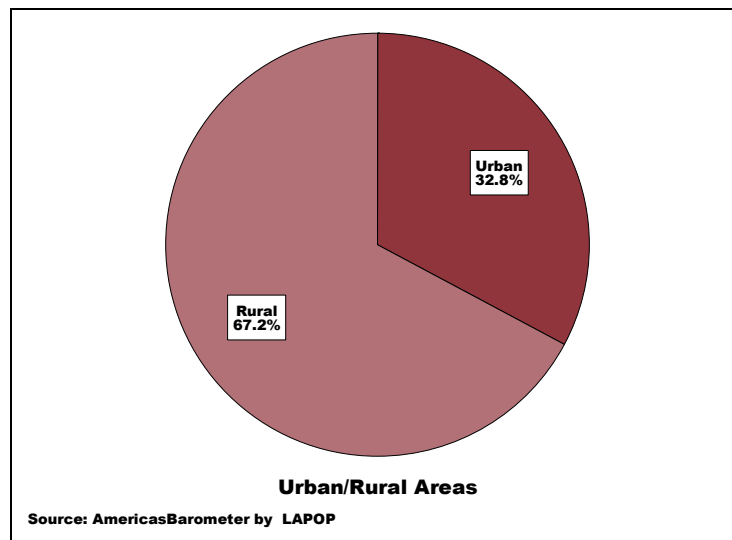
Figure I-3. Distribution of the Sample by Urban and Rural Areas

Finally, the educational level of the sample is shown in Figure I-4. Educational achievement data in Haiti are controversial. Many sources put literacy at about 50%,

while the Haitian Census bureau puts it at 61%, which would imply (using official definitions) that only three-fifths of the population has had over three years of schooling. The survey data, in contrast, show a higher level of education. For example, 80% of the respondents in the 2008 survey had four years or more of education (three years is normally considered the minimum necessary for literacy). If the survey had matched the census data, about 39% should have shown fewer than four years of education. The census data, however accurate they may be, may also be misleading, for two reasons. First, the official statistics report results for the population five years and older. Given the youthful nature of the population pyramid in Haiti, a large segment of those reported by the census bureau as being illiterate or not having a primary education, have actually not yet completed their education. The census results, therefore, understate the levels of education achieved by the voting age population of the country, which is the basis for the survey sample presented here. Second, the census is now several years out of date, and educational levels have almost certainly increased somewhat since the census was last taken. These factors many not fully explain the difference between the survey and the census data, and we suspect that survey rejection rates in the survey were higher among the least well educated, so that the sample actually probably overstates to some degree the level of education of the voting aged population.
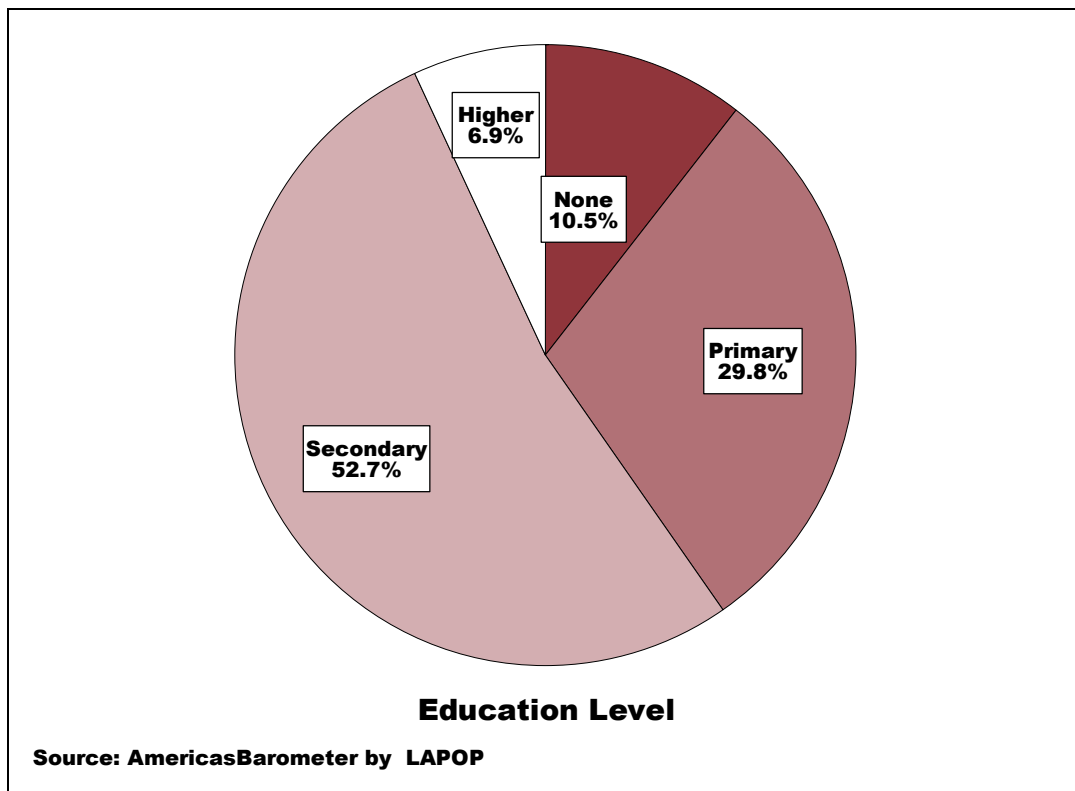
Figure I-4. Distribution of the Sample by Education Level, Voting Age Population

II. Political Legitimacy and Trust in Institutions

Political Legitimacy

The stability of a political system and its ability to weather crises without succumbing to breakdown has been directly linked by social scientists to legitimacy. Seymour Martin Lipset, one of the leading theorists in the area of democratic stability defined legitimacy as "the capacity of the system to engender and maintain the belief that the existing political institutions are the most appropriate ones for the society" (Lipset 1981 77).[1] Lipset hypothesized, based primarily upon his observation of the impact of the Great Depression on Europe, that systems viewed by their citizens as being legitimate would survive a crisis of effectiveness (e.g. when the economy takes a nosedive), but those that were seen as illegitimate would tend to collapse under the stress of economic crisis. Lipset refers specifically to Germany, Austria and Spain as examples of fundamentally illegitimate systems that experienced breakdowns of democracy when buffeted by a crisis of effectiveness. The United States and Great Britain, however, survived the Great Depression without political breakdown, because of the legitimacy of these systems.

Much research has helped to confirm the importance of legitimacy in building stable democracies. In a forthcoming book by a co-author of this report, the importance of legitimacy is demonstrated for the Latin American region (Booth and Seligson forthcoming), and a recent book by Larry Diamond has done so for the developing world in general (Diamond 2008). Another world-wide appraisal is about to be published (Gilley forthcoming).

Virtually all studies stress the importance of service delivery in building the legitimacy of a political system. In Haiti, the record is not good. The effectiveness of the Haitian state in terms of delivering economic growth and increased welfare to its citizens has been very limited and therefore the ability of the democratic system to engender legitimacy significantly constrained. With a GNP per capita (source: World Bank) in 2006 of only $430, among the lowest in all of Latin America and the Caribbean, not only is Haiti a very poor country, but its GNP per capita since 2000 has actually declined according to the World Bank ($470 in the year 2000). During this same period, all of the other countries in the region have seen some growth, and many have seen substantial growth. High levels of crime and violence, coupled with poor levels of human development overall (the UNDP HDI rank in 2005 was 146 out of 177 countries), only magnify the problems of poor state performance.

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[1]See also (Lipset, Seong and Torres 1993 ; Lipset 1994 ; Lipset 1998).

It should come as no surprise, then, that the LAPOP AmericasBarometer survey finds low levels of legitimacy in Haiti. A core series of items measures what is called "diffuse support" or legitimacy of the political system, which LAPOP refers to as its "PSA5" series that has been asked in every LAPOP survey for some 20 years, thus we have a good comparative basis for interpreting the level of systemic legitimacy in the country. The five items read as follows:

B1. To what extent do you think the courts in Haiti guarantee a fair trial? *(Read:* If you think the courts do not ensure justice <u>at all</u>, choose number 1; if you think the courts ensure justice a lot, choose number 7 or choose a point in between the two.*)*
B2. To what extent do you respect the political institutions of Haiti?
B3. To what extent do you think that citizens' basic rights are well protected by the political system of Haiti?
B4. To what extent do you feel proud of living under the political system of Haiti?
B6. To what extent do you think that one should support the political system of Haiti?

The results, calibrated on a 0-100 scale, were computed, and are shown in the Figure II-1 figure below.[2] As can be seen, in no case is the average opinion positive, with all averages below 50. The closest to 50 is the item dealing with the prospects of getting a fair trial.

The reader should note that in each of the bar charts shown in this report, confidence intervals are displayed as an "I" on each bar. This means that when two bars are being compared, if the two "I" indicators overlap, there is no significant difference between them. On the other hand, if the "I"s do not overlap, this means that 95 times out of 100 the differences are significant.

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[2] The original questions, as shown in the questionnaire, were all scored on a 1-7 scale, which is the LAPOP standard for these items. The items were rescaled to a 0-100 range to give them a familiar interpretation. This was done using this formula (item -1/6 x 100).
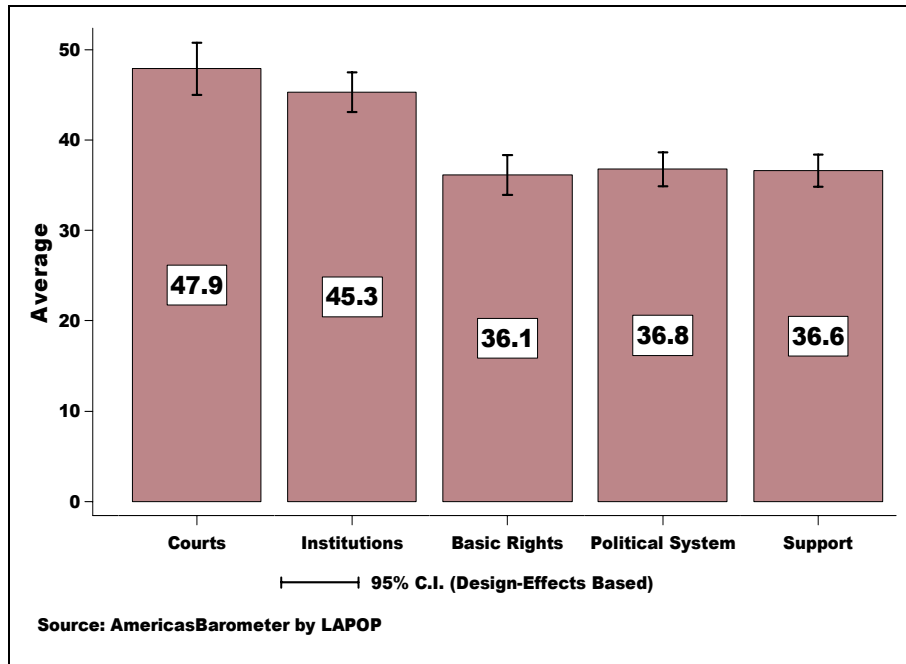
Figure II-1. Average Support Levels for Political Institutions

The five items in this series were then combined into a single index, also based on a 0-100 metric.[3] Comparing the 2006 and 2008 samples (Figure II-2), reveals a decline, but one that is not statistically significant.
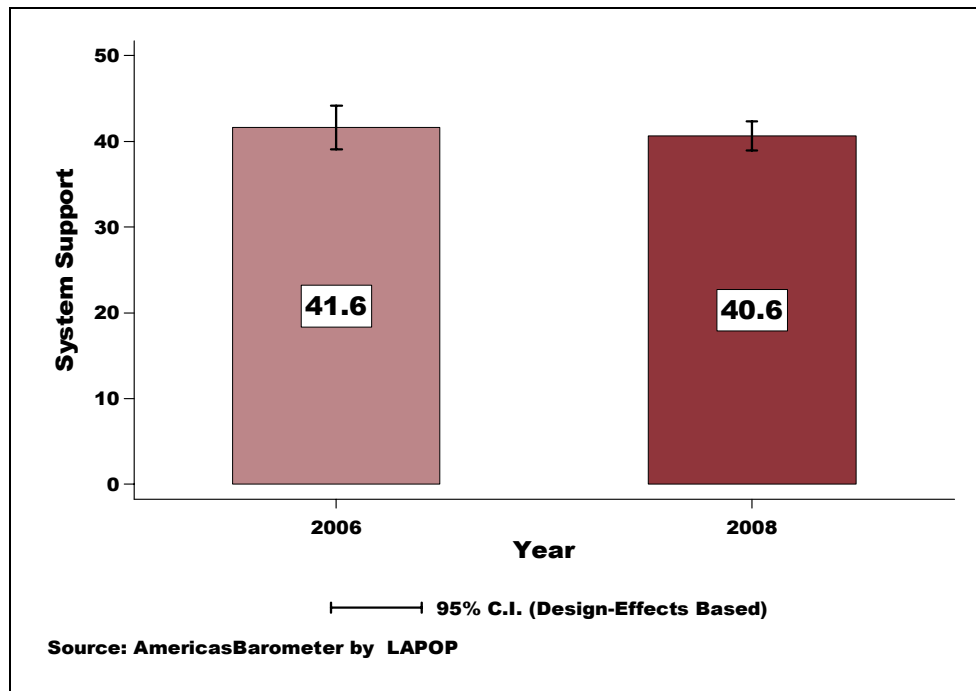
Figure II-2. System Support by Year

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[3] The five 0-100 items were added, divided by 5 and averaged. Respondents who did not answer a majority of the items were excluded. Those who anwered a majority but not all, were given a score based on the items that they did answer.

The comparison of Haiti on this overall system support scale with other countries in the region is shown in Figure II-3. There it is shown that Haiti scores near the very bottom in the Americas, not surprising given the poor performance of the system in providing economic growth, social development and, perhaps most importantly, citizen security. Note that the results presented here are controlled for presidential popularity (item M1 in the survey), which needs to be done in order to remove from the results the impact of a popular/unpopular incumbent administration.
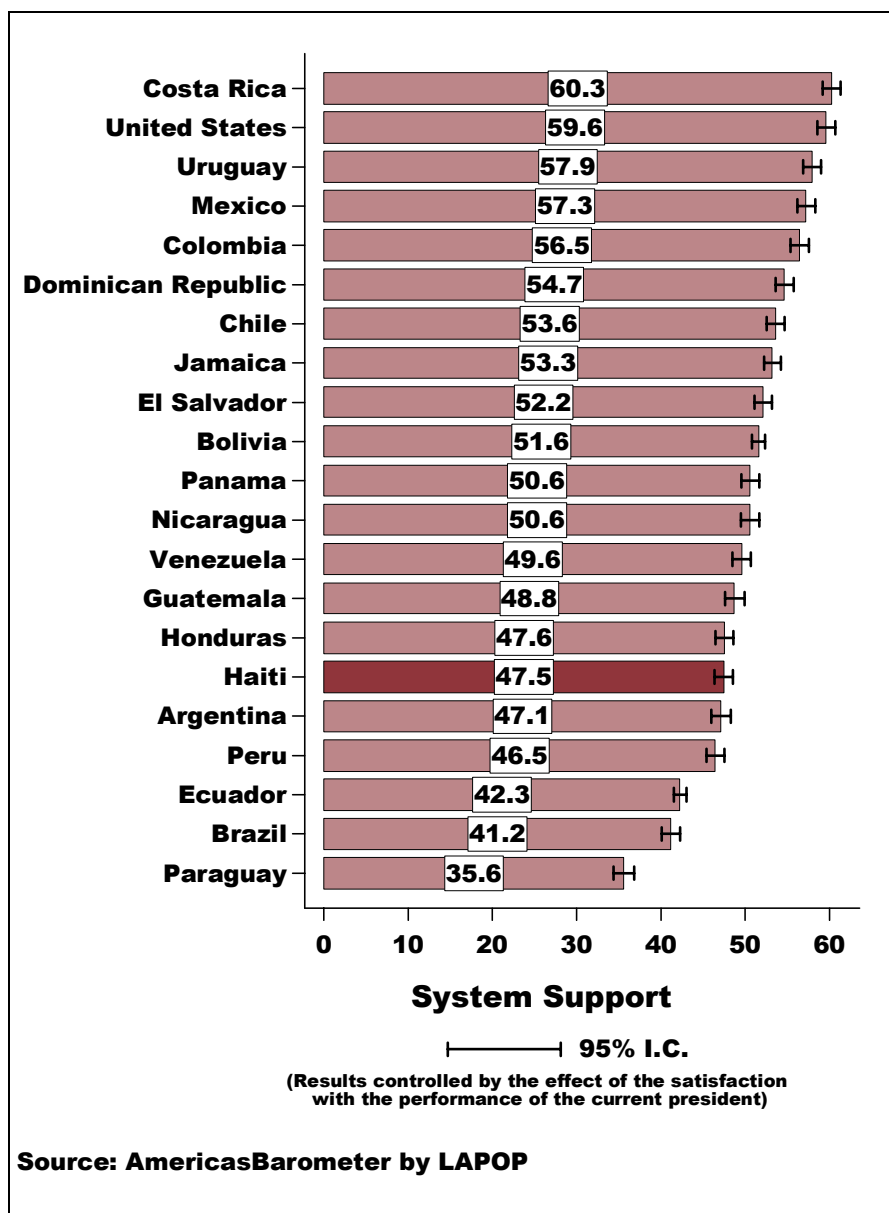
Figure II-3. System Support in Comparative Perspective

Variation in System Support

Many factors can influence citizen attitudes toward their system. No doubt, as the comparative results above show, the overall poor performance of Haiti is an important factor. But, within Haiti there is variation in support based on some key factors, the most important of which is regional (living in the "Northern Zone"), and the second is satisfaction with the performance of the incumbent President (a factor removed from the results shown above). These results are shown in the regression equation depicted graphically below (Figure II-4). Normally, regression results are shown as coefficients in a table, but many readers find that form of presentation confusing. So, in order to simplify these complex results, the graph below shows a series of possible factors that could explain variation in system support on the left-hand side of the graph. The lines on the graph that overlap with the zero vertical line do not have a statistically significant impact on system support, while those that do not overlap the zero point do. Finally, if the dot on the horizontal line, which represents the estimated impact of that variable, is to the right of the zero point, then this implies a positive impact on system support, while if the dot is to the left of zero (i.e. a negative number), this means the impact is negative. In Haiti, living in the North and satisfaction with the current president both boost legitimacy.
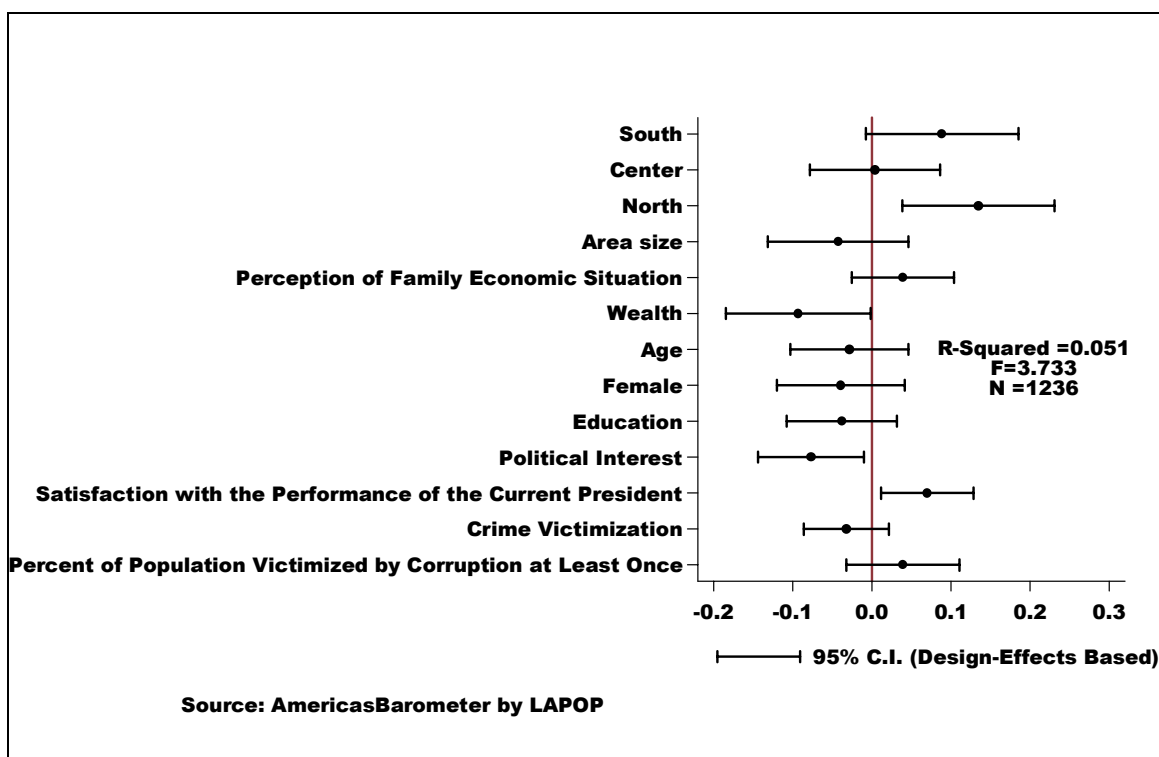
Figure II-4. Determinants of System Support

It is possible to view these results from a different perspective, that of bar charts, and those are shown in Figure II-5. There it is shown that gender, education, urban/rural residence and age do not significantly vary in system support. However, it is also clear that when not controlled for other variables (as was done in the regressions above), as

education in increases in Haiti, system support *declines*. This is worrisome, since it is the better educated who often have the most political influence in a given country.
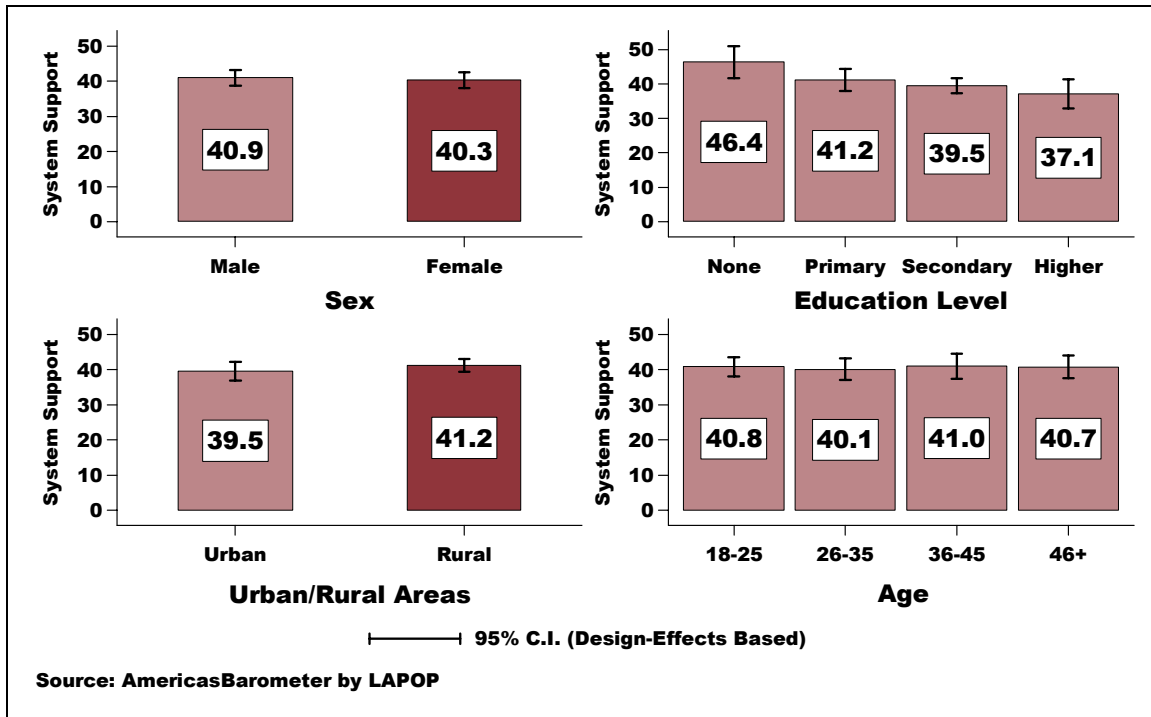
Figure II-5. Average System Support by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age

Trust in Political Institutions

Moving beyond the generalized system support index, the questionnaire included an entire battery of items to measure trust in specific institutions in Haiti. As asked in the questionnaire, they are listed below:

B11. To what extent do you trust the Electoral Commission (KEP)?
B13. To what extent do you trust the Parliament?
B14. To what extent do you trust the national government?
B15. To what extent do you trust the Citizen Protection Office?
B18. To what extent do you trust the National Police?
B20. To what extent do you trust the Catholic Church?
B21. To what extent do you trust the political parties?
B21A. To what extent do you trust the President?
B31. To what extent do you trust the Supreme Court?
B32. To what extent do you trust the local or municipal government?
B43. To what extent are you proud of being Haitian?
B37. To what extent do you trust the media?
B47. To what extent do you trust elections?

The survey results are shown below (Figure II-6). Only two institutions are scored on the positive end of the continuum, the national police and the Catholic Church. At the

bottom end are political parties, which is not at all uncommon in Latin America, and indeed even in advanced industrial democracies, but the Office of Citizen Protection (the Office of the Ombudsman) has the lowest rating.
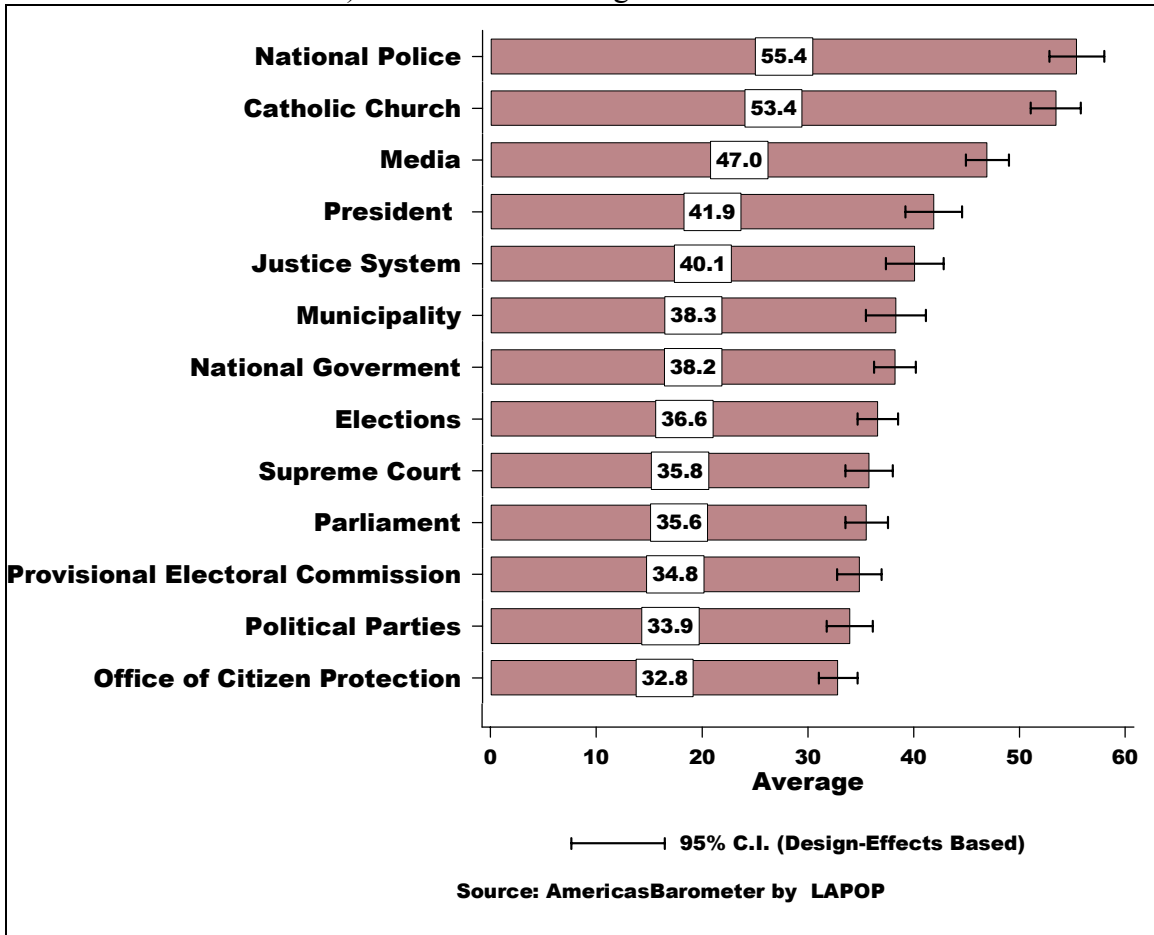
Figure II-6. Trust in Political Institutions

Comparisons with the 2006 results are shown in Figure II-7. There are some areas of significant improvement: the National Police and the municipal governments. On the other hand, the national government and the legislature declined significantly. The other institutions remained statistically unchanged between 2006 and 2008.
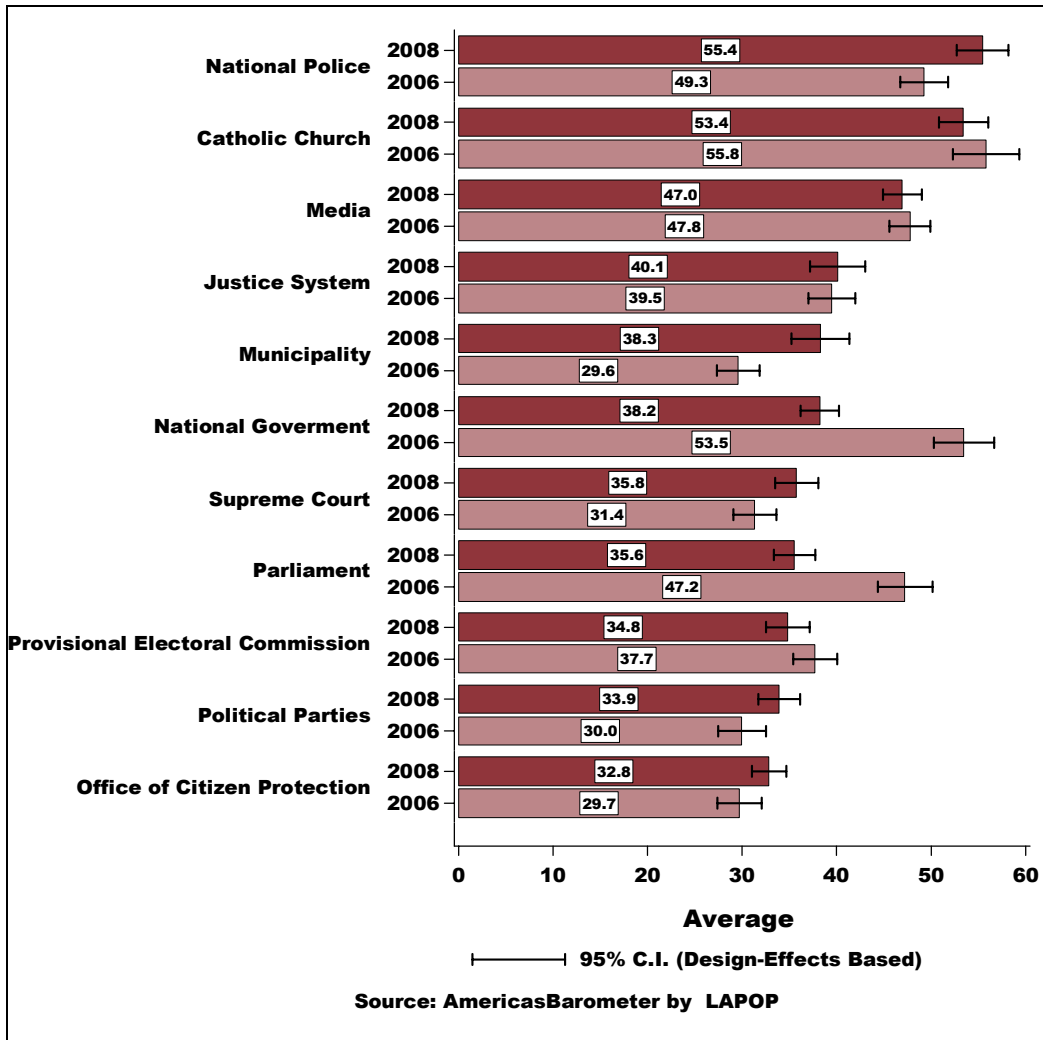
Figure II-7. Trust in Political Institutions 2006-2008

III. Loyalty to the Democratic System

Moving beyond the question of legitimacy of the political system and trust in specific institutions, this study now turns to the support for democracy itself. At its most basic level, the study attempts to determine the proportion of Haitians who are so disaffected with the system that they would approve of overthrowing it. We categorize the "disloyal opposition," versus those who simply have low levels of trust in specific institutions, as those who would approve of people attempting to overthrow an elected government:

E3. Of people participating in a group working to violently overthrow an elected government. How much do you approve or disapprove?

The results are shown in Figure III-2. The results show that only a small proportion of Haitians would approve of a violent overthrow of a democratically elected government.
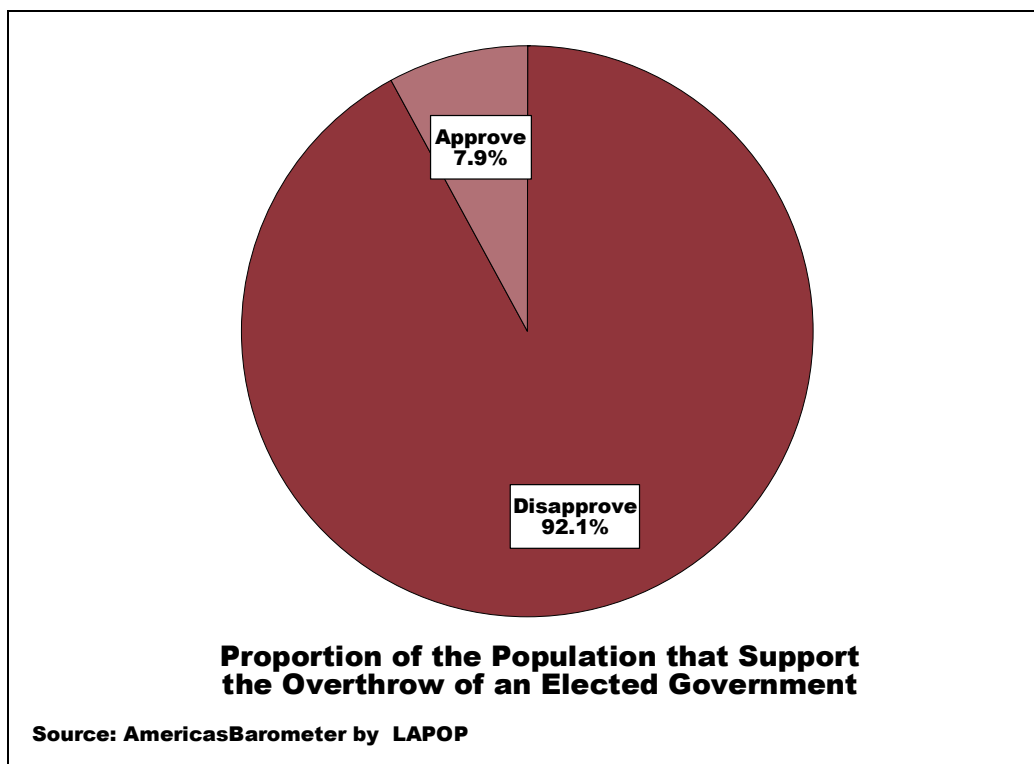
Figure III-1. Proportion of the population that would Support a Violent Overthrow of an Elected Government

Since only a small proportion of Haitians would approve the overthrow of an elected government (7.9%), in order to further analyze this item in the survey we, from here on, use the "average" score of support for the overthrow of an elected government rather than the percentage points.[4] Comparing the 2006 and 2008 samples (Figure III-2), shows an increase in the level of support for the violent overthrow of an elected government.

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[4] The original question was scored on a 1-10 scale. The item was rescaled to a 0-100. This was done using this formula (item-1/9 x 100)
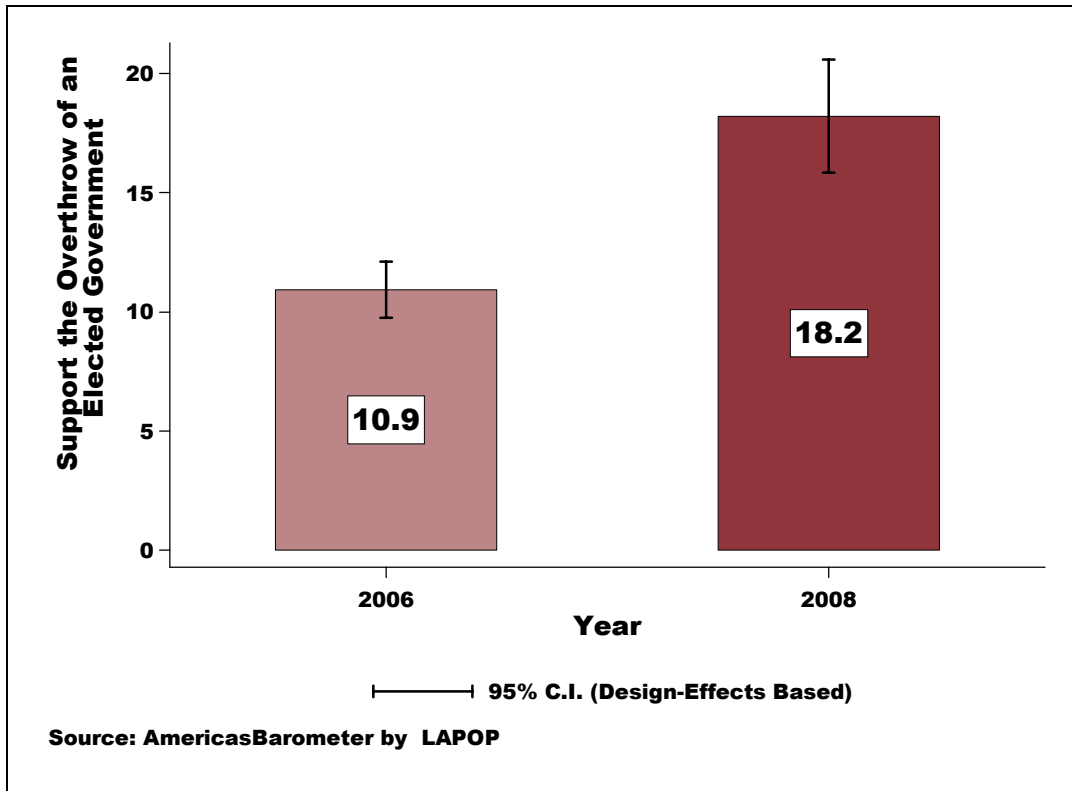
Figure III-2. Support for the Overthrow of an Elected Government by Year

Moreover, and more worrying, when compared to other countries in the region, the average support of Haitians for this point of view is rather high. While the averages remain low, coups that overthrow governments are typically carried out by small minorities, so one cannot safely dismiss these low averages as irrelevant.

Country	Value
Honduras	22.6
Bolivia	18.9
Ecuador	18.8
United States	18.5
Panama	18.2
El Salvador	18.2
Haiti	18.2
Chile	17.6
Nicaragua	17.3
Peru	17.0
Colombia	14.6
Venezuela	14.1
Mexico	13.4
Brazil	12.6
Guatemala	12.4
Paraguay	12.4
Jamaica	10.9
Argentina	10.5
Costa Rica	9.8
Dominican Republic	9.2
Uruguay	6.4

Support for the Overthrow of an Elected Government

⊢――――⊣ 95% C.I. (Design-Effects Based)

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP

Figure III-3. Support for the Overthrow of an Elected Government in Comparative Perspective
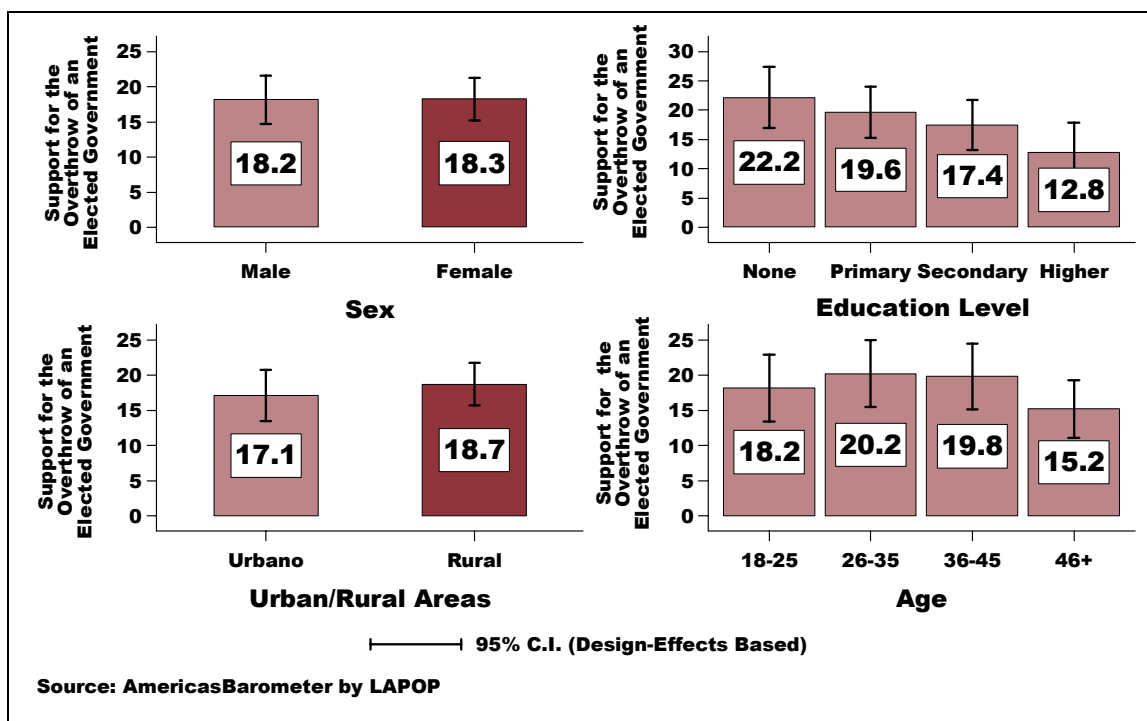
Figure III-4. Support for the Overthrow of an Elected Government by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age

IV. Concentration of Power in the Executive

Latin America and the Caribbean countries have a long tradition of concentration of power in the hands of the executive branch of government, while neutering the influence and control of the legislative and judicial branches of government. As democracy expanded in the 1980s and 1990s in most of the region, the balance began to shift and many of the countries established a reasonable system of checks and balances. Yet, by the early 20th century, there has been a notable movement in the other direction, reversing the trend in several nations. Haiti's limited experience with democracy has been fraught with problems of executive control and weakness in the other branches of government. In the 2008 survey there is a battery of items that deals directly with this question:

Taking into account the current situation of this country, I would like you to tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements, again using card B: **POP101.** It is necessary for the progress of this country that our presidents limit the voice and vote of opposition parties, how much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8.DK/DR
POP102. When the Parliament hinders the work of our government, our presidents should govern without the Parliament. How much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8. DK/DR
POP103. When the Supreme Court hinders the work of our government, it should be ignored by our presidents. How much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8. DK/DR

In analyzing these questions, we recoded the original scale items, which were originally scored on a 1-7 basis, into a dichotomy. All of those who would approve (scores 5, 6 and 7) were considered to have approved this form of executive concentration of power, and those who scored below that (including the neutral category of '4') were scored as disapproving. The results are shown in Figure IV-1. In no case do a majority of Haitians support these measures. Yet, as can be seen, the strongest support is for the executive to limit the rights of opposition parties. This is not surprising because of the low standing political parties have in Haiti, as shown above. Support for the president governing without the legislature or ignoring the Supreme Court was found among over one-fifth of the sample, again reflecting the opinion of Haitians of their low trust in these institutions. Nonetheless, these findings suggest considerable support for executive concentration of power in Haiti.
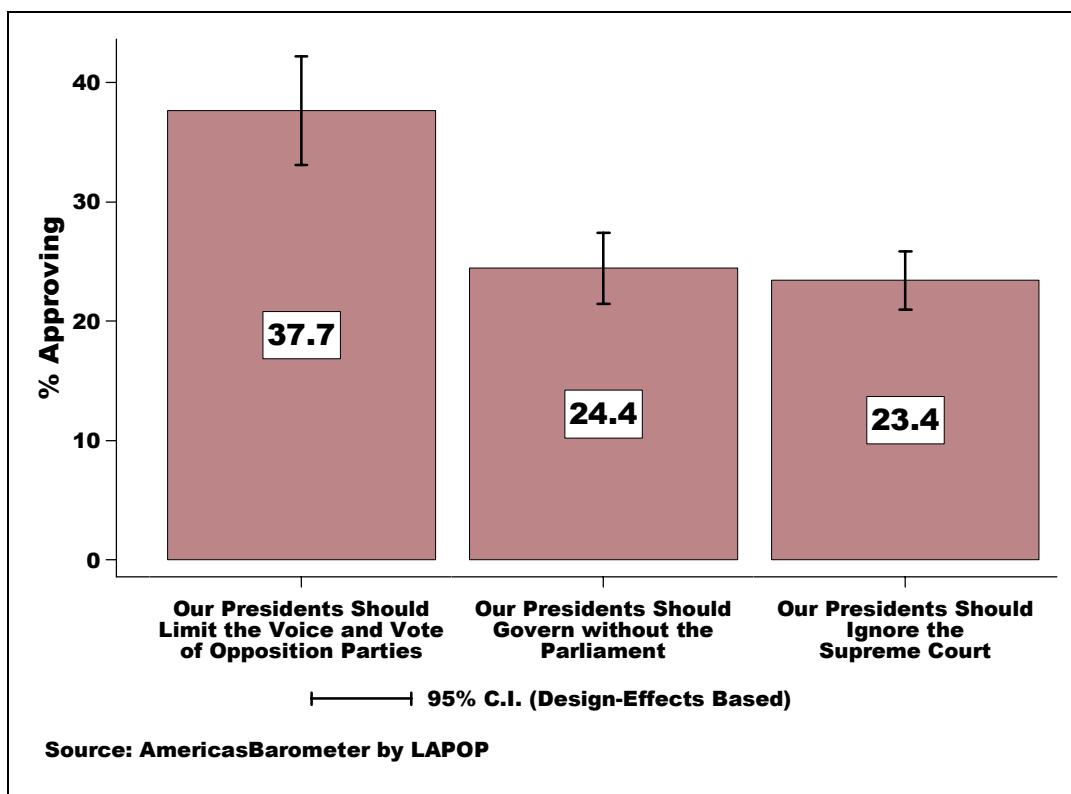
Figure IV-1   Support for Executive's Concentration of Power measures

As shown in Figure IV-2, Figure IV-3 and Figure IV-4, support for executive dominance is widespread, equally evidenced among males vs. females, poorly and well educated, urban and rural and all age cohorts. The only exception is in the last item, support for executive dominance over the Supreme Court. For that item, those with higher levels of education are significantly less supportive. From a programmatic standpoint, this suggests that education in Haiti does have some impact when it comes to promoting democratic values, but the impact is limited to values related to the judicial sector and not the legislature or the parties.
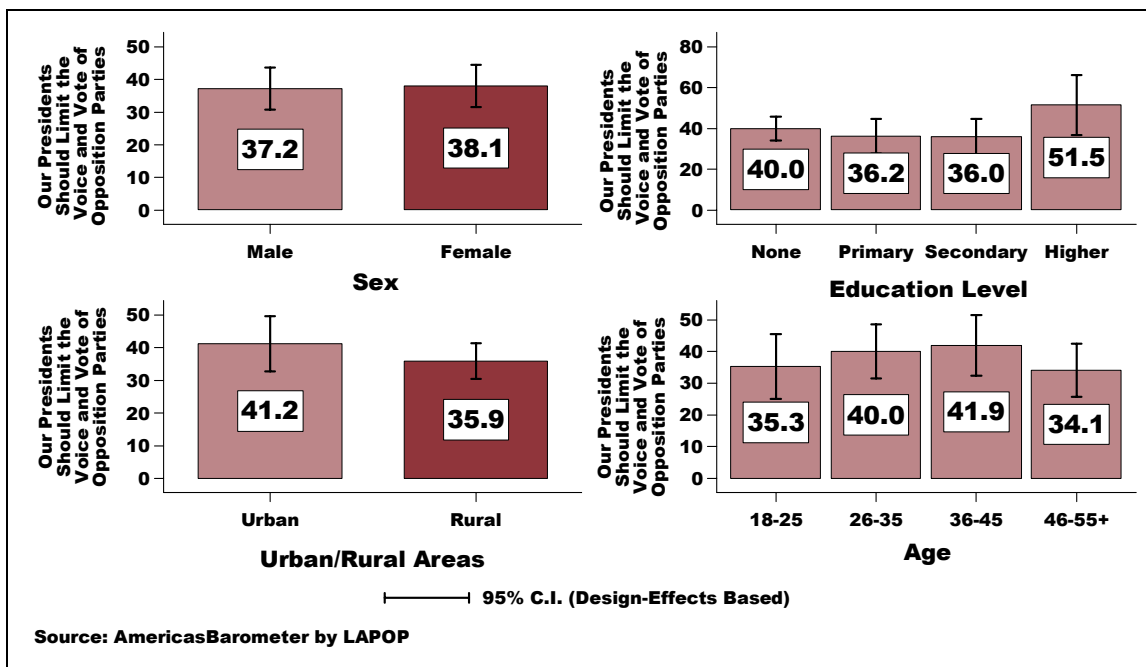
Figure IV-2. Per cent Approving that the Executive Limits the voice and Vote of the Opposition Parties by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age
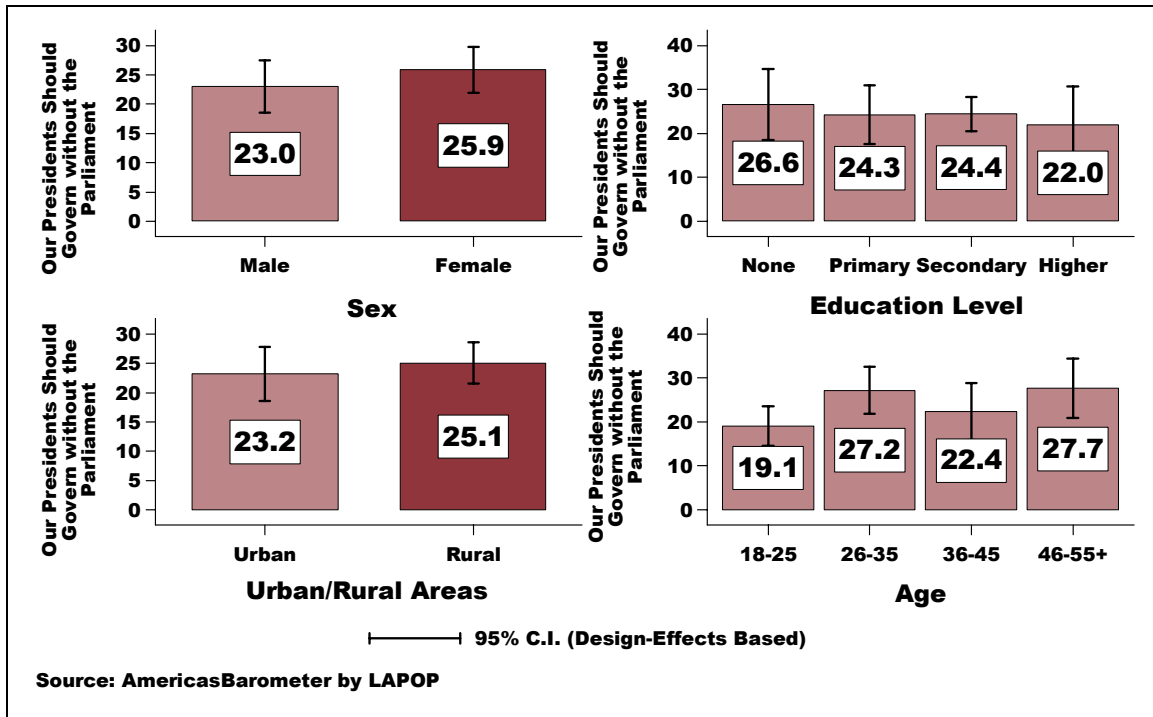
Figure IV-3. Per cent Approving that the Executive Governs without the Parliament by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age
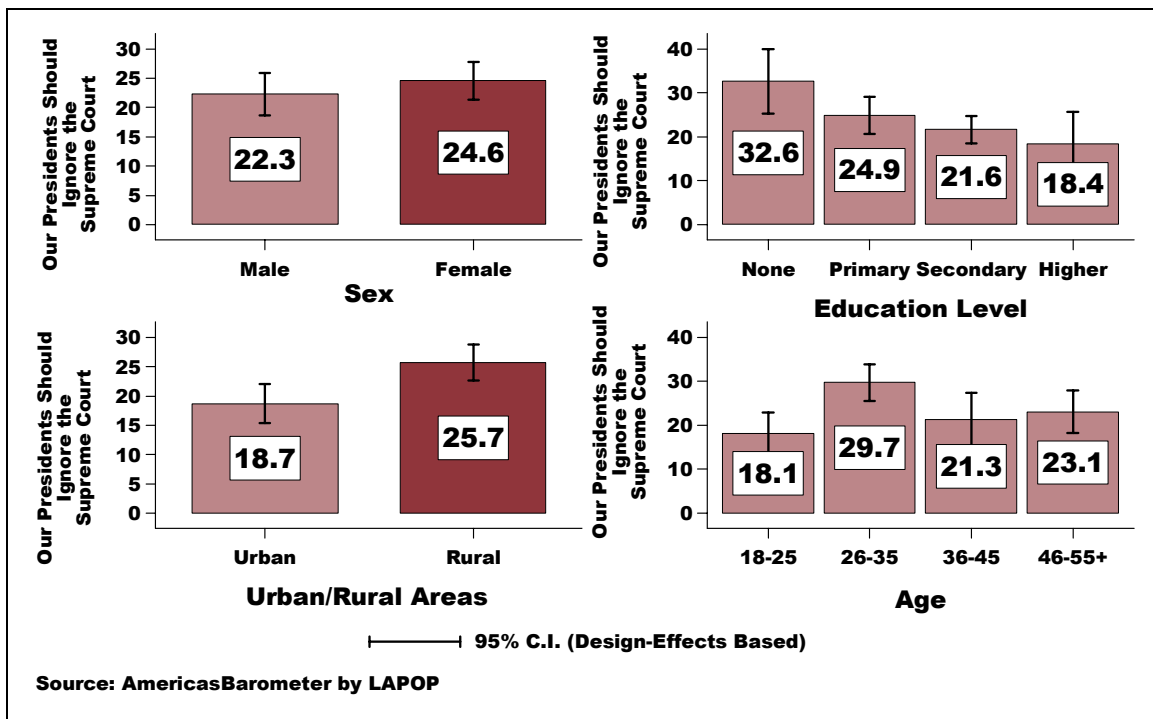
Figure IV-4. Per cent Approving that the Executive Ignore the Supreme Court by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age

V. Institutionalization of the Political Parties and the Parliament

Attitudes toward Political Parties and Parliament

The very low esteem in which Haitian political parties and the Parliament are held suggests that this is an area in which democracy promotion may be especially needed, even if the task in changing views will not be an easy one. Parties and legislators are not trusted, but for trust to increase, they both need to undergo reforms. Again, this is not a problem unique to Haiti, as prior LAPOP research (Boidi 2008) and other work (Mainwaring and Scully 1995) has shown. Recent research on parties and legislatures has suggested that citizens misunderstand their roles and therefore criticize them for doing what they actually are supposed to be doing (Hibbing and Theiss-Morse 2001 ; Hibbing and Theiss-Morse 2002). For example, citizens criticize parties for "doing politics," when that is what they are supposed to be doing. In short, citizen education and party reforms are likely both needed in Haiti.

A general questionnaire item, as part of the trust in institutions series is:

> **B21.** To what extent do you trust the political parties?

As shown in Figure V-1, there is some improvement in trust between 2006 and 2008, but the difference is not statistically significant (the confidence intervals overlap).
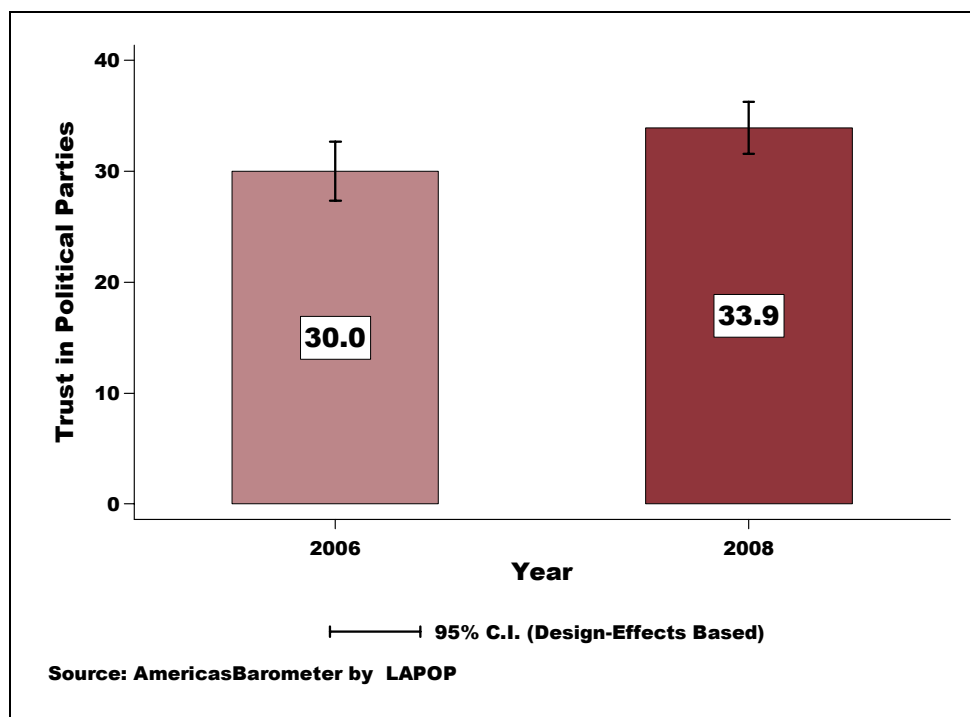
Figure V-1. Trust in Political Parties by Year

Compared to other countries in the region, trust in parties is low, but not at the bottom, as some other countries express even lower trust. This comparison is shown in Figure V-2.
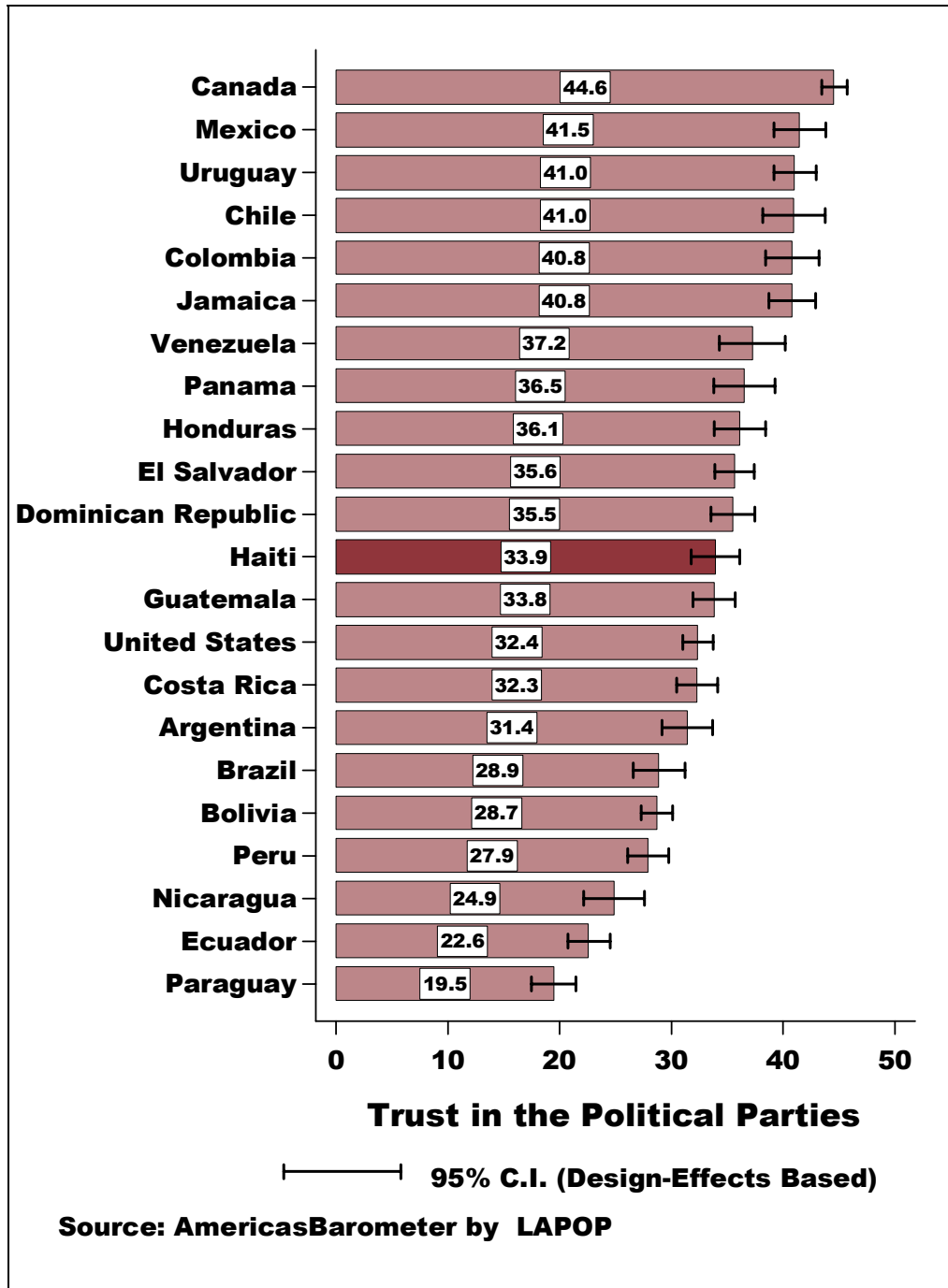
Figure V-2. Trust in Political Parties in Comparative Perspective

Trust in political parties does vary significantly by some demographic/socio-economic characteristics. It is higher in rural areas, and among those who are older, but lower among those who have higher levels of education, as shown in Figure V-3.
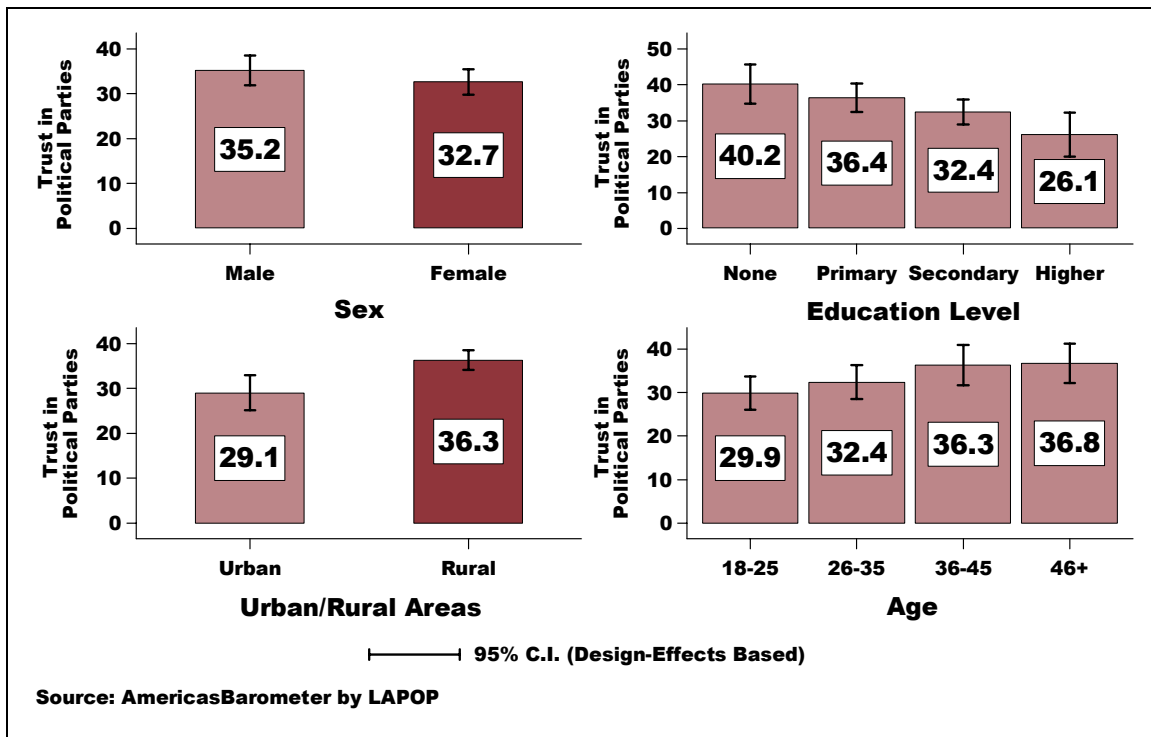
Figure V-3. Trust in Political Parties by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age

To deepen our understanding of political parties, we included a special series of items in the 2008 survey that were not included in 2006:

Now I am going to read a series of sentences about Haiti's political parties and then I will ask your opinion. We will continue to use the same scale of 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all and 7 means a lot.	
EPP1. Thinking of political parties in general, to what extent do Haiti's political parties represent their voters well? 8. DK/DR	**EPP1**
EPP2. To what extent does corruption exist within Haiti's political parties? 8. DK/DR	**EPP2**
EPP3. How often do political parties listen to the average person? 8. DK/DR	**EPP3**
EC1. And now thinking of the Parliament. To what extent does the Parliament limit the power of the president? 8. DK/DR	**EC1**
EC2. To what extent do members the Parliament waste time discussing, debating and negotiating among themselves? 8. DK/DR	**EC2**
EC3. How important to the country are the laws passed by the Parliament? 8. DK/DR	**EC3**
EC4. To what extent does the Parliament accomplish what you would hope for it to do? 8. DK/DR	**EC4**

The first three items ask for an assessment of the role of political parties in Haiti. The results are shown in Figure V-4. Many Haitians believe that there is a considerable amount of corruption within political parties. Haitians, on average, do not think that they are well represented by their parties, nor are they listened to.
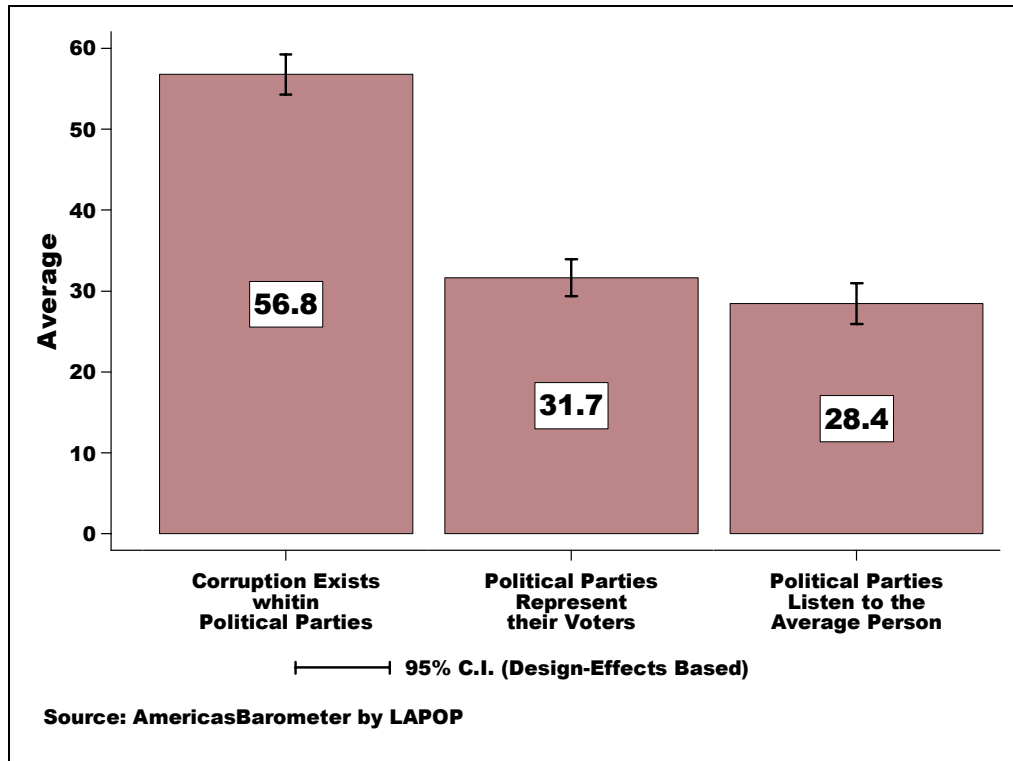
Figure V-4. Citizens' Views on the Performance of Political Parties

The remaining items focus on the specific legitimate roles of parties. Haitians believe that the Parliament limits the power of the president, which in a democracy is by design, and a good thing, given the history of presidential dominance in Haiti. But, Haitians also believe that the members of Parliament spend too much time debating, but debate is the very essence of legislature. Again, this is not an unusual perception, even in advanced industrial democracies, but in those countries political institutions are considered to be well entrenched.
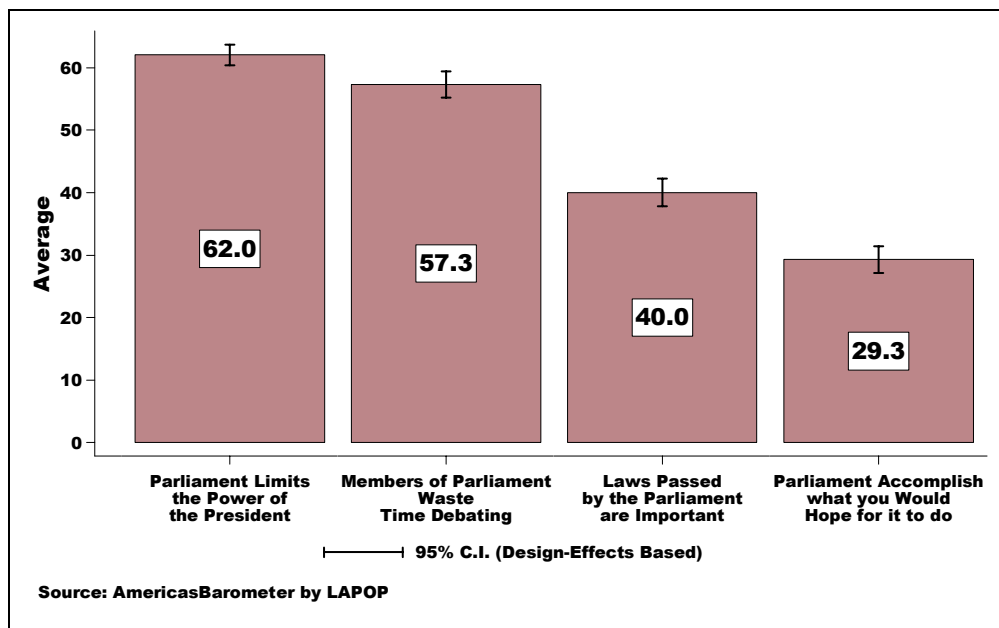
Figure V-5. Citizens' Views on the Performance of the Parliament

Satisfaction with the Performance of the Parliament

The survey included a direct question on the performance of the Parliament:

M2. Now speaking of the Parliament. Thinking of those members in the Parliament as a whole, without considering the political parties to which they belong, do you believe that the members of the Parliament are performing their jobs very well, well, neither well nor poorly, poorly, or very poorly?

(1) Very well (2) Well (3) Neither well nor poorly (fair) (4) Poorly (5) Very poorly   (8) DK/DR

As shown in Figure V-6, only a small fraction of respondents gave a positive answer.
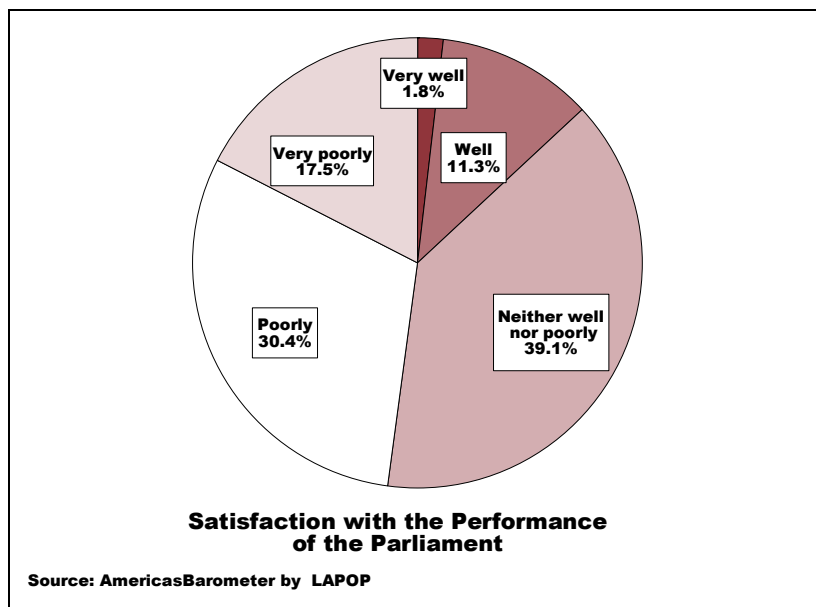
Figure V-6. Satisfaction with the Performance of the Parliament

However, these results are not at variance with the region as a whole, as shown in Figure V-7. Indeed, opinions in the U.S. are lower.

Country	Value
Uruguay	54.4
Dominican Republic	53.2
Colombia	51.3
Honduras	47.0
Mexico	45.7
Bolivia	45.6
Chile	45.3
Costa Rica	44.2
Venezuela	44.1
Jamaica	43.9
El Salvador	42.6
Argentina	42.1
Guatemala	40.9
Nicaragua	40.6
Brazil	39.9
Peru	39.2
Panama	38.2
Haiti	37.4
Paraguay	34.0
United States	32.9
Ecuador	31.1

**Satisfaction with the Performance
of the Parliament**

⊢———⊣ 95% C.I. (Design-Effects Based)

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP

Figure V-7. Satisfaction with the Performance of the Parliament in Comparative Perspective

The negative evaluations of the legislature are shared across the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population, indicating that these evaluations are widespread and not concentrated in any particular group.
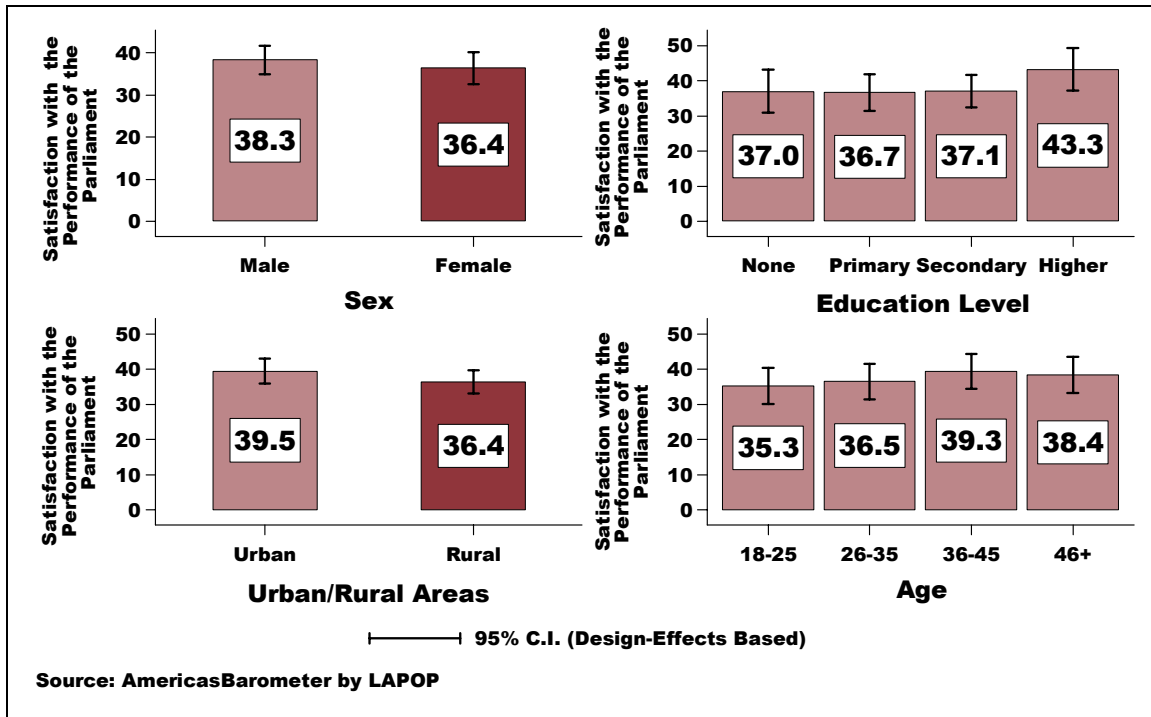
Figure V-8.   Satisfaction with the Performance of the Parliament by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age

VI. Corruption

The LAPOP surveys examine both perception of corruption and experience with corruption. The perception items, we have found, however, are less helpful and reliable than the experience items. The overall problem with the perception items is that in the context of high levels of corruption over long periods of time, citizens can begin to think that this is the "normal" state of affairs and therefore not report that corruption is "high." Such is the case with Haiti.

Perception of Corruption

The corruption perception item is shown below. The results are startling (see Figure VI-1) as they show perception to be the lowest in Haiti of the countries in the region. We convinced that that this perception information is telling us more that people are so used to corruption in the country that the consider it to be normal.

EXC7. Taking into account your own experience or what you have heard, corruption among public officials is **[Read]** (1) Very common, (2) Common, (3) Uncommon, or (4) Very uncommon? (8) DK/DR
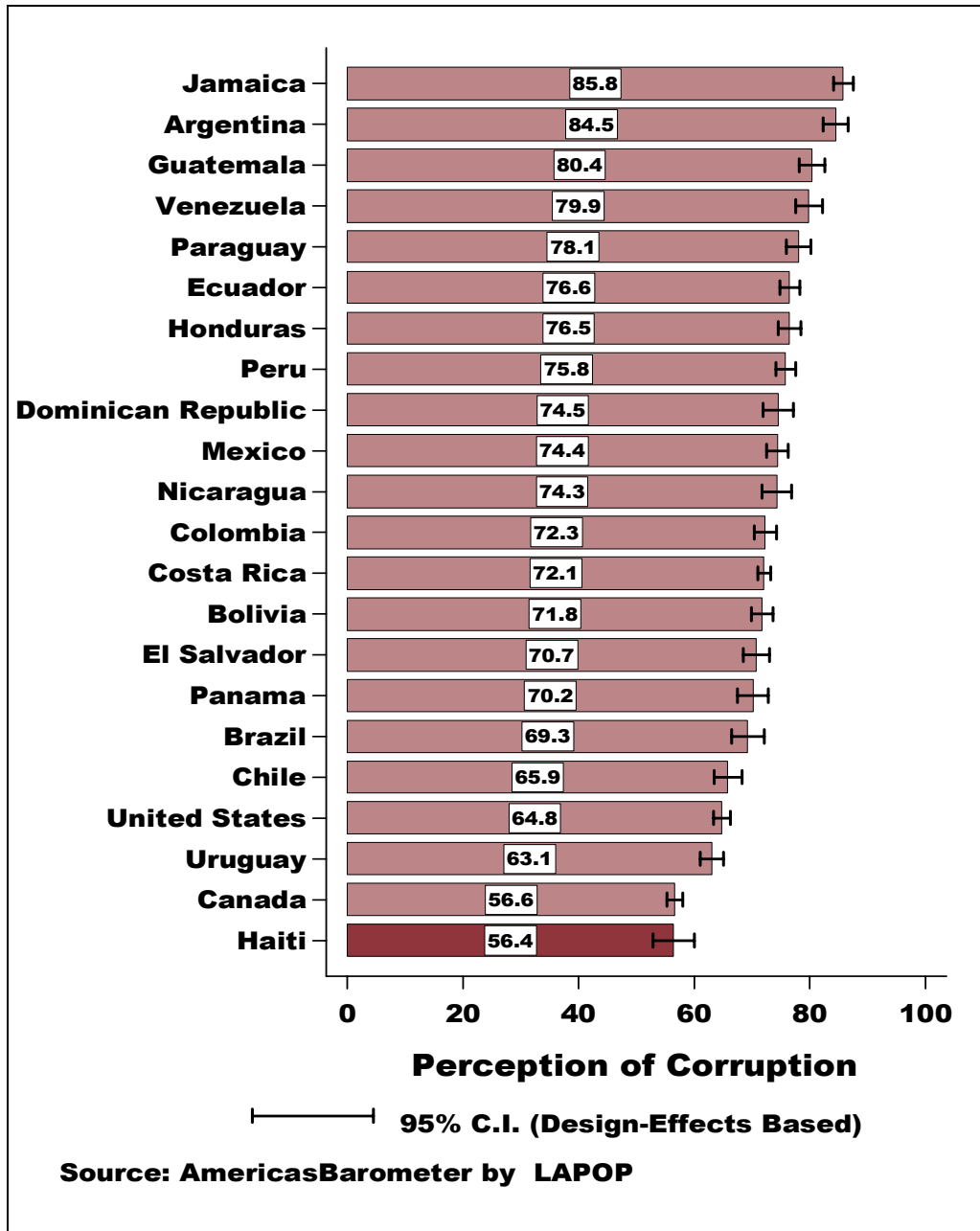
Figure VI-1. Perception of Corruption in Comparative Perspective

Corruption Victimization

The more reliable corruption experience measure, what LAPOP calls, "corruption victimization," is based on a scale of items as shown below:

	INAP Did not try or did not have contact	No	Yes	DK/DR	
Now we want to talk about your personal experience with things that happen in everyday life…					
EXC2. Has a police officer ask you for a bribe during the past year?		0	1	8	**EXC2**
EXC6. During the past year did any government employee ask you for a bribe?		0	1	8	**EXC6**
EXC11. During the past year did you have any official dealings in the municipality/local government? **If the answer is No → mark 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** During the past year, to process any kind of document (like a license, for example), did you have to pay any money above that required by law?	9	0	1	8	**EXC11**
EXC13. Are you currently employed? **If the answer is No → mark 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** At your workplace, have you been bribed within the past year?	9	0	1	8	**EXC13**
EXC14. During the past year, have you had any dealings with the courts? **If the answer is No → note down 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** Did you have to pay a bribe to the courts within the past year?	9	0	1	8	**EXC14**
EXC15. Have you use any public health services during the past year? **If the answer is No → mark 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** In order to receive attention in a hospital or a clinic during the past year, did you have to pay a bribe?	9	0	1	8	**EXC15**
EXC16. Have you had a child in school during the past year? **If the answer is No → mark 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** Have you had to pay a bribe at school during the past year?	9	0	1	8	**EXC16**

Corruption victimization has been shown to have a powerfully corrosive impact on system support in many Latin American countries (Seligson 2002 ; Seligson and Recanatini 2003 ; Zéphyr 2008 ; López-Cálix, Seligson and Alcázar forthcoming). As can be seen in Figure VI-2, Haitians are exposed to high levels of many forms of corruption. It may be, of course, that even these high scores are an underestimate as some respondents may not be willing to report their experiences to interviewers. But also note that these items are based on users of specific services, so include only those who have children in school, use the public health service, etc.
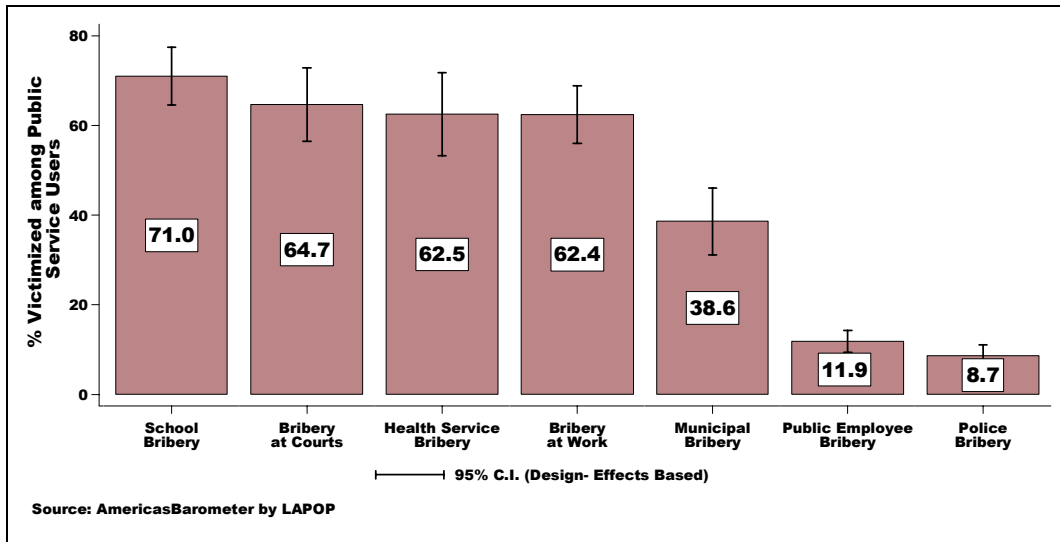
Figure VI-2. Modes of victimization by corruption

In Figure VI-3 these individual forms of corruption are summed, so that an overall measure of corruption victimization is created. The result is that nearly one out of every two of Haitians report being victimized by corruption in the year prior to the survey. As shown in Figure VI-4, Haiti reports the highest levels in the hemisphere.
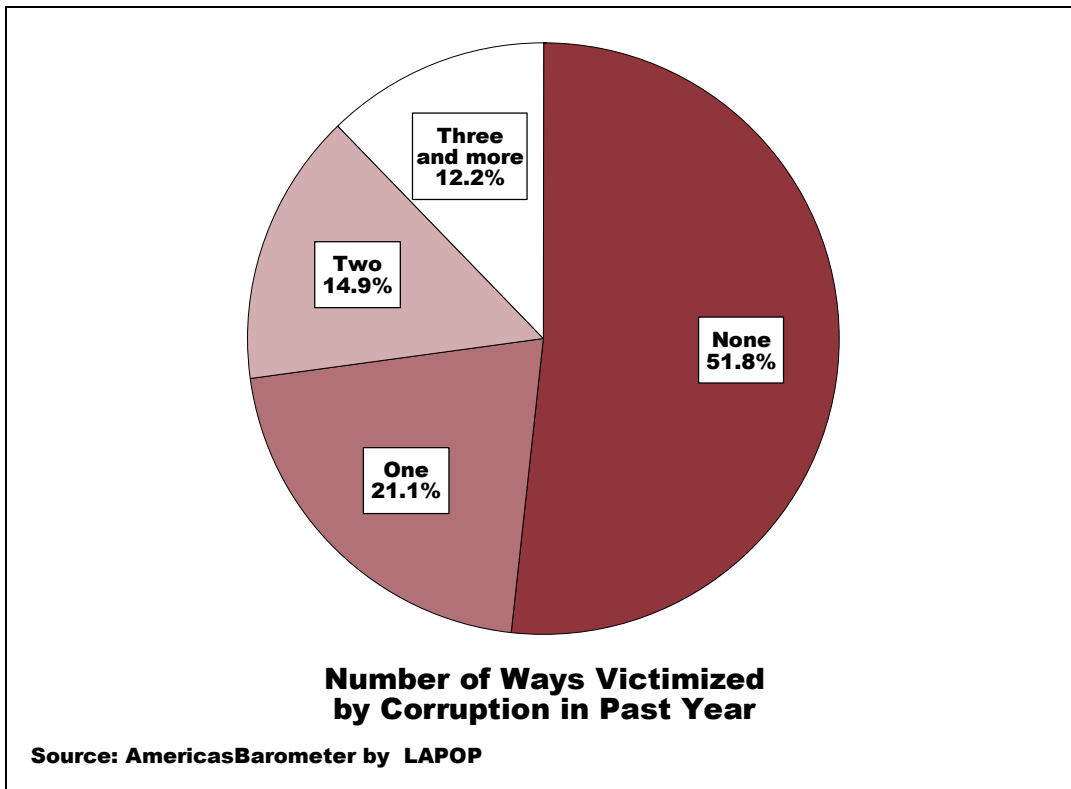
Figure VI-3.   Number of Ways Victimized by Corruption in Past Year
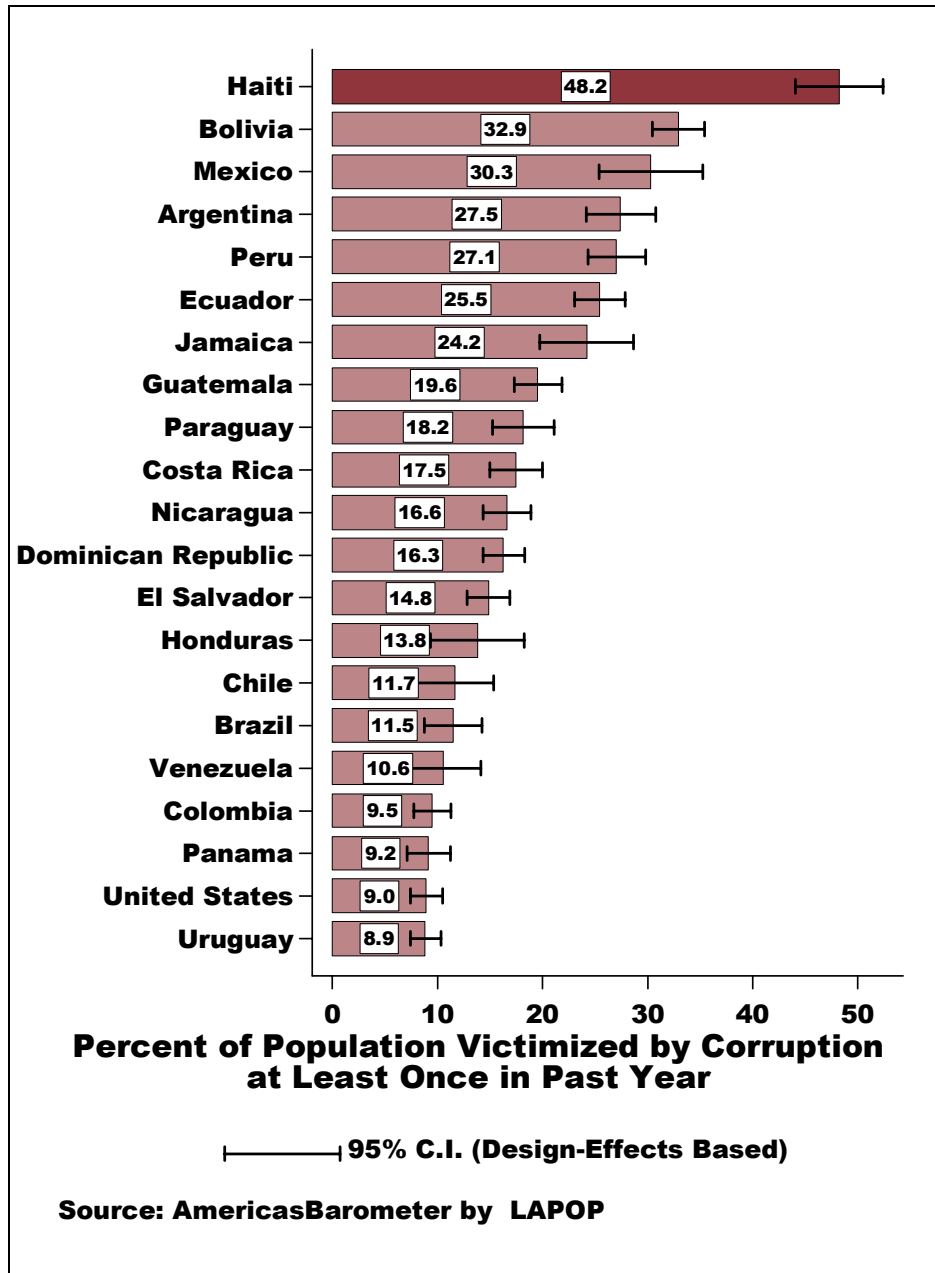
Figure VI-4. Percentage of the population victimized by corruption at least once in past year

The only positive news is that since 2006, the corruption levels seems to have declined somewhat (Figure VI-5), but the difference is not statistically significant, so it would be wrong to make too much out of this finding.
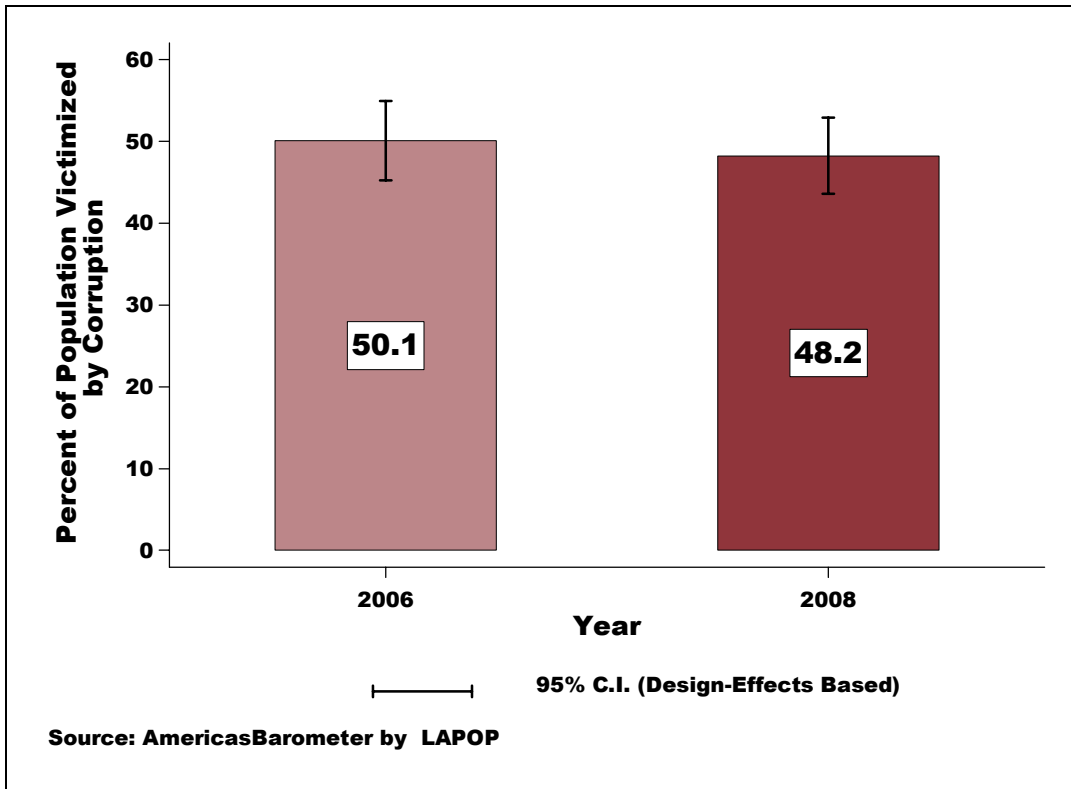
Figure VI-5. Corruption Victimization by Year

Who are the most likely to become victims of corruption?

There is some internal variation in corruption victimization. As shown in Figure VI-6, those who live in the Northern zone are less likely to be victims. Those who have higher levels of education and those with more children experience more corruption. No doubt, the very high levels of corruption in the school system help explain the latter findings.
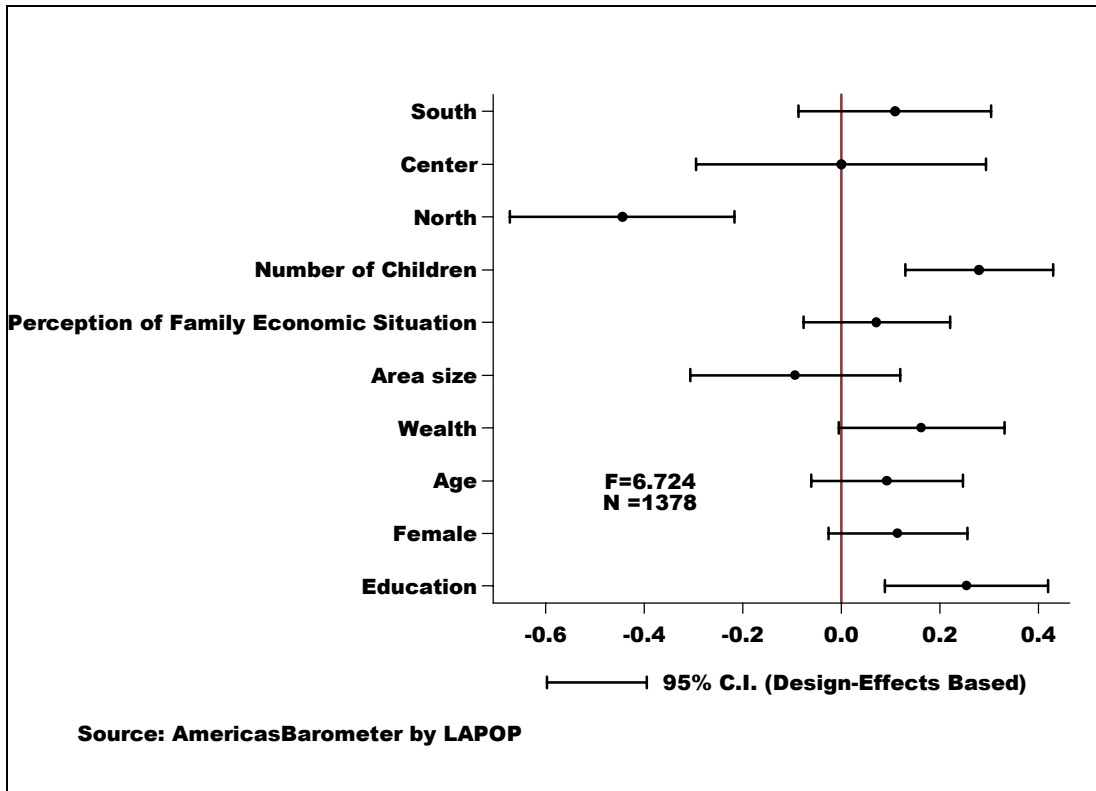
Figure VI-6. Determinants of Corruption Victimization
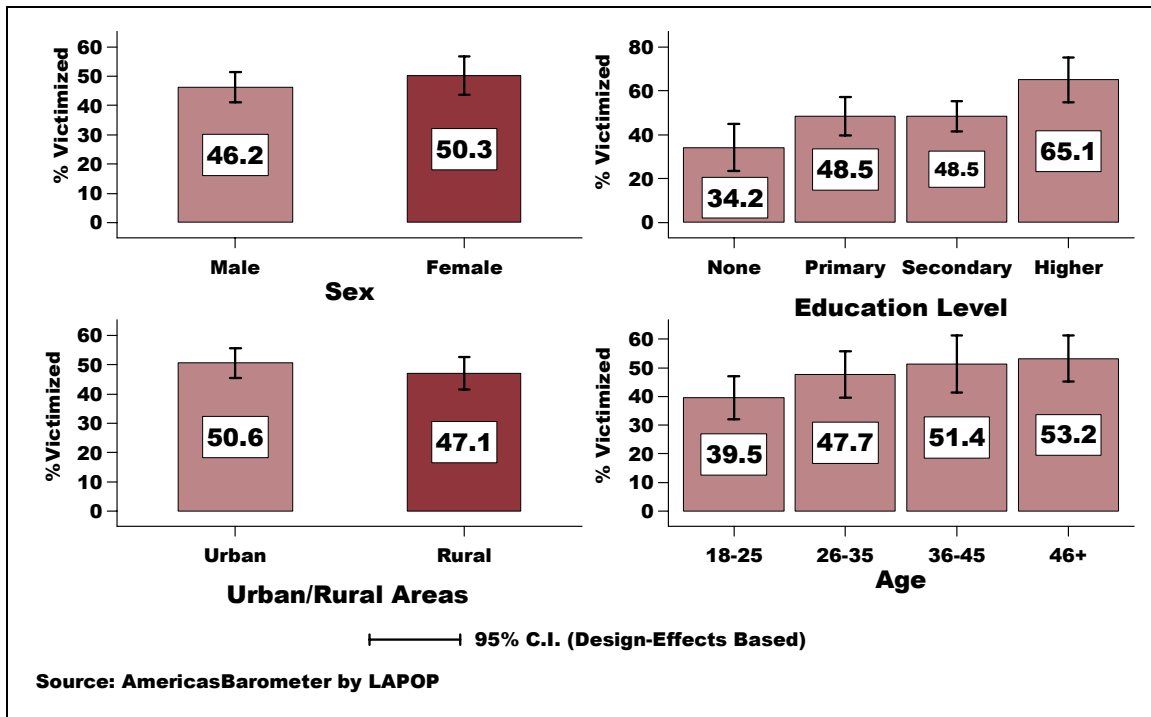
Figure VI-7.   Corruption Victimization by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age

VII. Citizen Security

Citizen security is a major issue in many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. According to several studies, crime is more serious there than other regions of the world (Cruz 2008). Haiti's history of violence, much of it political, makes this a special case.

Perception of Crime

We first focus on the degree to which Haitians are concerned about crime. This focus is reflected in the following item:

AOJ11A. And speaking of the country in general, how much do you think that the level of crime that we have now represents a threat to our future well-being?
(1) Very much (2) Somewhat (3) Little (4) None (8) DK/DR

As shown in Figure VII-1, opinions are quite divided. Only a bit more than one-quarter of respondents believes that crime is "very much" a threat to future well-being.

Crime as a Threat for Future Well-Being

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP
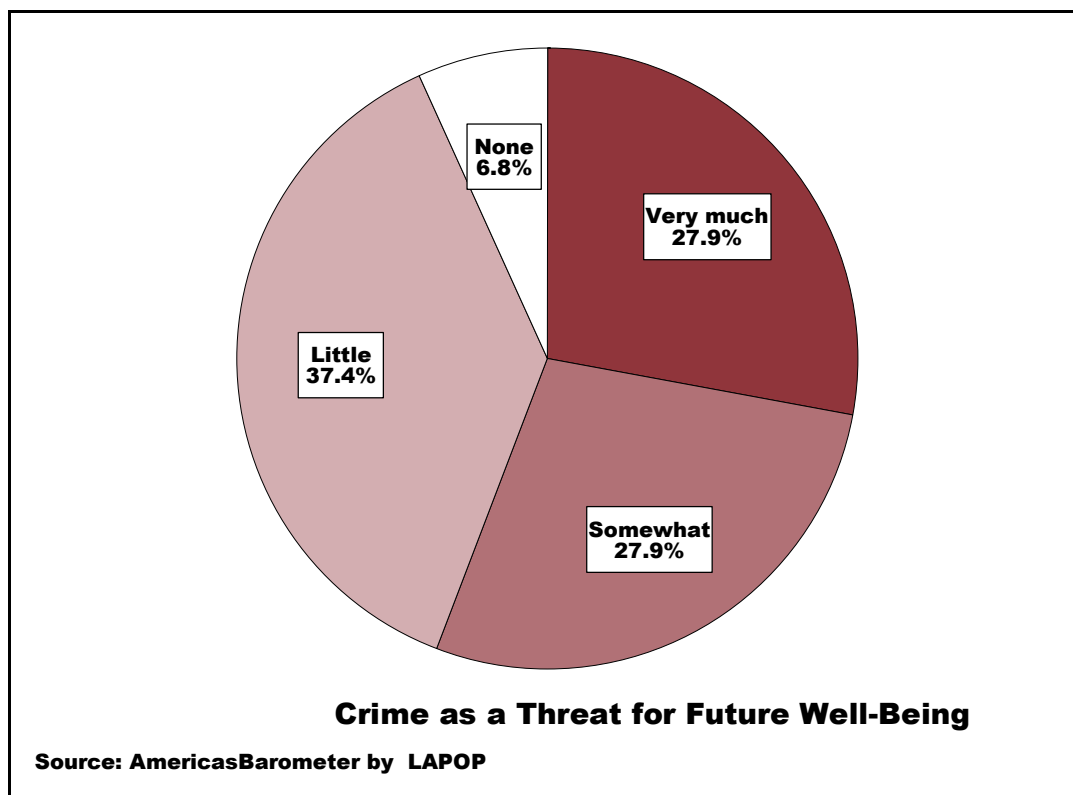
Figure VII-1.   Crime as a Threat for Future Well-Being of the country

Crime Victimization

A more direct measure is crime victimization. The core item is:

VIC1. Now changing the subject, have you been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months?
(1) Yes   (2) No   (8) DK/DR

The results in Figure VII-2 show that in 2006, nearly 17% of respondents report having been victimized, a proportion that declined to 14% in 2008, but the drop is not statistically significant.
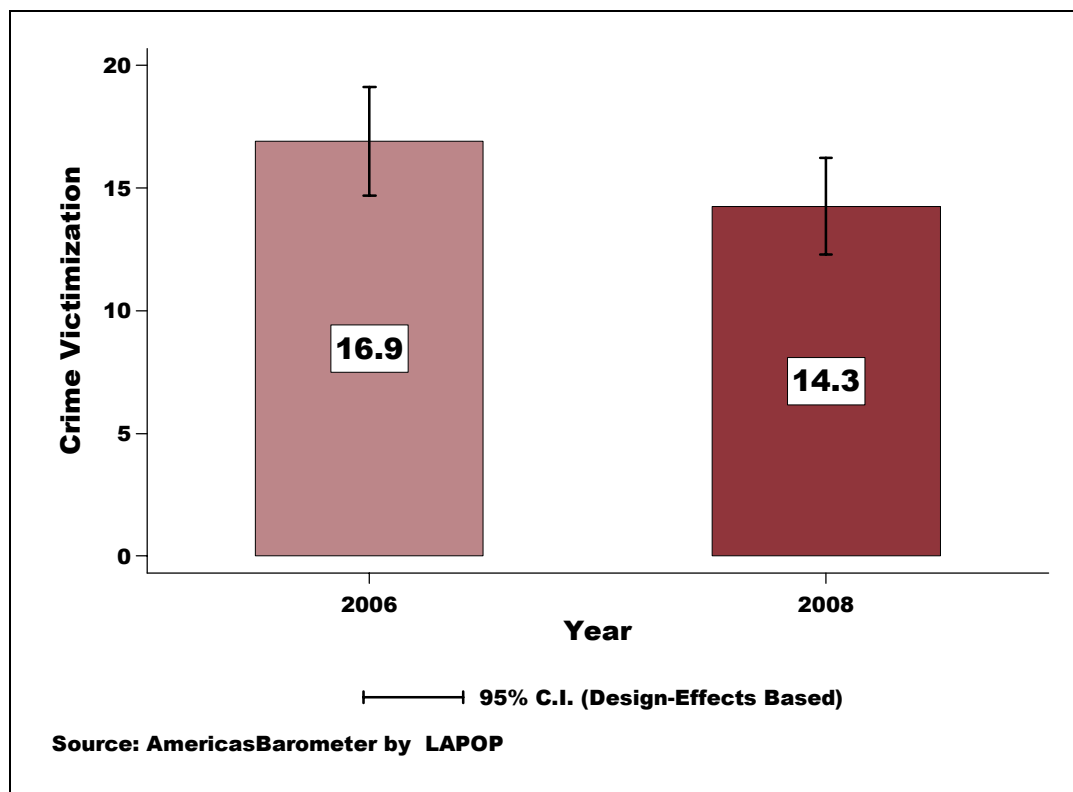
Figure VII-2.   Crime victimization by Year

There are, of course, many kinds of crime, including violent and non-violent. In the 2008 survey we did not ask a follow-up to the general crime question, but in 2006 we did. The results showed that robbery with physical violence or threats are the most reported crime among the victims (see Figure VII-4). Comparing violent and non-violent crime, violent crime is the most common. About 57% of the victims of crime reported to have experienced a type of crime that involved violence (either robbery with physical violence or threats, physical violence without robbery, rape or sexual assault, or kidnapping).
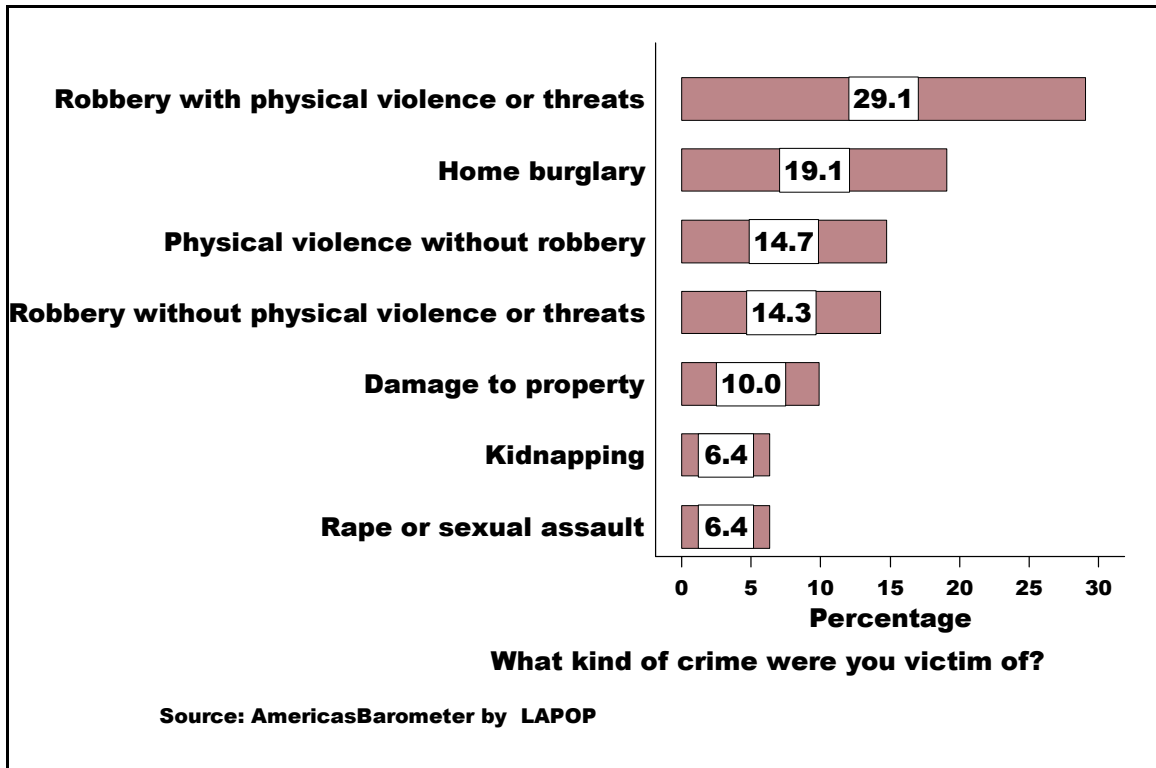
Figure VII-3. Types of Crime, 2006

Who are the most likely to become victims of crime?

A regression analysis does not reveal that any particular socio-economic or demographic group more likely than others to be crime victims, as shown in Figure VII-4 and Figure VII-5. The only pattern that is clear relates to age, with the youngest and oldest respondents in the survey having less exposure to crime, while those in the middle of the age cohorts having the greatest exposure to it.

F=0.985
N =1487

95% C.I. (Design-Effects Based)

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP
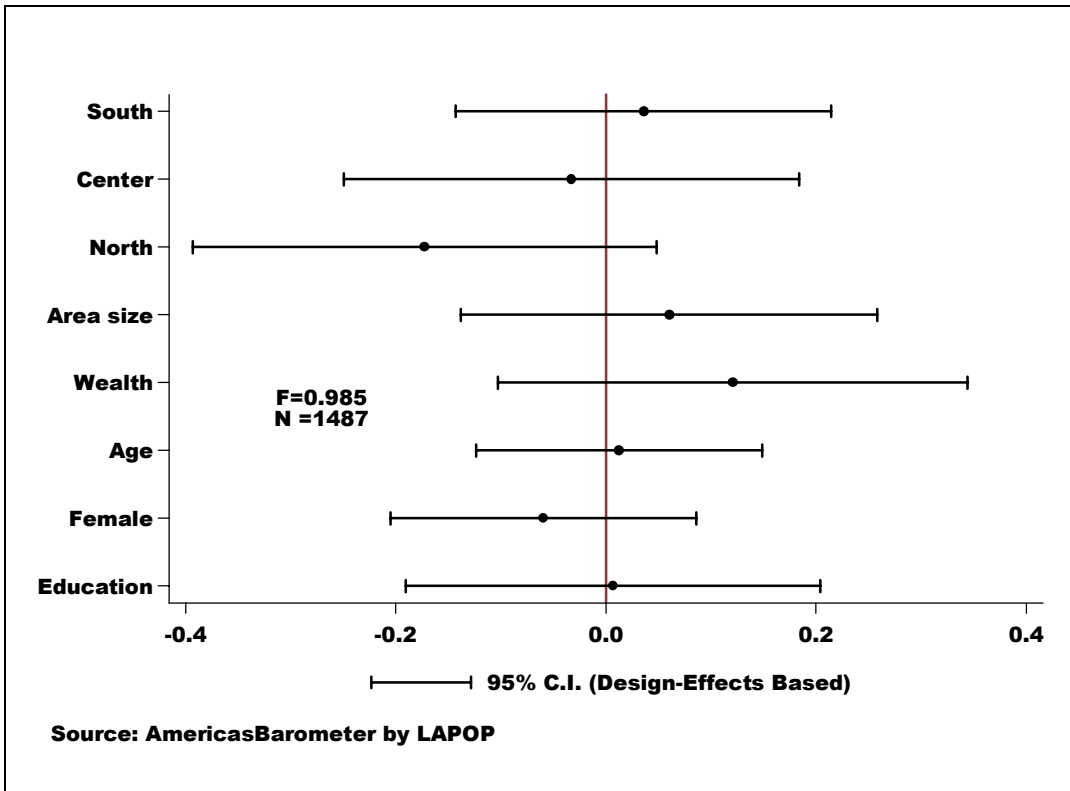
Figure VII-4.   Determinants of Crime Victimization

95% C.I. (Design-Effects Based)

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP
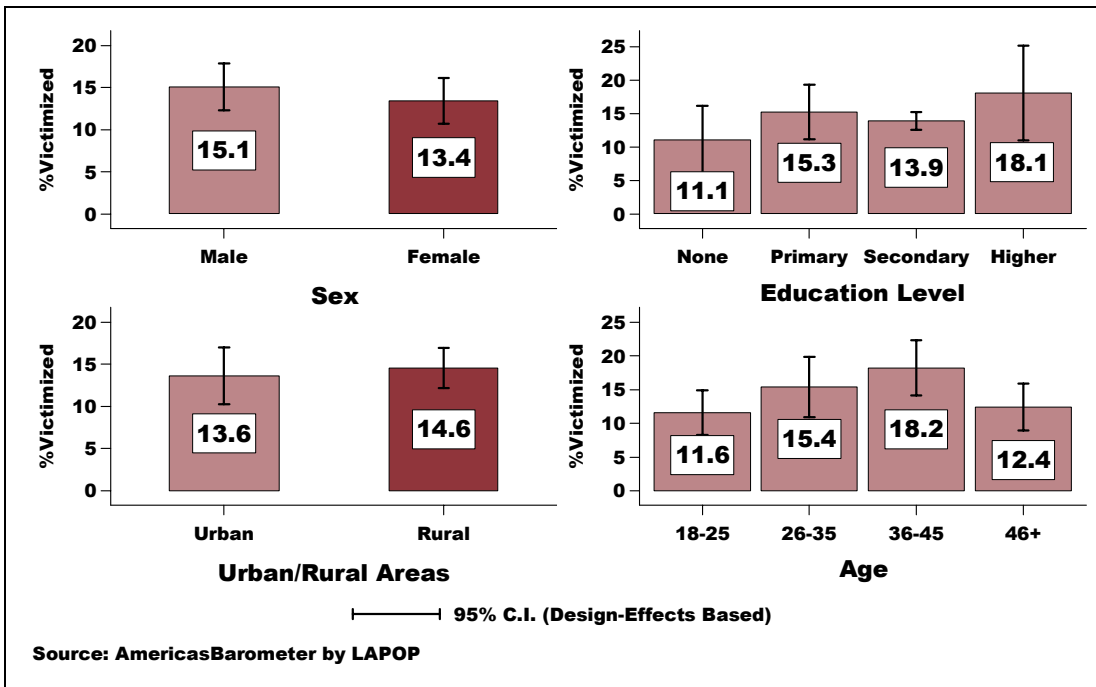
Figure VII-5.   Crime Victimization by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age

Perception of Insecurity

Fear of crime is measured by the following item:

AOJ11. Speaking of the neighborhood where you live, and thinking of the possibility of being assaulted or robbed, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?
(1) Very safe (2) Somewhat safe (3) Somewhat unsafe (4) Very unsafe (8) DK/DR

As shown in Figure VII-6, only 17.7% of respondents feel very safe. Yet, as shown in Figure VII-7, the perception of insecurity has declined since 2006, but not significantly so.

Perception of Insecurity

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP
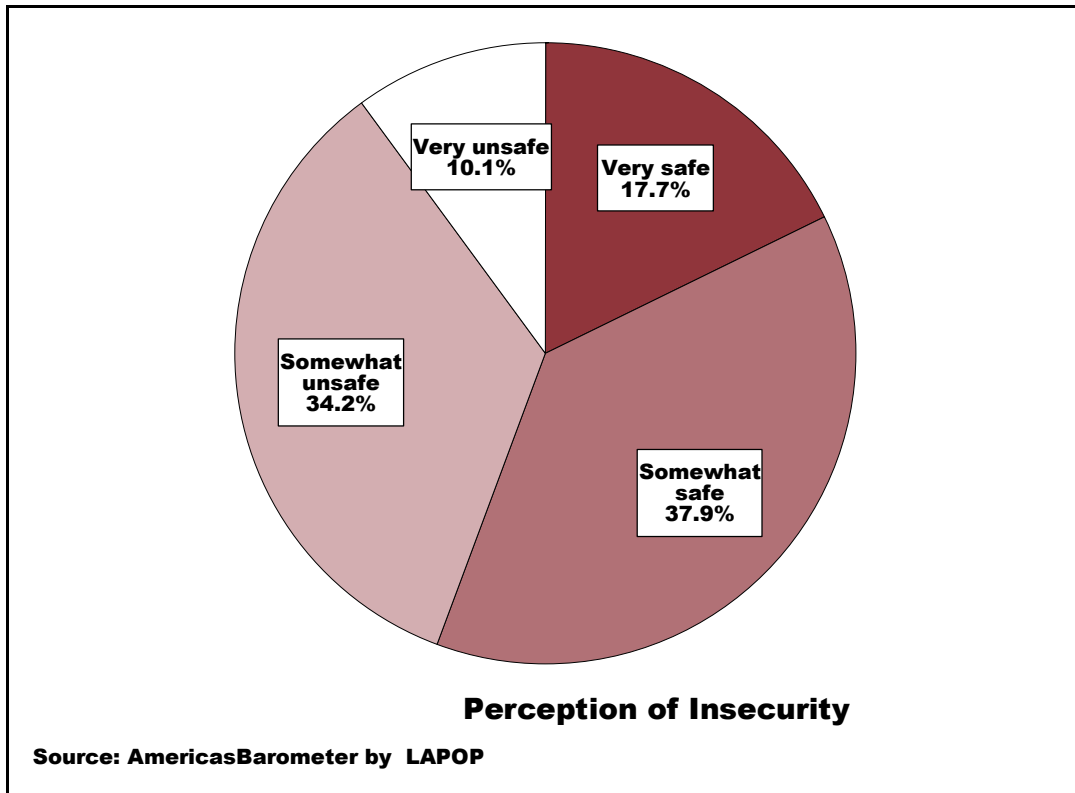
Figure VII-6.   Perception of Insecurity
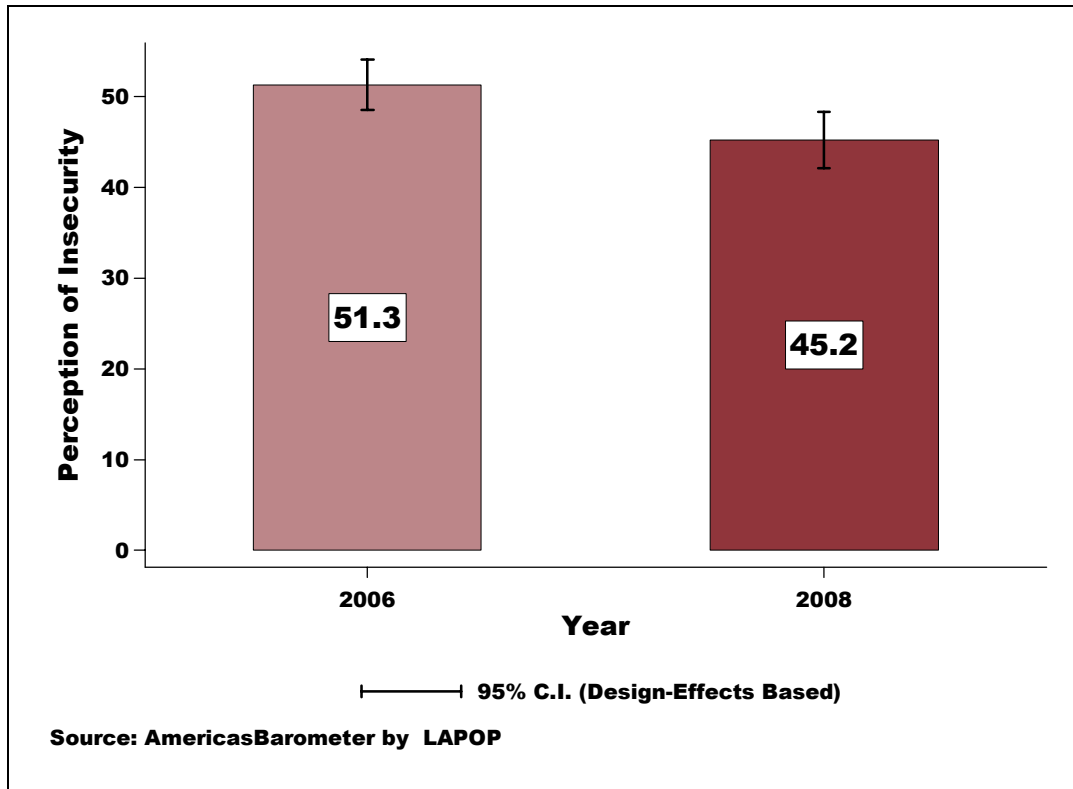
Figure VII-7. Perception of Insecurity by Year

Finally, we examine perception of insecurity comparatively. The results are shown in Figure VII-8.
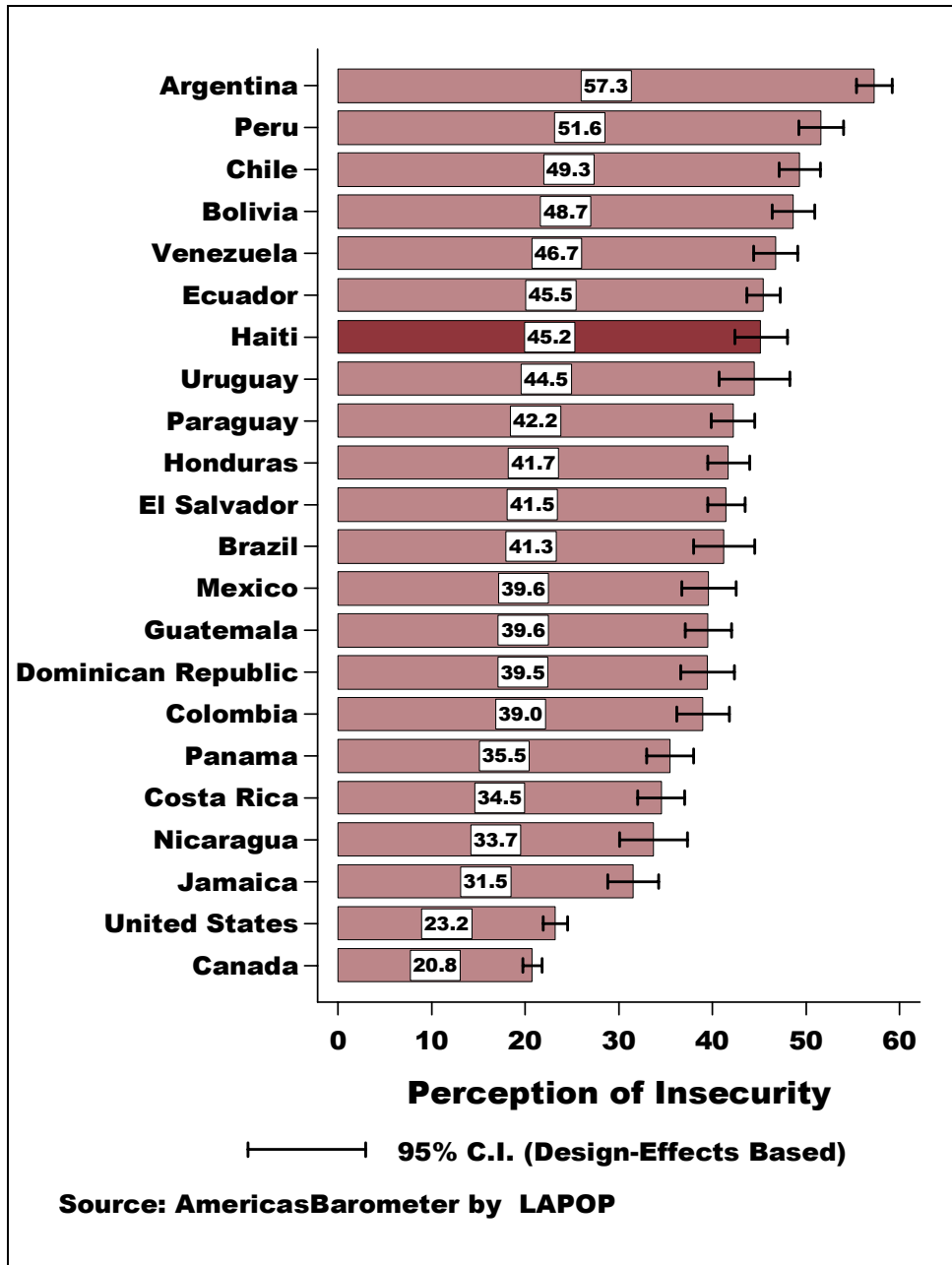
Figure VII-8. Perception of Insecurity in Comparative Perspective

The perception of insecurity does not vary significantly by socio-economic or demographic factors, as shown in Figure VII-9.
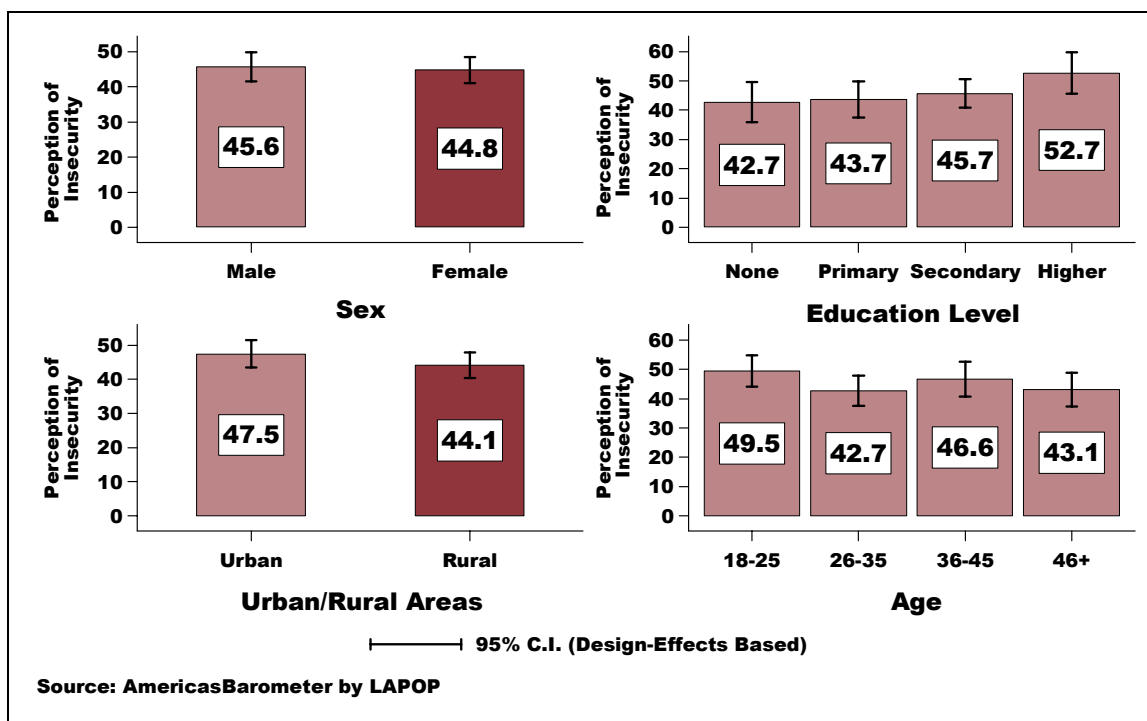
Figure VII-9. Perception of Insecurity by Gender, Education Level, Urban and Rural Areas and Age

Support for the Rule of Law, and the Impact of Crime

The final set of analyses relate to the impact of crime. Two items measure that, as shown below:

AOJ8. In order to apprehend criminals do you think that the authorities should always respect the law or that occasionally they can skate close to the limits of the law? (1) They should always respect the law (2) Can act on the margins occasionally (8)DK/DR

AOJ12. If you were a victim of a robbery or assault how much faith do you have that the judicial system would punish the guilty?

(1) A lot (2) Some (3) Little (4) None (8) DK/DR

The first item shows that most Haitians believe that the law needs to be respected. The results are shown in Figure VII-10.

Respect of the Rule of Law

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP
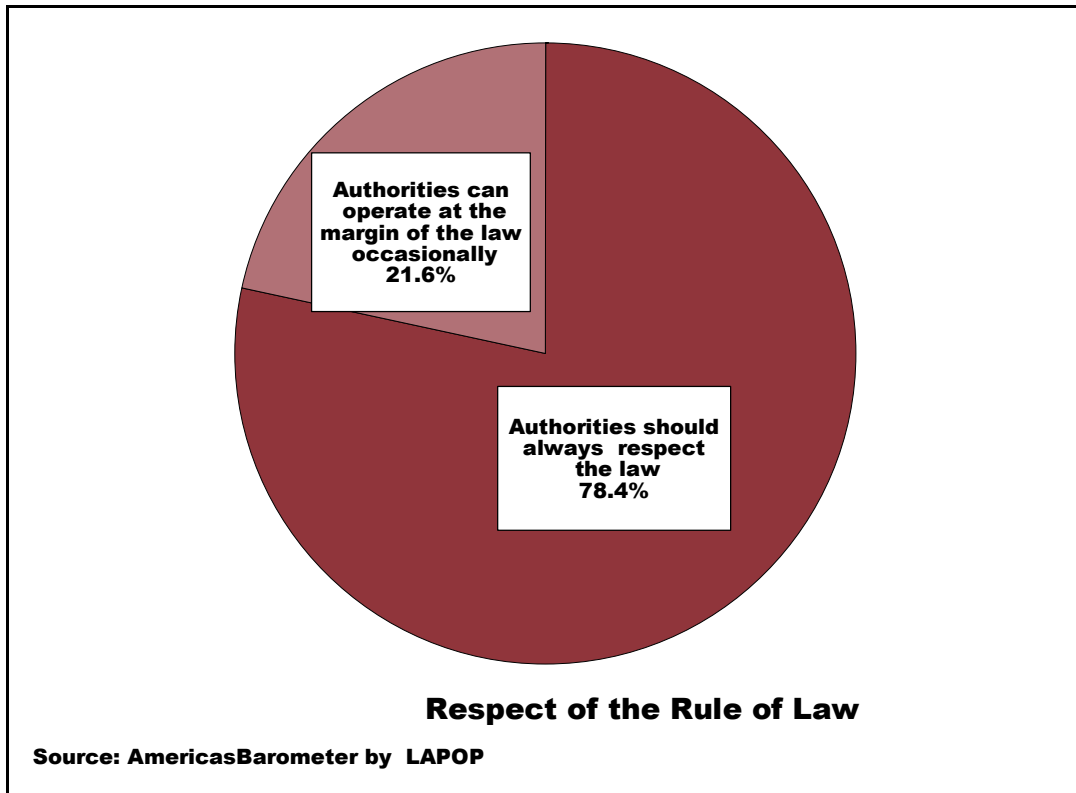
Figure VII-10. Support for the Respect of the Rule of Law

The only statistically significant predictor of respect for the rule of law is the respondent perception of their family economic situation. As that turns from positive to negative, the support for the rule of law declines, as shown in Figure VII-11.
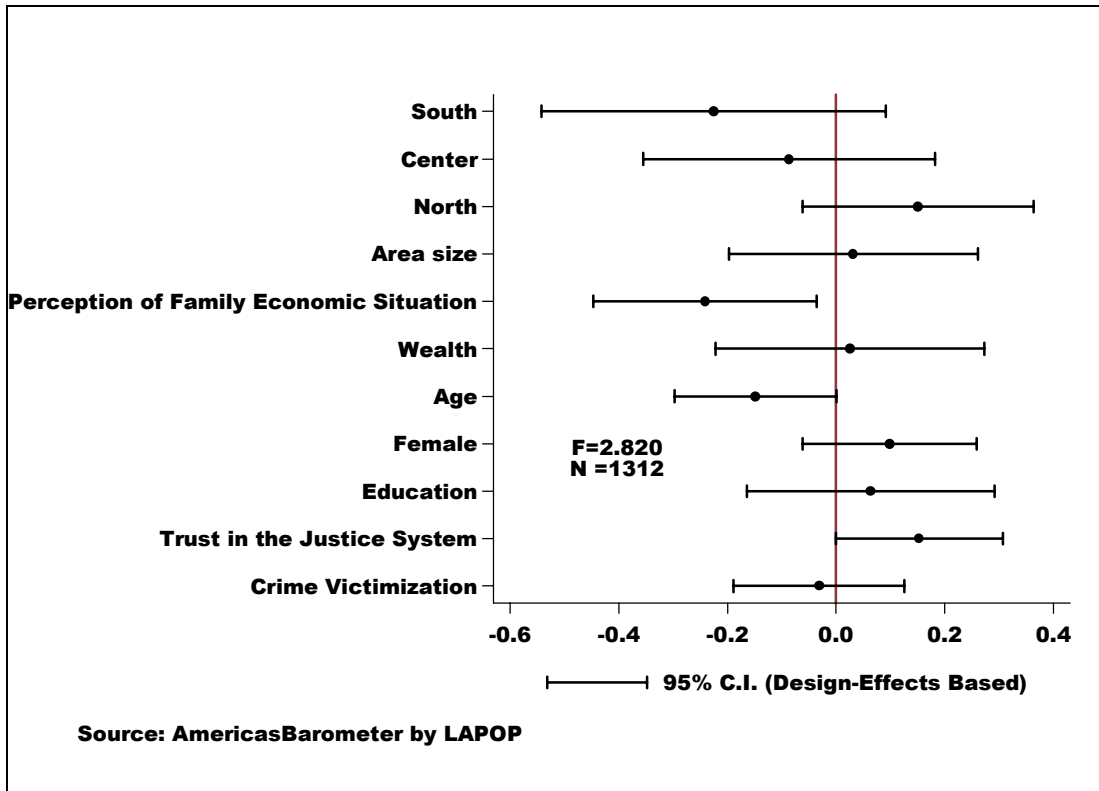
Figure VII-11. Determinants of Support for the Respect of the Rule of Law

Haitians are evenly divided in their belief that the justice system will punish those who commit crimes, as shown in Figure VII-12.

Faith that The Justice System will Punish the Guilty

Source: AmericasBarometer by LAPOP
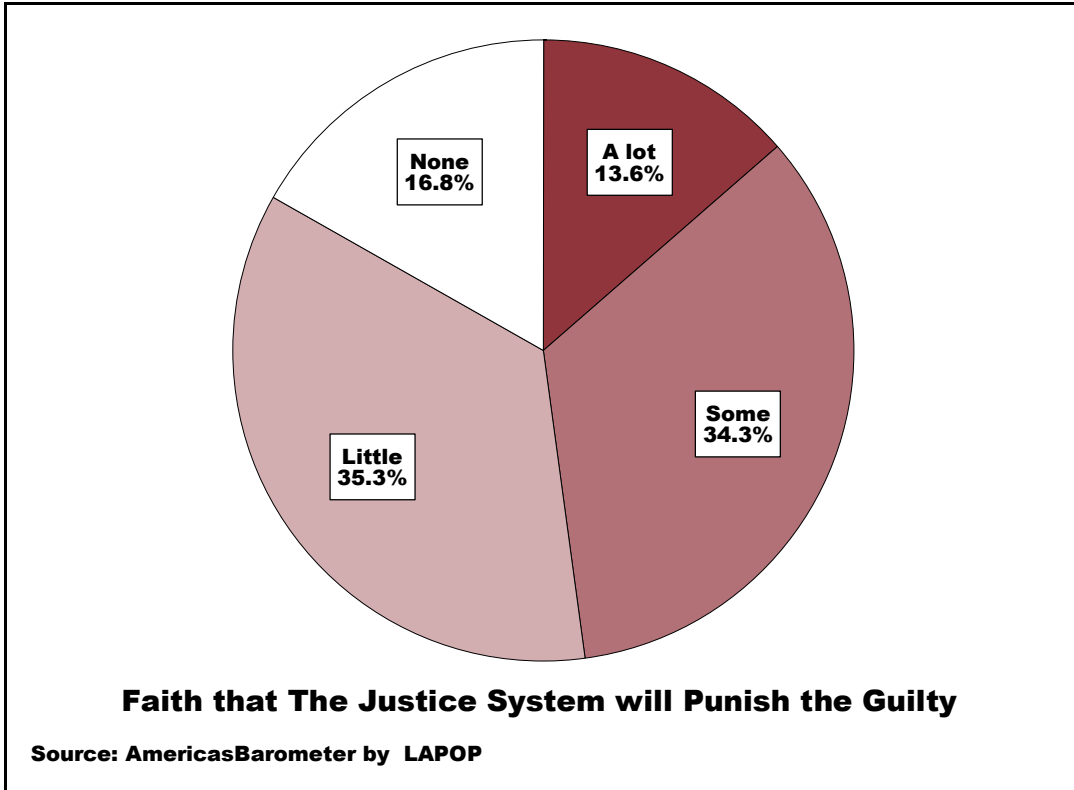
Figure VII-12.   Faith in the Justice System

VIII. Conclusions

This study presented key finding of two national surveys carried out in Haiti by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) as part of its AmericasBarometer series of interviews. We assessed the level of legitimacy of the political system among the population. The results indicated a low level of confidence in the political system among Haitians. Haiti scores near the very bottom in the Americas. This is not surprising given the troubled political history of the country. Haiti has experienced two democratic breakdowns in the past twenty years, delaying the consolidation of a strong democratic political system.

We explored the extent of approval to the concentration of power in the hands of the executive among Haitians. Only a small proportion of Haitians would approve the overthrow of an elected government. Although when compared to other countries in the region, this average support among Haitians is rather high. We argued that these low averages should not be considered irrelevant, since coups that overthrow governments are typically carried out by small minorities.

We also examined the attitudes of Haitians toward political parties and the parliament. We found that political parties are one of the less trusted institutions in Haiti. Many Haitians believe that there is a considerable amount of corruption within political parties. Haitians, on average, do not think that they are well represented by their parties, nor are they listened by them. Regarding the parliament, Haitians are not satisfied with its performance. Haitians believe that the Parliament limits the power of the president, which in a democracy by design can be a good thing. Given the history of presidential dominance in Haiti, this result is not surprising. But at the same time, Haitians believe that the members of Parliament spend too much time debating. Strengthening these political institutions, political parties and the Parliament, is needed in order for the country to overcome the difficulties in establishing a stable democracy twenty two years after the end of the Duvalier's dictatorship.

Finally, we turned to the analysis of corruption and insecurity in the country. Haiti reports the highest levels of corruption in the hemisphere. Haitians are exposed to high levels of many forms of corruption. A high percentage of people who had dealings with the municipality, courts, schools, health services, or work reported to have paid a bribe. We also found that one-quarter of Haitians believes crime is "very much" a threat to the future well-being of the country. Moreover, "violent" crime is the most common form of crime. Indeed, robbery with physical violence or threats is the most reported form of crime among victims.

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II. Appendix for regressions

Dependent Variable: System Support		
	Coefficient.	T
Corruption Victimization	0.040	(1.10)
Crime Victimization	-0.032	(-1.19)
Performance of the President	0.070*	(2.39)
Political Interest	-0.077*	(-2.28)
Education	-0.038	(-1.08)
Female	-0.039	(-0.97)
Age	-0.028	(-0.76)
Wealth	-0.093*	(-2.02)
Family Economic Situation	0.039	(1.22)
Area size	-0.043	(-0.95)
North	0.135*	(2.80)
Center	0.004	(0.10)
South	0.089	(1.84)
Constant	0.010	(0.27)
R-Squared	0.051	
Number of Obs.	1236	
* p<0.05		

Dependent Variable: Percent of Population Victimized by Corruption at Least Once		
	Coefficients	(t)
Education	0.254*	(3.07)
Female	0.115	(1.63)
Age	0.092	(1.20)
Wealth	0.163	(1.93)
Area size	-0.094	(-0.88)
Family Economic Situation	0.072	(0.97)
Number of Children	0.280*	(3.74)
North	-0.444*	(-3.89)
Center	-0.000	(-0.00)
South	0.109	(1.11)
Constant	-0.075	(-0.74)
F	6.72	
Number of Obs.	1378	
* p<0.05		

Dependent Variable : Crime Victimization		
	Coefficients	(t)
Education	0.007	(0.07)
Female	-0.060	(-0.82)
Age	0.012	(0.18)
Wealth	0.121	(1.08)
Area size	0.060	(0.61)
North	-0.173	(-1.56)
Center	-0.033	(-0.30)
South	0.036	(0.40)
Constant	-1.813*	(-21.37)
F	0.98	
Number of Obs.	1487	
* p<0.05		

Dependent Variable: Support for the Rule of Law		
	Coefficients	(t)
Crime Victimization	-0.031	(-0.40)
Trust in the Justice System	0.153	(1.99)
Education	0.064	(0.56)
Female	0.098	(1.22)
Age	-0.149	(-1.99)
Wealth	0.026	(0.21)
Family Economic Situation	-0.241*	(-2.34)
Area size	0.032	(0.28)
North	0.151	(1.42)
Center	-0.086	(-0.64)
South	-0.226	(-1.42)
Constant	1.331*	(11.42)
F	2.82	
Number of Obs.	1312	
* p<0.05		

III. Haiti 2008 Survey: Technical Description of the Sample Design

Universe

The survey universe has national coverage of adults living in the country's 5 regions: the Metropolitan Area of Port-Au-Prince, the rest of the department of West, the Northern, Central, and Southern regions. The universe is also comprised of adults living in urban and rural areas.

Sampling Frame

The distribution of the sample was based primarily on the data for the last census carried out by the Bureau du Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat de l'institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI). The distribution of the sample by regions, urban and rural areas, and municipalities was based on the information of the 2003 census. However, we were unable to obtain access to the census bureau maps. In order to overcome this problem, we used instead the information about the polling places in the last presidential election of 2005. Therefore, for the selection of the localities, we used the electoral register, which includes the name of the localities and the addresses of the polling places.

Sampling Method

 The sample was designed to include all non- institutionalized adults; in other words, it excludes people living in the country's jails, schools, hospitals and Police Academies. It is a random stratified sample. The stratification ensures the inclusion of the most important geographic regions in the country: a) the Metropolitan Area of Port-Au-Prince, b) the rest of the department of the West; c) the Northern region that consist of the department of North, Northeast, and Northwest; d) the Central region that includes the department of Centre and Artibonite; 2) the Southern region that includes the departments of South, Southeast, Grand-Anse, and Nippes. The sample was further sub-stratified into urban and rural areas. We interviewed 1536 respondents. Table III shows the distribution of the interviews in each region by urban and rural areas.

Distribution of the Sample by Region and Urban/Rural Areas

Region	Total Country		Urban		Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Metropolitan Area of Port-Au-Prince	280	18.23	280	100.00	0	0.00
Rest of Department of West	360	23.44	24	6.67	336	93.33
Northern Region	252	16.41	72	28.57	180	71.43
Central Region	336	21.88	96	28.57	240	71.43
Southern Region	308	20.05	32	10.39	276	89.61
Total Country	1,536	100.00	504	32.81	1,032	67.19

In order to draw the sample, we follow a multistage procedure. In the first stage, we selected the municipalities according to their population size, followed by the localities, which were drawn based on the total number of registered voters in each polling places, and finally, the block and the household. All these stages were selected using the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method.

 The sample was also clustered in order to reduce travel time and costs. A total of 12 and 8 interviews were conducted in each sampling point in rural an urban areas, respectively. The sample is composed of 149 sampling points: 63 urban and 86 rural.

Distribution of the Sampling points Across Regions

	Number of interviews			Sampling points		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Metropolitan Area of Port-Au-Prince	280	0	280	35	0	35
Rest of Department of West	24	336	360	3	28	31
Northern Region	72	180	252	9	15	24
Central Region	96	240	336	12	20	32
Southern Region	32	276	308	4	23	27
Total Country	504	1,032	1,536	63	86	149

Confidence Level, and Margins of Error

The confidence levels anticipated for the national sample was 95 percent, with a margin of error of 2.5 percent, assuming a 50/50 proportion in dichotomous variables. The margins of error for a confidence level of 95 percent assuming a Simple Random Sample (SRS) design are:

Simple size and Margin of error (Confidence level 95%)

Region	Sample size	Margin of error
Metropolitan Area of Port-Au-Prince	280	5.8
Rest of Department of West	360	5.2
Northern	252	6.2
Central	336	5.4
Southern	308	5.6
Areas		
Urban	504	4.4
Rural	1032	3.1
Total Country	1536	2.5

Since the sample is stratified and clustered, we have to take into account the complex sample design to accurately estimate the precision of the sample. The appendix c shows the maximum error for a list of variables as well as the details on the design effect.

Design Effects

Accuracy of the Findings

Two types of errors affect all surveys: non-sampling errors and sampling ones. Non-sampling errors are those that are committed during the data collection and processing. These can be controlled using a good measuring instrument, adequately training the surveyors, supervising the fieldwork, and with appropriate data collection programs. These errors can be controlled but not quantified. However, comparing the sample results with those of the population gives us an idea of whether these errors have generated biases that reduce the representativeness of the sample. The use of handheld computers (palm pilots) probably reduced these errors by carrying out consistency checks of the responses and flow of the interview at the same time and place that it was done. Additionally, by eliminating the process of data entry, we eliminated the errors that this activity generates. With the traditional procedures of paper-based questionnaires, processes of coding and critiquing the data must be carried out in the office (eliminated by using palm pilots), which can also generate errors. With paper questionnaires, computer-based consistency checks can only be run several weeks after the data was collected. Correcting errors detected in the office during the critique or by programs that detect inconsistencies is difficult or impossible given the separation in time and space between the moment of the interview on paper and the detection of these errors.

Sampling errors are a product of chance and from surveying a sample and not the entire population. When a sample is selected, this sample is one of many possible samples that could be selected from the population. The variability that exists between all these possible samples is the sampling error, which we could measure if all these samples were available, obviously an impossible situation. In practice, what is done is to estimate this over the variance obtained from the sample itself.

To estimate the sampling error of a statistic (average, percentage, or ratio), we calculate the standard error, which is the square root of the population variance of the statistic. This allows us to measure how close the statistic is to the result that would have been obtained if the entire population were interviewed under the same conditions. To calculate this error, it is very important to consider the design with which the sample was selected. The design effect (DEF – above is DEF) indicates the efficiency of the design used in relation to a unrestricted random sampling design (URS). A value of 1 indicates that the standard error (SE) obtained for both designs (the complex and the URS) is equal; that is, the complex sampling is as efficient as the URS with the same-sized sample. If the value is greater than 1, the complex sampling produces a SE greater than that obtained with a URS.

$DEF = SE_{complex} / SE_{URS}$

The table shows the 95% confidence intervals (1.96 times the SE) and the design effects (DEF). The table also shows the value of the statistic in question (average or percentage). The SE were estimated with the Stata 9 computational package. Extreme values come from a high degree of homogeneity within each cluster. In other words, in these cases there is an important spatial segregation of people according to their socioeconomic condition, which reduces the efficiency of cluster sampling to measure these characteristics.

It is worth stating that sampling error is usually 10% to 40% greater than that which would have been obtained with unrestricted random sampling. For example, in the case of Costa Rica, the important index of support for democracy (PSA5) has a sampling error of 0.83. This means that the 95% confidence interval (1.96 times the SE) for the average of this index (63.1) goes from 61.5 to 64.7. According to the DEF of the table, this interval is 62% greater than that which would have been obtained with a URS.

Country	Average	Std. Error	DEF	Average	Std. Error.	DEF	Average	Std. Error	DEF
	Wealth			it1r			Corvic		
Mexico	4.98	0.09	2.07	57.33	1.13	1.61	30.32	2.51	2.23
Guatemala	2.94	0.10	1.99	60.23	1.04	1.44	19.57	1.16	1.19
El Salvador	3.60	0.16	3.22	64.92	1.03	1.31	14.85	1.04	1.20
Honduras	3.16	0.22	4.18	51.78	1.51	2.07	13.80	2.27	2.69
Nicaragua	2.61	0.12	2.78	58.09	1.56	1.91	16.62	1.16	1.27
Costa Rica	5.63	0.07	1.90	68.07	1.31	1.71	17.47	1.28	1.38
Panama	4.43	0.13	2.68	57.99	1.29	1.77	9.18	1.04	1.48
Colombia	3.75	0.14	3.38	62.55	1.06	1.44	9.51	0.91	1.27
Ecuador	4.09	0.07	1.84	54.23	0.90	1.20	25.47	1.23	1.15
Bolivia	3.05	0.11	2.53	52.13	0.91	1.28	32.92	1.26	1.09
Peru	3.38	0.09	1.93	47.06	1.08	1.62	27.07	1.40	1.29
Paraguay	3.66	0.08	1.92	66.06	1.13	1.66	18.18	1.49	1.58
Chile	5.28	0.09	2.55	56.64	1.24	1.65	11.66	1.88	2.40
Uruguay	4.90	0.11	2.59	62.42	1.11	1.59	8.87	0.74	1.07
Brazil	4.51	0.11	2.46	53.72	1.33	1.82	11.49	1.40	1.79
Venezuela	4.93	0.09	2.33	60.51	1.57	2.15	10.60	1.81	2.40
Argentina	5.32	0.08	2.12	54.15	1.20	1.94	27.46	1.68	1.54
Dominican R.	3.68	0.15	3.17	59.38	0.98	1.28	16.32	1.00	1.11
Haiti	1.15	0.09	2.36	40.79	1.38	1.83	48.24	2.13	1.74
Jamaica	3.84	0.09	1.94	59.51	1.11	1.85	24.19	2.27	2.17
United States	---	---	---	67.01	0.62	1.14	8.95	0.79	1.13
Canada	---	---	---	79.64	0.51	0.89	---	---	---

Country	Average	Std. Error	Deft	Average	Std. Error	Deft	Average	Std. Error	Deft
	PSA5			tol			Efigob		
Mexico	58.87	1.20	2.13	52.64	1.25	1.99	47.71	1.35	2.11
Guatemala	48.79	0.87	1.38	43.62	0.71	1.05	49.78	0.92	1.34
El Salvador	51.80	0.87	1.54	54.16	0.99	1.48	39.73	0.88	1.30
Honduras	46.39	0.89	1.80	47.12	0.87	1.55	30.55	0.60	1.19
Nicaragua	48.02	0.81	1.36	50.43	1.36	1.59	33.88	0.97	1.37
Costa Rica	63.14	0.83	1.62	56.65	1.32	1.71	53.05	1.13	1.88
Panama	49.23	1.15	2.14	51.91	1.51	2.31	37.53	1.04	1.73
Colombia	61.07	0.81	1.58	48.98	0.82	1.30	54.37	0.96	1.60
Ecuador	44.42	0.85	1.64	47.33	0.87	1.40	46.16	1.02	1.58
Bolivia	51.59	0.67	1.47	42.97	0.86	1.49	51.91	1.30	1.89
Peru	44.32	0.72	1.44	48.47	1.12	1.88	32.44	0.71	1.38
Paraguay	29.53	1.04	1.83	63.07	1.21	1.46	15.39	0.71	1.39
Chile	54.32	1.02	1.86	49.14	1.55	2.34	50.85	0.94	1.64
Uruguay	60.79	0.65	1.19	54.91	1.47	1.99	56.15	0.84	1.29
Brazil	43.88	1.09	1.91	56.33	1.35	1.99	43.52	1.32	2.11
Venezuela	49.68	1.44	2.19	54.59	1.84	2.61	38.90	1.55	2.08
Argentina	47.56	1.03	1.80	67.81	1.35	1.90	33.75	1.44	2.51
Dominican R.	57.56	0.82	1.40	51.99	1.03	1.38	53.05	1.12	1.52
Haiti	40.63	0.80	1.62	48.17	1.42	2.37	33.23	0.96	2.19
Jamaica	52.13	1.00	1.89	57.27	1.84	2.65	45.06	1.18	1.96
United States	54.42	0.60	1.15	66.29	0.78	1.16	37.16	0.70	1.14
Canada	64.77	0.45	0.90	73.30	0.56	0.91			

IV. Questionnaire in Creole

Version # 18Qi IRB Approval: #071086

USAID DEL PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA	B&A Borge y Asociados
Latin American Public Opinion Project LAPOP Proyecto de Opinión Pública de América Latina	VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

KILTI POLITIK POU DEMOKRASI: AYITI, 2008

Peyi: 1. Meksik 2. Gwatemala 3. Salvadò 4. Ondiras 5. Nikaragwa 6. Kosta Rika 7. Panama 8. Kolonbi 9. Ekwatè 10. Bolivi 11. Pewou 12. Paragwey 13. Chili 14. Irigwey 15. Brezil. 16. venezyela 17. Ajantin 21. Dominikani **22. Ayiti** 23. Jamayik 24.Giyànn 25. Trinidad 40. Letazini 41. Kanada	**PAIS**	22
IDNUM. Nimewo keksyonè a **[Pou ekri nan biwo a]**_____	**IDNUM**	
ESTRATOPRI: (2201) Zòn metwopolitèn (2202) Rejyon 1 (Nò-Nòdwès-Nòdès) (2003) Rejyon 2 (Sant-Latibonit) (2204) Rejyon 3 (Lwès) (2205) Rejyon 4 (Sid-Sidès-Grandans/Nip)	**ESTRATOPRI**	22☐☐
UPM._____	**UPM**	☐☐☐
DEPATMAN:_____	**PROV**	☐☐
KOMIN: _____	**MUNICIPIO**	☐☐☐
SEKSYON: _____	**SECTOR**	☐☐☐
SEGMAN	**SEGMENTO**	☐☐☐
Zòn_____	**SEC**	☐☐☐
CLUSTER. (Pwen echantiyon an) [Pa plis ke 8 ankèt lavil, 12 nan seksyon kominal yo]	**CLUSTER**	
UR (1) Lavil (2) Seksyon kominal	**UR**	
Gwosè zòn nan: (1) Kapital Nasyonal (metwopolitèn) (2) Gwo vil (3) Vil mwayèn (4) Ti vil (5) Seksyon kominal	**TAMANO**	
Lang ankèt la: (1) Kreyòl	**IDIOMAQ**	
Lè ak minit ankèt la kòmanse: _____:_____ **[Pa antre yo]**		-----------
Dat ankèt la Jou: ____ mwa:_____ lane: 2008	**FECHA**	☐☐☐☐
REMAK: Li ENPOTAN POU LI LÈT KONSANTMAN ANVAN OU KOMANSE ANKÈT LA		

Q1. Seks (Ekri, pa mande keksyon an): (1) Gason (2) Fanm	**Q1**

| **A4 [COA4]**. Pou komanse, dapre ou menm, ki sa ou panse ki pi **gwo pwoblem** peyi a genyen? [**Pa li lis la, ekri yon sèl repons**] | | | **A4** | ☐☐ |

Pa genyen dlo	19	Lavi chè, enflasyon	02
Move wout	18	Politisyen yo	59
Lagè	30	Move gouvènman, absans leta	15
Koripsyon	13	Debwazman/Pwoblèm sou keksyon anvironman	10
Pa gen kredi	09	Migrasyon	16
Krim, ensekirite, vyolans	05	Trafik dwòg	12
Vyolasyon dwa moun	56	Gang, chimè	14
Chomaj/Pa gen travay	03	Povrete/lamizè	04
linegalite sosyal	58	Pwotestasyon popilè (manifestasyon, grèv, e latriye.)	06
Malnitrisyon	23	Manke sèvis lasante	22
Deplasman pa lafòs	32	Anlèvman, kidnapin	31
Dèt ak lòt peyi	26	Pa gen sekirite	27
Diskriminasyon	25	Zak teroris	33
dwòg	11	Pa gen tè pou plante	07
Pwoblèm ekonomik, kriz ekonomik	01	Pwoblèm transpò	60
Pa gen ledikasyon, move kalite ledikasyon	21	Vyolans	57
Pa gen elektrisite (Kouran EDH)	24	Pa gen kay	55
Ogmantasyon popilasyon an	20	Lòt bagay	70
Lagè kont teroris	17	PK/PR	88

Kounye a, an nou pale de lòt bagay….. **[Apre chak keksyon, repete "chak jou", "Yon ou byen de fwa pa semèn", "On lè konsa" epi "Pa Janm fè sa"pou ou kapab ede moun nan reponn keksyon yo]**

	Chak jou [Asepte tou preske chak jou]	Yon ou byen de fwa pa semèn	Yon lè konsa	Pa janm fè sa	PK/PR	
A1. Eske w tande nouvèl nan radyo	1	2	3	4	8	**A1**
A2. Eske w gade nouvèl nan televizyon	1	2	3	4	8	**A2**
A3. Eske w li nouvèl nan jounal	1	2	3	4	8	**A3**
A4i. Eske w li nouvèl sou entenèt	1	2	3	4	8	**A4I**

SOCT1. Kounye a, ann pale de koze ekonomik…. Kijan ou ta di ke sityasyon ekonomik **peyi a** ye? Ou ta di li pi bon, li bon, li pa pi mal, li mal osinon li pi mal? (1) Li pi bon (2) Li bon (3) Li pa pi mal (4) Li mal (5) Li pi mal (8) PK/PR	SOCT1	
SOCT2. Eske w konsidere ke sitiyasyon ekonomik **peyi a** kounye an pi bon, menm jan oswa pi mal ke nan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo? (1) Pi bon (2) Menn jan (3) Pi mal (8) PK/PR	SOCT2	
SOCT3. Eske w kwè ke nan 12 mwa k-ap vini yo sitiyasyon ekonomik **peyi a** pral pi bon, menm jan oswa pi mal? (1) Pi bon (2) Menn jan (3) Pi mal (8) PK/PR	SOCT3	

IDIO1. Kijan w ta di ke sitiyasyon ekonomik **pa w** ye? Ou ta di li pi bon, li bon, li pa pi mal, li mal osinon li pi mal? (1) Li pi bon (2) Li bon (3) Li pa pi mal (4) Li mal (5) Li pi mal (8) PK/PR	IDIO1	
IDIO2. Eske w konsidere ke sitiyasyon ekonomik **pa w** kounye a pi bon, menm jan oswa pi mal ke nan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo ? (1) Pi bon (2) Menn jan (3) Pi mal (8) PK/PR	IDIO2	

Kounye a, ann pale de lòt bagay….Pafwa, moun yo ak kominote yo genyen pwoblèm ke yo pa kapab rezoud pou kont yo. Konsa, yo ale mande èd oswa koperasyon nan yon biwo leta osinon nan men yon fonksyonè leta.

¿Pou rezoud pwoblèm ou yo, eske w te ale mande èd osinon koperasyon nan men ... ?	Wi	Non	PK/PR		
CP2. Yon depite oswa yon senatè	1	2	8	CP2	
CP4A. Yon majistra, kazèk oswa delege	1	2	8	CP4A	
CP4. Yon minis, enstitisyon leta oswa biwo leta	1	2	8	CP4	

An nou pale de lakomin...		
NP1. Eske w te patisipe nan yon asanble kominal oswa yon reyinyon ke majistra yo te fè nan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo? (1) Wi (2) Non (8) PK/PR	NP1	
NP2 . Eske w te mande èd oswa ou te prezante yon petisyon nan yon biwo oswa majistra oswa fonksyonè lakomin lan nan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo? (1)Wi (2) Non (8) PK/PR	NP2	
SGL1. Eske w ta di ke sèvis lakomin ap bay moun yo…? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Yo pi bon (2) Yo bon (3) Yo pa pi mal (4) Yo Mal (5) Yo pi mal (8) PK/PR	SGL1	

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LGL2A. Lè ou konsidere sèvis piblik peyi a, ki enstitisyon yo ta dwe bay plis reskonsablite? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Pi plis pou gouvènman nasyonal la (2) On ti jan pi plis pou gouvènman nasyonal la (3) Menm kantite pou gouvènman nasyonal la ak lakomin (4) Pi plis pou lakomin (5) On ti jan pi plis pou lakomin (8) PK/PR	**LGL2A**	
LGL2B. Lè ou konsidere mwayen peyi a genyen, ki enstitisyon ki ta dwe jere plis lajan? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Pi plis gouvènman nasyonal la (2) On ti jan pi plis gouvènman nasyonal la (3) Menm kantite gouvènman nasyonal la ak lakomin (4) Pi plis lakomin (5) On ti jan pi plis lakomin (8) PK/PR	**LGL2B**	

	Yon fwa pa semèn	Yon oswa de fwa pa mwa	Yon oswa de fwa pa lane	Pa janm fè sa	PK/PR	
CP5. kounye a, ann pale de lòt bagay, nan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo, eske w te ede pou rezoud kèk pwoblèm nan kominite/zòn pa w la oswa yon pwoblèm vwazen nan katye a? Tranpri, eske w kapab di mwen si w te fè sa yon fwa pa semèn, yon oswa de fwa pa mwa, yon oswa de fwa pa lane oswa ou pa janm fè sa	1	2	3	4	8	**CP6**
Kounye a, mwen pral bay yon lis gwoup ak òganizasyon. Tranpri, eske w kapab di mwen chak ki lè ou te asiste nan reyinyon òganizasyon sa yo : yon fwa pa semèn, yon oswa de fwa pa mwa, yon oswa de fwa pa lane ou byen ou pa janm fè sa. **[Repete "yon fwa pa semen", "Yon oswa de fwa pa mwa", " yon oswa de fwa pa lane", o "pa janm fè sa" pou ede moun nan reponn keksyon yo]**						
	Yon fwa pa semèn	Yon oswa de fwa pa mwa	Yon oswa de fwa pa lane	Pa janm fè sa	PK/PR	
CP6. Reyinyon gwoup legliz ou byen òganizasyon relijye? Eske w te asiste…	1	2	3	4	8	**CP6**
CP7. Reyinyon asosyasyon paran nan lekòl ou byen kolèj? Eske w te asiste…	1	2	3	4	8	**CP7**
CP8. Reyinyon komite amelyorasyon pou kominote a (Komite Katye oswa asosyasyon Kominotè)? Eske w te asiste…	1	2	3	4	8	**CP8**

CP9. Reyinyon asosyasyon pwofesyonèl, komèsan, pwodiktè e/ou peyizan? Eske w te asiste…	1	2	3	4	8		**CP9**
CP10. Reyinyon sendika? Eske w te asiste…	1	2	3	4	8		**CP10**
CP13. Reyinyon pati politik ou byen mouvman politik? Eske w te asiste…	1	2	3	4	8		**CP13**
CP20. [Sèlman pou fanm] Reyinyon gwoup oswa òganizasyon fanm oswa fanm lakay? Eske w te asiste…	1	2	3	4	8	9 **(Gason)**	**CP20**

LS3. Ann pale de lòt koze. Jeneralman, eske w satisfè ak lavi w? Eske w ta di ke ou…**[Li repons yo]** (1) trè satisfè (2) on ti jan satisfè (3) on ti jan pa satisfè (4) pa satisfè di tou (8) PK/PR	**LS3**

IT1. kounye a, ann pale de moun isit yo, Eske w ka di mwen ki valè konfyans ou genyen nan moun nan kominote a/zòn nan…? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Anpil konfyans (2) konfyans (3) Pa anpil konfyans (4) Ankenn konfyans (8) PK/PR	**IT1**

IT1A. Ki valè konfyans ou genyen nan moun ou rankontre pou premye fwa? Eske ou ta di ke : **[Li repons yo]** (1) Ou fè yo anpil konfyans (2) Ou fè yo konfyans (3) Ou pa fè yo anpil konfyans (4) Ou pa fè yo konfyans di tou (8) PK/PR	**IT1A**
IT1B. Jeneralman, eske w ta di ke ou ka fè preske tout moun konfyans oswa fòk ou veye zo-w lè wap fè zafè ak lot moun? (1) Ou ka fè tout moun konfyans (2) Fòk ou veye zo-w lè lè wap fè zafè ak lot moun (8) PK/PR	**IT1B**

Bay li Kat # 1

L1. (nechèl lagòch- ladwat) Ann pale de lòt koze.... Nan paj sa genyen yon nechèl 1-10 ki soti lagòch pou ale ladwat kote 1 vle di "lagòch" rive 7 vle di "dwat". Nan jou sa yo, lè moun yo pale de tandans politik, yo pale de moun ki gen plis panchan pou lagòch ak moun ki gen plis panchan pou ladwat. Daprè kisa mo lagòch ak ladwat vle di pou ou lè w panse ak tandans politik pa ou, ki bò ou tap mete tèt ou sou nechèl la? Montre nimewo ki pi prè posisyon w lan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	**L1**
Lagòch					**Ladwat**					(PK/PR=88)

Pran kat # 1

PROT2. Nan lane ki fèk sot pase a, eske w te patisipe nan yon manifestasyon oswa pwotestasyon piblik? Ou te patisipe pafwa, yon lè konsa ou byen pa janm fè sa?	(1) Pafwa	(2) Yon lè konsa	(3) Pa janm fè sa	(8) PK/PR	**PROT2**	

JC15. Eske w kwè ke pafwa kapab genyen rezon sifizan pou Prezidan an fèmen Lachanm ak Sena a oswa ou kwè pa kapab genyen rezon sifizan pou sa?	(1) Wi, kapab genyen rezon	(2) Non, pa kapab genyen rezon	(8) PK/PR	**JC15**	
JC16. Eske w kwè ke pafwa kapab genyen rezon sifizan pou Prezidan fèmen kou siprèm oswa kou kasasyon (gwo tribinal) oswa pa kapab genyen rezon sifizan pou sa?	(1) Wi, kapab genyen rezon	(2) Non, pa kapab genyen rezon	(8) PK/PR	**JC16**	

VIC1. Eske w te viktim kèk zak kriminèl nan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo? (1) Wi **[Kontinye]** (2) Non **[Ale nan VIC20]** (8) PK **[Ale nan VIC20]**	VIC1
AOJ1. Eske w te denonse zak sa nan kèk enstitisyon? (1) Wi **[Kontinye]** (2) Non, li pa denonse li **[Ale nan AOJ1B**] (8) PK/PR **[Ale nan VIC20]** (9) INAP	AOJ1
HAIAOJ1A.Nan ki enstitisyon ou te denonse zak la? (1) Lapolis (2) Asèk/Kasèk (3) Lajistis (4) Laprès (5) Òganizasyon dwa moun (8) PK (9) INAP	HAIAOJ1A
AOJ1B. Pou ki sa ou pat denonse zak la? **[Pa li repons yo]** (1) Li pa tap sèvi anyen (2) Gen danje epi yo kapab fè reprezay kont li (3) Li pa genyen pwèv (4) Li pa grav (5) li pat konnen ki bò pou li te denonse li (6) Lòt rezon (8) PK (9) INAP	AOJ1B

[MANDE TOUT MOUN]: Kounye a, an nou pale sou bagay ki te pase nan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo **[si li di "Wi", mande li "Konbyen fwa?" epi ekri konbyen fwa. Si si li di "Non", ekri "0" zero]**	**Konbyen fwa?** **NON = 0, PK/PR=88**	
VIC20. Volè machin pa ladann, eske yo te rale zàm sou ou pou yo vole zafè w pandan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo? Konbyen fwa?		**VIC20**

VIC21. Eske vòlè te pase lakay ou, epi pote zafè w ale nan 12 mwa ki fèk sot pase yo? Konbyen fwa?	**VIC21**
VIC27. Nan dènye 12 mwa ki fèk sòt pase yo, eske lapolis te maspinen-w oswa maltrete-w oswa joure-w? Konbyen fwa?	**VIC27**

AOJ8. Pou yo kapab kenbe bandi yo, eske w kwè ke otorite yo dwe toujou respekte lalwa oswa yo kapab aji andeyò lalwa? (1) Dwe toujou respekte lalwa(2) Pafwa, yo kapab aji andeyò lalwa (8)PK	**AOJ8**	
AOJ11. Ann pale de kote oswa zòn wap viv la. Ann panse ki posibilite pou w ta viktim yon zak kriminèl, eske w santi w toujou an sekirite, preske toujou an sekirite, pa toujou an sekirite, osinon pa janm an sekirite? (1) Toujou an sekirite (2) Preske toujou an sekirite (3) Pa toujou an sekirite (4) Pa janm an sekirite (8) PK	**AOJ11**	
AOJ11A. Ann pale de peyi a an jeneral, nan ki nivo ou kwè ke nivo ensekirite nou genyen kounye a reprezante yon menas pou yon demen miyò? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Anpil (2) On ti jan (3) Pa tèlman (4) Pa di tou (8) PK/PK	**AOJ11A**	
AOJ12. Si ou ta viktim yon agresyon oswa vol, nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans ke sistèm lajistis la kapab pini koupab la? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Anpil (2) On ti jan (3) Pa tèlman (4) Pa di tou (8) PK/PK	**AOJ12**	
AOJ18. Genyen moun ki di ke lapolis nan zòn sa pwoteje moun kont kriminèl, men gen lòt moun ki di ke lapolis patisipe nan fè krim. Ki sa ou panse? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Lapolis pwoteje (2) Lapolis patisipe nan krim (3) **[Pa li]** lapolis pa pwoteje, pa patisipe nan krim oswa pwoteje epi patisipe nan krim (8) PK	**AOJ18**	

[Bay li kat "A"]

Kounye a, nou pral itilize kat A... Kat sa genyen yon nechèl 7 pwen depi 1 ki vle di ""PA DI TOU" rive 7 ki vle di "ANPIL". Tankou, si mwen mande w nan ki nivo ou renmen gade televizyon, ou kapab chwazi 1 si ou pa renmen gade televizyon di tou osinon ou kapab di 7 si ou renmen gade televizyon anpil. Men si ou panse "on ti jan"oswa "pa tèlman", ou kapab chwazi yon nimewo ant 1 ak 7. Kounye a, nan ki nivo ou renmen gade televizyon? Li nimewo a. *[Gade si moun nan konprann byen jan pou li reponn]*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pa di tou				**Anpil**			PK/PR

Kounye, ann itilize kat "A", tanpri souple reponn keksyon yo

Ekri yon nimewo 1-7, e 8 si li pa konnen	
B1. Nan ki nivo ou kwè tribinal jistis an Ayiti bay yon bon jijman? *(Teste: Si ou kwè ke tribinal yo pa bay bon jijman di tou, chwazi nimewo 1; si ou kwè ke yo bay anpil bon jijman, chwazi nimewo 7 oswa yon nimewo ant 1 ak 7.)*	**B1**
B2. Nan ki nivo ou genyen respè pou enstitisyon politik peyi d Ayiti?	**B2**
B3. Nan ki nivo ou kwè dwa fondamantal sitwayen yo byen pwoteje nan sistèm politik peyi d Ayiti?	**B3**
B4. Nan ki nivo ou fyè pou viv anba system politik gouvèvman peyi d Ayiti?	**B4**

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Ekri yon nimewo 1-7, e 8 si li pa konnen		
B6. Nan ki nivo ou panse ke moun dwe sipòte systèm politik gouvèvman peyi d Ayiti?	**B6**	
B10A. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan sistèm lajistis la?	**B10A**	
B11. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Konsèy Elektoral Pwovizwa a (KEP)?	**B11**	
B13. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Palman an?	**B13**	
B14. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Gouvènman Nasyonal la?	**B14**	
B15. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Biwo Pwoteksyon Sitwayen an (OPC)?	**B15**	
B18. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Polis Nasyonal Ayisyen (PNH) an?	**B18**	
B20. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Legliz Katolik?	**B20**	
B21. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Pati Politik yo?	**B21**	
B21A. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Prezidan an?	**B21A**	
B31. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Kou Kasasyon/kou siprèm (gwo tribinal) nan?	**B31**	
B32. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan konsèy minisipal yo (majistra yo)?	**B32**	
HAIB32A. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan kazèk yo?	**HAIB32A**	
B43. Nan ki nivo ou santi ou fyè dèske ou se Ayisyen?	**B43**	
B37. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan laprès?	**B37**	
B47. Nan ki nivo ou genyen konfyans nan Eleksyon?	**B47**	

Kounye a, nan menm nechèl la	Ekri 1-7, 8 = PK/PR	
N1. Nan ki nivo ou ta di ke gouvènman aktyèl la konbat povrete?	**N1**	
N3. Nan ki nivo ou ta di ke gouvènman aktyèl la ankouraje ak pwoteje prensip demokratik?	**N3**	
N9. Nan ki nivo ou ta di ke gouvènman aktyèl la konbat koripsyon nan gouvènman an?	**N9**	
N10. Nan ki nivo ou ta di ke gouvènman aktyèl la pwoteje dwa moun yo?	**N10**	
N11. Nan ki nivo ou ta di ke gouvènman aktyèl la travay pou sekirite kapab miyò?	**N11**	
N12. Nan ki nivo ou ta di ke gouvènman aktyèl la konbat chomaj ?	**N12**	
HAIN13. Nan ki nivo ou ta di ke gouvènman aktyèl la amelyore enfrastrikti (wout, mache, lekòl epi bagay konsa)?	**HAIN13**	

Kounye a, mwen pral li kèk pawòl sou pati politik peyi D Ayiti yo epi mwen pral mande ki sa ou panse.
Ann itilize menm nèchel 1-7 pwen an depi 1 ki vle di ""PA DI TOU" rive 7 ki vle di "ANPIL".

	Ekri 1-7, 8 = PK/PR	
EPP1. Ann nou konsidere pati politik yo an jeneral, nan ki nivo pati politik ayisyen yo reprezante byen moun ki te vote-l yo?	**EPP1**	
EPP2. Nan ki nivo genyen koripsyon nan pati politik ayisyen yo?	**EPP2**	
EPP3. Nan ki nivo pati politik yo tande moun tankou ou menm?	**EPP3**	

EC1. Kounye a, an nou panse nan Palman an. Nan ki nivo Palman an anpeche travay presidan an?	**EC1**	
EC2. Epi, ki valè tan depite yo ak senatè yo nan Palman an pèdi nan fè diskisyon ak fè deba?	**EC2**	
EC3. Ki valè enpòtans lwa Palman an vote genyen pou peyi a?	**EC3**	
EC4. Nan ki nivo Palman an fè sa ou tap tann pou li fè a?	**EC4**	

[Pran kat "A"]

M1. Ann pale de gouvènman ki sou pouvwa a, eske w ta di ke travay Prezidan Rene Preval ap fè la: **[Li repons yo]** (1) Li bon anpil (2) Li bon (3) Li pa pi mal (4) Li mal (5) Li pi mal (8) PK/PR	**M1**	
M2. Ann pale de Palman an epi ann panse ak tout depite yo ak senatè yo san nou pa konsidere nan ki pati politik yo ye, eske w ta di ke depite yo ak senatè yo ap fè travay yo trè byen, byen, pa pi mal, mal oswa pi mal? (1) Trè byen (2) Byen (3) Pa pi mal (4) Mal (5) Pi mal 8) PK/PR	**M2**	
HAIM3. Ann pale de lapolis an jeneral, eske w ta di ke lapolis ap fè travay yo trè byen, byen, pa pi mal, mal oswa pi mal? (1) Trè byen (2) Byen (3) Pa pi mal (4) Mal (5) Pi mal 8) PK/PR	**HAIM3**	
HAIM4. Ann pale de Ministah, eske w ta di ke Ministah ap fè travay yo trè byen, byen, pa pi mal, mal oswa pi mal? (1) Trè byen (2) Byen (3) Pa pi mal (4) Mal (5) Pi mal 8) PK/PR	**HAIM4**	

[Bay kat B]:

Kounye a, ann itilize yon kat ki sanble ak lòt la, men nimewo 1 vle di "Pa dakò di tou" epi nimewo 7 vle di ou " Dakò nèt". Yon nimewo ki ant 1 ak 7 vle di ke w yon ti jan pa dakò oswa w pa tèlman dakò. Mwen pral li kèk pawòl, mwen ta renmen ke ou di mwen nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò avèk pawòl sa yo.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pa Dakò nèt		dakò		di		tou	PK/PR

Lè ou konsidere sitiyasyon nap viv nan peyi a, mwen ta renmen pou w di mwen nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò avèk pawòl sa yo? Ann itilize nèchel la.		
POP101. Pou peyi a vanse, li nesesè pou prezidan nou yo limite vwa ak vòt pati opozisyon yo. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò? (8) PK/PR	**POP101**	
POP102. Lè Palman an (Lachanm depite ak senatè) anpeche anpil travay gouvènman an, prezidan nou yo dwe gouvène san Palman an. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò? (8) PK/PR	**POP102**	
POP103. Lè Kou Kasasyon/Kou Siprèm anpeche anpil travay gouvènman an, prezidan nou yo pa dwe okipe yo. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò?	**POP103**	

(8) PK/PR		
POP106. Prezidan nou yo dwe fè volonte pèp la, paske sa pèp la vle se sa ki korèk. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò? (8) PK/PR	**POP106**	
POP107. Se pa moun ki eli nan eleksyon ki dwe gouvène, men se pèp la ki dwe gouvène direkteman. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò? (8) PK/PR	**POP107**	
POP109. Nan mond jodia, genyen yon batay ant byen ak mal, epi moun genyen pou chwazi yonn nan kan yo. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò batay sa ant byen ak mal egziste tout bon? (8) PK/PR	**POP109**	
POP110. Yon fwa ke pèp la deside sa ki korèk, fòk nou anpeche ke yon ti gwoup vinn opoze-l. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò? (8) PK/PR	**POP110**	
POP112. Ki gwo obstak pou pwogrè peyi nou a, se klas dominan oswa boujwazi tradisyonèl la kap pwofite de pèp la. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò? (8) PK/PR	**POP112**	
POP113. Moun ki pa dakò ak majorite a reprezante yon menas pou peyi a. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò? (8) PK/PR	**POP113**	
EFF1. Moun kap gouvène peyi a enterese ak sa ou menm ou panse. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò?	**EFF1**	
EFF2. Daprè ou menm, ou santi ke w konprann byen koze politik ki pi enpòtan pou peyi a. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò?	**EFF2**	

Ekri nimewo 1-7, e 8 si li pa konnen		
ING4. Demokrasi kapab genyen pwoblèm men li pi bon pase nenpòt kèk lòt fòm gouvènman. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò ak pawòl sa yo?	**ING4**	
PN2. Menm si nou gen diferans yon ak lòt, nou menm ayisyen nou genyen anpil bagay ak valè ki ini nou tankou yon peyi. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò ak pawòl sa yo?	**PN2**	
DEM23. Pa kapab genyen demokrasi san pati politik. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò ak pawòl sa yo?	**DEM23**	

Kounye a, mwen pral li kèk pawòl sou wòl leta. Tanpri souple di mwen si ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò ak pawòl sa yo. Ann itilize nèchel 7 pwen an **PK/PR = 8**		
ROS1. Se pa sektè prive a, se leta peyi D Ayiti ki ta dwe mèt tout antrepriz pi ki enpòtan nan peyi a. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò ak pawòl sa yo?	**ROS1**	
ROS2. Se pa sitwayen yo, se leta peyi D Ayiti ki ta dwe pi reskonsab pou garanti byennèt tout moun. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò ak pawòl sa yo?	**ROS2**	
ROS3. Se pa antrepriz prive yo, se leta peyi D Ayiti ki ta dwe pi reskonsab pou kreye travay. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò ak pawòl sa yo?	**ROS3**	
ROS4. Leta peyi D Ayiti dwe menmenn politik ki pou diminye inegalite ant moun rich ak moun pòv yo. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò ak pawòl sa yo?	**ROS4**	

Pran kat B

	PN4
PN4. Jeneralman, eske w ta di ke ou trè satisfè, on ti jan satisfè, on ti jan pa satisfè, pa satisfè di tou ak jan demokrasi ap fonksyone an Ayiti? (1) Trè satisfè (2) On ti jan satisfè (3) On ti jan pa satisfè (4) Pa satisfè di tou (8) PK/PR	PN4
PN5. Dapre ou menm, Ayiti se yon peyi ki trè demokratik, on ti jan demokratik, on ti jan pa demokratik oswa pa demokratik di tou? (1) Trè demokratik (2) On ti jan demokratik (3) On ti jan pa demokratik (4) Pa demokratik di tou (8) PK/PR	PN5

[Bay li kat "C"]
Kounye a, ann nou chanje Kat la. Kat tou nèf sa a genyen yon nechèl 10 pwen, ki soti nan 1 rive nan 10. Nimewo 1 vle di ke ou pa dakò di tou,epi nimewo 10 ou dakò nèt . Mwen pral site yon lis bagay ak aksyon moun konn fè pou rive nan objektif politik yo. Tanpri souple di mwen si ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò ke moun kapab fè aksyon sa yo.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88
Pa dakò di tou							**Dakò nèt**			**Pa konnen**

	1-10, 88	
E5. Moun yo patisipe nan manifestasyon ke lalwa pèmèt. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò ?	E5	
E8. Moun yo patisipe nan òganizasyon ak gwoup ki vle rezoud pwoblèm kominote/zòn yo. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò?	E8	
E11. Moun yo travay nan kanpay elektoral yon pati politik oswa kandida. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò?	E11	
E15. Moun yo patisipe nan bloke lari ak wout. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò?	E15	
E14. Moun yo anvayi kay oswa tè lòt moun. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò?	E14	
E2. Moun yo okipe antrepriz, izin ak biwo. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò?	E2	
E3. Moun yo patisipe nan gwoup ki vle dechouke ak vyolans yon gouvènman ki sòti nan eleksyon. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò?	E3	
E16. Moun yo fè tèt yo jistis lè leta pa pini kriminèl yo. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò ?	E16	

Keksyon sa yo vle wè si ou dakò ak divès kalite lide moun k-ap viv an Ayiti genyen. Itilize toujou nechèl 10 pwen an (Kat C].

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88
Pa dakò menm					**Dakò nèt**					**PK/PR**

	1-10, 88	
D1. Genyen moun ki toujou pale mal de fòm gouvèvman peyi Ayiti, pa sèlman de gouvènman ki sou pouvwa kounye a, men de fòm gouvèvman an. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon ou pa dakò ak dwa pou moun sa yo vote? Tanpri souple li nimewo nan nechèl la **[Eseye: nan ki nivo?]**	**D1**	
D2. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò pou moun sa yo patisipe nan manifestasyon (san dezòd) pasifik pou yo kapab fè tande sa yo panse? Tanpri souple li nimewo a.	**D2**	
D3. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò pou moun sa yo vinn kandida yo pou yon pòs piblik?	**D3**	
D4. Nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò pou moun sa yo sòti nan televizyon ap bay yon diskou?	**D4**	
D5. kounye a, ann pale de lòt bagay, ann panse ak homoseksyèl yo (gason ak gason, fi ak fi), nan ki nivo ou dakò osinon pa dakò pou yo vinn kandida yo pou yon pòs piblik?	**D5**	

[Pa pran kat "C"]

kounye a, ann pale de lòt bagay…

DEM2. A kiyès nan pawòl sa yo ou pi dakò: (1) Pou moun tankou nou, sa pa di nou anyen yon rejim demokratik ak yon ki pa demokratik. (2) Demokrasi pi preferab ke nenpòt lòt fòm gouvènman. (3) Nan kèk okasyon, yon gouvènman otoritè kapab pi preferab ke demokrasi. (8) PK/PR	**DEM2**
DEM11. Eske w kwè ke peyi nou an bezwen yon gouvènman gwo ponyèt osinon pwoblèm yo kapab rezoud ak patisipasyon tout moun? (1) Gwo ponyèt (2) Patisipasyon tout moun (8) PK/PR	**DEM11**
AUT1. Genyen moun ki di ke nou bezwen yon lidè fò ki pa bezwen sòti nan eleksyon.Gen lòt moun ki di, menm si bagay yo pa fonksyone, demokrasi elektoral, oswa vòt popilè, toujou pi bon. Ki sa w panse? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Nou bezwen yon lidè fò ki pa bezwen sòti nan eleksyon. (2) Demokrasi elektoral pi bon (8) PK/PR	**AUT1**
AUT2. A kiyès nan pawòl sa yo ou pi dakò: **[Li repons yo]** (1) Tankou sitwayen, nou ta dwe pi aktif pou keksyone lidè nou yo ou byen (2) Tankou sitwayen, nou ta dwe montre plis respè pou lororite lidè nou yo (8) PK/PR	**AUT2**

PP1. Nan peryòd eleksyon yo, genyen moun ki eseye fe lòt moun ale vote pou yon pati politik oswa kandida, konbyen fwa ou te eseye fè lòt moun ale vote pou yon pati politik oswa kandida? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Trè souvan (2) Souvan (3) Pa souvan (4) Pa di tou (8) PK/PR	**PP1**
PP2. Genyen moun ki travay pou kèk pati politik oswa kandida pandan kanpay elektoral la, eske w te travay pou yon kandida oswa pati politik pandan dènye eleksyon prezidansyèl 2006? (1) Wi, li te travay (2) Non, li pat travay (8) PK/PR	**PP2**
Mwen ta renmen pou w di mwen si w ta konsidere zak sa yo 1) Se koripsyon epi fòk yo pini yo; 2) Se koripsyon men gen rezon pou li fè sa nan kondisyon sa yo; 3) Se pa koripsyon.	

DC10. Yon manmam ki genyen plizyè timoun te ale chèche yon ekstrè dachiv. Pou li pa pèdi tan ap rete tann, li peye anplwaye achiv nasyonal la 200 goud. Eske ou kwè zak madanm nan fè la: (1) Se koripsyon epi fòk yo pini li (2) Se koripsyon men gen rezon pou li fè sa nan kondisyon sa yo (3) Se pa koripsyon (8) PK/PR	**DC10**	
DC13. Yon moun ki nan chomaj epi ki se bòfrè yon politisyen enpòtan, politisyen an itilize kontak li pou li jwenn yon djòb leta pou li. Eske ou kwè ke zak sa politisyen an fè la: (1) Se koripsyon epi fòk yo pini li (2) Se koripsyon men gen rezon pou li fè sa nan kondisyon sa yo (3) Se pa koripsyon (8) PK/PR	**DC13**	

	Non	**Wi**	**PK**	**INAP**		
Kounye a, an nou pale de eksperyans pa w ak bagay ki konn rive w nan lavi a.						
EXC2. Eske yon polisye te mande w yon woulman nan dènye ane ki sot pase a?	0	1	8		**EXC2**	
EXC6. Yon anplwaye leta/piblik te mande w yon woulman nan dènye ane ki sot pase a?	0	1	8		**EXC6**	
EXC11. Eske w te ale fè demach nan lakomin nan dènye ane ki sot pase a? **Non → ekri 9** **Wi →Mande:** Pou w fè yon demach nan lakomin nan dènye ane ki sot pase a, eske w te genyen pou ou peye lajan anplis ke sa lalwa mande nan Kontribisyon (DGI, Direksyon Jeneral Impò)?	0	1	8	9	**EXC11**	
EXC13. Eske w ap travay? **Non → ekri 9** **Wi →Mande:** Nan travay ou a, yo te mande w yon woulman nan dènye ane ki sot pase a?	0	1	8	9	**EXC13**	
EXC14. Nan denyè ane ki sòt pase a, eske w te fè yon demach nan tribinal yo? **Non → ekri 9** **Wi →Mande:** Eske w te genyen pou fè yon woulman nan tribinal yo nan dènye ane ki sòt pase a?	0	1	8	9	**EXC14**	
EXC15. Eske w te itilize sèvis sante piblik nan dènye ane ki sòt pase a ? **Non → ekri 9** **Wi →Mande:** Pou yo te pran swen w nan lòpital oswa nan sant sante, nan dènye ane ki sòt pase a, eske w te fè yon	0	1	8	9	**EXC15**	

	Non	Wi	PK	INAP		
woulman?						
EXC16. Eske w te genyen timoun nan lekòl oswa nan kolèj nan dènye ane ki sòt pase a? **Non → ekri 9** **Wi →Mande:** Nan lekòl oswa nan kolèj, eske ou te genyen pou w bay yon woulman nan dènye ane ki sòt pase a?	0	1	8	9	**EXC16**	
EXC17 Eske ou te genyen yon moun ki te mande w yon woulman pou evite ke yo te koupe kouran (elektrisite) w?	0	1	8		**EXC17**	
EXC18. Eske w kwè, jan bagay yo ye la, gen de lè gen rezon pou w fè yon woulman?	0	1	8		**EXC18**	

EXC7. Daprè eksperyans pa w oswa sa ou konn tande, eske w ta di ke koripsyon kay fonksyonè leta/piblik yo…? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Komen anpil (2) komen (3) Pa komen (4) Pa komen di tou	**EXC7**	

Kounye a, mwen ta renmen konnen ki valè enfòmasyon sou koze politik ak sou peyi ke yo bay moun **GI1.** Kouman yo rele Prezidan aktyèl peyi letazini? [Pa li: George Bush] (1) Korèk (2) Pa korèk (8) Pa konnen (9) Pa reponn	**GI1**	
GI2 Kouman yo rele Prezidan Palman an? [**Pa li:** Senatè kelly Bastien, asepte tou Joseph Lambert**]** (1) Korèk (2) Pa korèk (8) Pa konnen (9) Pa reponn	**GI2**	
GI3. Ki kantite depatman peyi a genyen? [**Pa li:** 10 depatman] (1) Korèk (2) Pa korèk (8) Pa konnen (9) Pa reponn	**GI3**	
GI4. Ki valè tan yon prezidan dwe rete sou pouvwa? [**Pa li**: 5 lane] (1) Korèk (2) Pa korèk (8) Pa konnen (9) Pa reponn	**GI4**	
GI5. kouman yo rele Prezidan peyi Brezil la? [**Pa li**: Luis inácio Lula da Silva, asepte tou "Lula". (1) Korèk (2) Pa korèk (8) Pa konnen (9) Pa reponn	**GI5**	

VB1. An nou pale de lòt bagay…. Eske w te enskri pou w vote ? (1) Wi (2) Non (8) PK	**VB1**	
VB2. Eske w te vote nan dènye eleksyon prezidansyèl la ? (1) Wi, li te vote **[Kontinye]** (2) Non, li pat vote **[Ale nan VB50]** (8) PK **[Ale nan VB50]**		

HAIVB3 Pou ki moun ou te vote pou prezidan nan dènye eleksyon prezidansyèl la? **[PA LI LIST LA]** (0) Ankenn moun (Vòt blan ou byen li te anile vòt li a) (2201) René Préval (Fwon Lespwa) (2202) Leslie Manigat (RDNP) (2203) Charles Henry Baker (Respè) (2204) Jean Chavannes Jeune (Union Nationale Chrétienne pour la Reconstruction d'Haïti) (2205) Luc Mesadieu - (Mouvement Chrétien pour Batir une Nouvelle Haïti) (2206) Serge Gilles (Fusion des Sociaux-Démocrates Haïtienne) (2207) Paul Denis (Oganizasyon Pèp Kap Lité) (2208). Evans Paul (Alyans/Alliance Démocratique) (2209) Guy Philippe (FRN) (2210) Dany Toussaint (Mouvement Démocratique et Reforcement Haitien) (77) Lòt moun (88) PK/PR (99) Inap (Li pat vote)	**HAIVB3**

VB50. [Pou tout moun] Jeneralman, gason yo pi bon lidè politik ke fanm yo. Eske ou ta di ke ou dakò nèt, dakò, pa dakò oswa pa dakò menm ak lide sa ? (1) Dakò nèt (2) Dakò (3) Pa dakò (4) Pa dakò menm (8) PK/PR	**VB50**

VB10. Kounye a la, eske w genyen panchan pou yon pati politik? (1) Wi **[Kontinye]** (2) Non **[Ale nan POL1]** (8) PK **[Ale nan POL1]**	**VB10**
HAIVB11. Pou ki pati politik ou genyen panchan ? **[Pa li list la]**. (2201) Fwon Lespwa (2202) RDNP (2203) Respè (2204) Union Nationale Chrétienne pour la Reconstruction d'Haïti (2205) Mouvement Chrétien pour Batir une Nouvelle Haïti (2206) Fusion des Sociaux-Démocrates Haïtienne (2207) Oganizasyon Pèp Kap Lité (2208) Alyans/Alliance Démocratique (2209) FRN (2210) Mouvement Indépendant pour la Réconcilation Nationale (2211) Lavalas (77) Lòt pati (88) Pa konnen**[Ale nan POL1]** (99) INAP**[Ale nan POL1]**	**HAIVB11**
VB12. Eske w ka di ke panchan ou genyen pou pati sa a **[Pati li te di nan VB11]** li fèb anpil, li fèb, li ni fèb ni fò, li fò, li fò anpil? (1) Li fèb anpil (2) Li fèb (3) Li pa ni fèb ni fò (4) Li fò (5) Li fò anpil (8) PK/PR (9) INAP	**VB12**

POL1. Nan ki nivo ou enterese nan politik: Anpil, yon ti jan, pa anpil oswa pa di tou? (1) Anpil (2) Yon ti jan (3) Pa anpil (4) Pa di tou (8) PK/PR	**POL1**
POL2. Ki lè ou pale politik avèk lòt moun? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Chak jou (2) Kèk fwa pa sèmen (3) Kèk fwa pa mwa (4) Pa tèlman (5) Pa di tou (8) PK/PR	**POL2**

Kounye a, an nou pale de lòt bagay. Pafwa, eske ou te santi yo meprize ou poutèt aparans fisik ou oswa jan ou pale nan kote sa yo . Ki kote bagay sa yo te rive w ?

DIS2. Nan biwo gouvènman (tribinal, lakomin, Ministè) (1) Wi (2) Non (8) PK/PR	**DIS2**
DIS3. Nan entrepriz oswa biznis, lè ou te ale chèche travay (1) Wi (2) Non (8) PK/PR 9) Inap (pat chèche travay)	**DIS3**
DIS4 Nan reyinyon oswa aktivite sosyal (1) Wi (2) Non (8) PK/PR	**DIS4**
DIS5. Nan plas piblik (tankou lari, mache, makèt) (1) Wi (2) Non (8) PK/PR	**DIS5**

HAIPOLIS. Eske ou ka ke lapolis pou kont li kapab bay sekirite nan peyi a oswa fòl genyen yon lòt fòs nan peyi a? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Lapolis pou kont li kapab bay sekirite (2) Fòk genyen yon lòt fòs (8) PK/PR	**HAIPOLIS**
HAIDEM30. Jeneralman, nan ki nivo ou ka di ke systèm demokratik peyi d Ayiti a kapab fè lavi moun vinn miyò ? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Li kapab fè sa anpil (2) li kapab fè sa (3) li pa tèlman kapab fè sa 4) Li pa kapab fè sa di tou (8) PK/PR	**HAIDEM30**

Pou nou fini, mwen pral mande kèk keksyon pou rezon estatistik...
ED. Ki dènye klas ou te gen chans fè lekòl?
_____ lane _____ (Primè, segondè, inivèsite) = _____ total lane **[Itilize tab anba pou ekri kòd la]**

00. Ankenn nivo		
Primè	**Segondè**	**Inivèsitè**
01 Preskolè	08 Sizyèm / 7 A.F.	15 Inivèsite 1
02 Preparatwa 1 / 1 A.F.	09 Senkyèm / 8 A.F.	16 Inivèsite 2
03 Preparawa 2 / 2 A.F.	10 Katryèm / 9 A.F.	17 Inivèsite 3
04 Elemantè 1 / 3 A.F.	11 Twazyèm	**18+ (plis ke 4 lane)**
05 Elemantè 2 / 4 A.F.	12 Segonn	
06 Mwayen 1 / 5 A.F.	13 Reto	
07 Mwayen 2 / 6 A.F.	14 Filo	
Pa konnen/Pa reponn		

Q2. Ki laj ou te genyen jou dènye dat anivèsè-w? _____ lane	**Q2**	☐☐

Q3. Ki relijyon w? **[Pa li repons yo]** (1) Katolik (2) Pwotestan tradisyonè, pwotestan ki pa evanjelik (Advantis, Batis, kalvinis, lame di sali, episkopal, Literyen, Metodis, Nazareyen, Presbyteryen). (3) Lót relijyon ki pa kretyen (Jwif, Mizilman, Boudis, Relijyon endou) (5) Evangelik ak Pannkotis (Pannkotis, Karismatik ki pa katolik, Lumières du monde, Corps de Christ). (6) Mòmon, Temwen Jova, epi Advantis Setyèm Jou (7) Relijyon tradisyonèl ak natif natal (kandonblé, Vodouyizan, Rasta, Relijyon Maya yo). (4) Okenn (8) PK/PR	**Q3**
Q5A. Chak ki lè ou ale nan yon sèvis religye? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Pi plis pase yon fwa pa semèn (2) Yon fwa pa semèn (3) Yon fwa pa mwa (4) Yon oswa de fwa pa lane (5) Pa janm fè sa/yon lè konsa (8) PK/PR	**Q5A**

[Montre list Kat E] **Q10**. An tou, konbyen kòb moun lakay ou fè pa mwa, lè ou konte transfè lajan fanmi nan peyi letranje voye fè kado ak lajan tout moun k-ap travay nan kay la? (0) Ankenn revni (1) Pas plis ke 2,000 goud (2) 2,001- 3,000 goud (3) 3,001-5,000 goud (4) 5,001-8,000 goud (5) 8,001-13,000 goud (6) 13,001-20,000 goud (7) 20,001- 30,000 goud (8) 30,001-50,000 goud (9) 50,000- 80,000 goud (10) Plis pase 80,000 goud (88) PK/PR **Pran kat E**	**Q10**

Q10A. Eske fanmi w resevwa transfè lajan ki sòti nan peyi letranje? (1) Wi (2) Non **[Ale nan Q10c]** (8) PK/PR **[Ale nan Q10c]**	**Q10A**

Q10A1. [Pou moun ki resevwa transfè lajan sèlman] Nan kisa ou te depanse lajan tranfè ki sòti nan peyi letranje? **[Pa li repons yo]** (1) Konsomasyon (manje, rad) (2) Kay (Fè kay, repare kay) (3) Depans nan ledikasyon (4) Kominote (repare lekòl, fè legliz, fè fèt kominotè) (5) Depans nan lasante (6) Epay(sere lajan)/envestiman (7) Lòt bagay (8) PK/PR (9) INAP	**Q10a1**	
Q10B. [Pou moun ki resevwa transfè lajan sèlman] Nan ki nivo nou depann sou transfè lajan fanmi nan peyi letranje? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Anpil (2) On ti jan (3) Pa anpil (4) Pa di tou (8) PK/PR	**Q10B**	
Q10C. [Pou tout moun] Eske ou genyen moun nan fanmi w ki te viv nan kay la anvan sa k-ap viv kounye a nan peyi letranje? **[Si li di wi, mande ki bò; Pa li repons yo]** (1) Wi, nan peyi Letazini sèlman (2) Wi, nan peyi Letazini ak nan lòt peyi (3) Wi, Nan lòt peyi (Pa letazini) (4) Non**[Ale nan Q14]** (8) PK/PR **[Ale nan Q14]**	**Q10C**	
Q16. [Sèlman pou moun ki di " WI" nan keksyon Q10C] Chak ki lè ou pale ak moun sa yo? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Chak jou (2) Yon oswa de fwa pa semèn (3) Yon oswa de fwa pa mwa (4) Yon lè konsa (5) Pa janm fè sa 8) PK/PR 9) INAP	**Q16**	
Q14. [Pou tout moun] Eske w genyen lide ale viv osinon travay nan peyi letranje nan twa lane k-ap vini yo? 1) Wi 2) Non 8) PK/PR	**Q14**	
Q10D. [Pou tout moun] Lajan yo peye nan travay la ak lajan tout moun nan kay la resevwa, eske: **[Li respons yo]** (1) Li kont pou nou viv, nou genyen lajan sere (2) Li kont pou nou viv, nou pa genyen lajan sere (3) Li pa kont, nou genyen pwoblèm (4) Li pa kont, nou genyen anpil pwoblèm/nou pa ka manje **(8) [Pa Li]** PK/PR		
Q11. Ki kondisyon matrimonyal ou? Eske w : **[Li repons yo]** (1) Selibatè (2) Marye (3) Plase (4) Divòse (5) Kite apre maryaj/plasaj (6) Mari/madanm mouri (8) PK/PR	**Q11**	
Q12. Konbyen pitit ou genyen? _____ (**00= Okenn→ Ale nan HAIJEN1**) PK……88.	**Q12**	|___|___|
Q12A. [Si li gen timoun] Konbyen nan timoun sa yo k-ap viv nan kay la nan moman sa a? _____ **00 = Okenn, 99 INAP (pa gen timoun)**	**Q12A**	|___|___|

HAIJEN1. Eske gen moun kap viv nan kay la ki genyen soti 18 rive 24 lane ? (1) Wi (2) Non **[Ale nan ETID]** (8) PK**[Ale nan ETID]**	**HAIJEN1**
HAIJEN2. Konbyen moun? (1) 1 (3) 3 (5) 5 (7) 7 oswa plis pase 7 (2) 2 (4) 4 (6) 6 (9) Inap	**HAIJEN2**
HAIJEN3. konbyen nan moun sa yo ki te resevwa lajan pou yon travay nan dènye 2 semenn ki sot pase yo? (1) 1 (3) 3 (5) 5 (7) 7 oswa plis pase 7 (2) 2 (4) 4 (6) 6 (9) Inap	**HAIJEN3**

ETID. Eske w ka di ke w se: Nwa, milat oswa blan? (1) Blan (4) Nwa (5) Milat (7) Lòt (8) PK/PR	**HAIETID**
HAIETIDA. Eske w ka di ke manman w se yon moun: Nwa, milat oswa blan? (1) Blan (4) Nwa (5) Milat (7) Lòt (8) PK/PR	**HAIETIDA**
HAILENG1. Ki lang moun nan kay la plis pale yon ak lòt depi lè ou te timoun? **[Ekri yon sèl repons]** (2201) Kreyòl (2202) Franse (2203) Panyòl (2204) Angle (5) Lòt (8) PK/PR	**HAILENG1**

WWW1. Ann pale de lòt bagay, chak ki lè ou itilize entènet? **[Li repons yo]** (1) Chak jou oswa prèske chak jou (2) Omwens yon fwa pa semen (3) Omwens yon fwa pa mwa (4) Yon lè konsa (5) Pa janm fè sa 8) PK/PR **[Pa li]**	**WWW 1**

Pou nou fini, eske ou genyen aparèy oswa bagay sa yo lakay ou a: *(Li repons yo)*

R1. Televizyon	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R1**
R3. Frijidè (Refrijeratè)	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R3**
R4. Telefòn òdinè (Teleco)	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R4**
R4A. Telefòn potab, selilè	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R4A**
R5. Machin oswa kamyon	(0) Non	(1) Yon (2) De	(3) Twa oswa plis pase twa	**R5**
R6. Machin pou lave rad	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R6**
R7. Fou (micro-onde)	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R7**
R8. Motosiklèt	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R8**
R12.Dlo potab (tiyo) anndan kay la	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R12**
R14. Douch anndan kay la	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R14**
R15. Òdinatè	(0) Non		(1) Wi	**R15**

OCUP4A . Aktyèlman, kisa ou ap fè? **[Li repons yo]** 1. W ap travay? **[Kontinye]** 2. Ou pap travay men ou te gen yon travay? **[Kontinye]** 3. W ap chèche travay tankou mèt janjak? **[Fini]** 4. W ap etidye? **[Fini]** 5. W ap okipe kay la sèlman? **[Fini]** 6.Ou se retrete, pansyonè, enkapasite pèmanan pou travay (pa nan eta pou li travay)? **[Fini]** 7. Ou pap travay epi ou pap chèche travay? **[Fini]** 8. PK/PR	**OCUP4**	

OCUP1. ¿Nan travay la, ki pòs ou okipe? **[Pa li repons yo]**
(1) Pwofesyonèl entelektyèl ak syantifik (avoka,   pwofesè inivèsite, doktè, Kontab, achitèk,
    enjenyè, etc.)
(2) Direktè (administratè, chef depatman, sipèvizè)
(3) Tekniksyen oswa pwofesyonèl nan nivo mwayen (teknisyen nan kompitè, pwofesè primè ak segondè, atis, spòtif, etc.)
(4) Travayè kalifye (operatè machine, bòs mason,mekanisyen, chapantye,
     elektrisyen, etc.)
(5) Fonksyonè leta (manb pouvwa legislatif, egzekitif ak jidisyè ak pèsonèl adminitrasyon piblik)
(6) Amplwaye nan biwo (sekretè, operatè machine nan biwo, kesye, travayè nan depatman Sèvis Kliyan, etc.)
(7) Komèsan (machann nan lari, proprietè biznis ak magazen komèsyal etc.)
(8) Machann nan magazen ak mache
(9) Amplwaye nan sektè sèvis (Travayè nan lotèl, retoran, chofè taksi, etc.)
(10) Travayè agrikòl, oswa pwodiktè agrikòl ak pèch (proprietè)
(11) Travayè agrikòl (travay tè pou lòt moun)
(12) Travayè atizanal
(13) Amplwaye domestik
(14) Ouvriye
(15) Manb nan lapolis oswa pèsonèl nan sèvis pwoteksyon ak sekirite (polis, ponpye, sekirite)
(88) PK/PR
(99) INAP
	OCUP1	|__|__|

OCUP1A Nan travay sa, eske ou se: **[Li repons yo]** (1) Amplwaye kap touche nan biwo leta? (2) Amplwaye kap touche nan biznis prive? (3) Patwon oswa asosye nan yon biznis? (4) Travay pou tèt pa l? (5) Travay san touche nan biznis lafanmi an (8) PK/PR (9) INAP	**OCUP1A**
OCUP1C. Eske ou genyen yon asirans lasante ke antrepriz oswa patwon an ba w? (1) Wi (2) Non	**OCUP1C**

(8) PK/PR		

| Lè ankèt la te fini _____ : _____
 TI. Konbyen tan ankèt la te dire *[minit, gade nan paj # 1]* _____ | **TI** | ☐☐☐ |

Se tout keksyon mwen te genyen.Mèsi anpil pou kolaborasyon w.

Mwen deklare ke ankèt sa sa te fèt ak moun mwen di a .
Siyati anketè a   _____ dat ____ /_____ /_____

Siyati sipèvisè a _____
Komantè:
_____
_____
Siyati moun ki antre done yo _____
Siyati moun ki te verifye done yo _____

Kat # 1

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

Gòch   **Dwat**

Kat "A"

Anpil

7

6

5

4

3

2

Pa di tou 1

kat "B"

Dakò nèt

7

6

5

4

3

2

Pa dakò di tou 1

Kat "C"

Dakò nèt

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

Pa dakò di tou   1
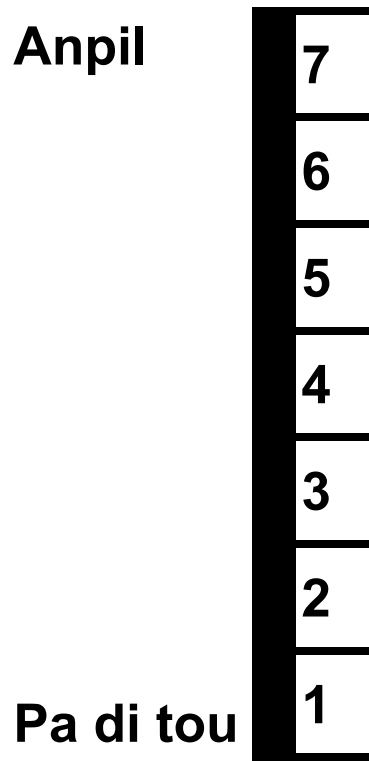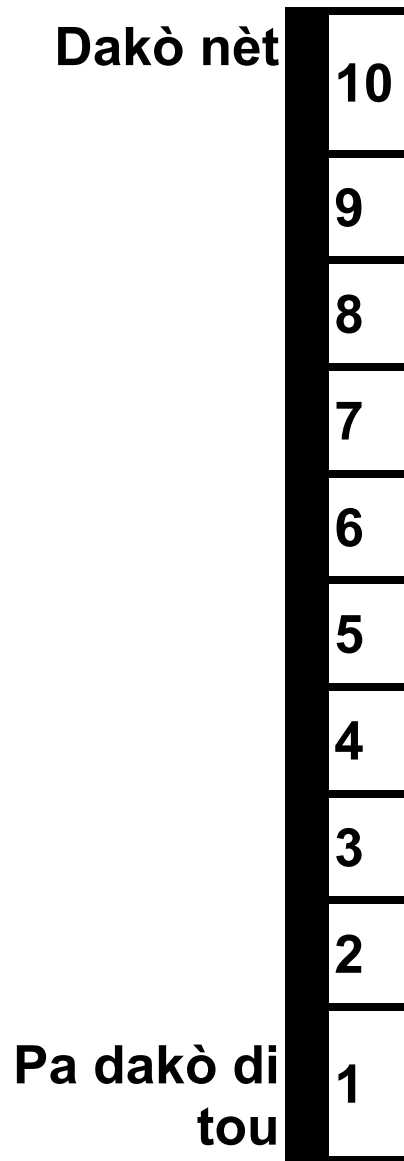
Kat E

(00) **Ankenn revni**
(01) **Pa plis pase 2,000 goud**
(02) **2,001- 3,000 goud**
(03) **3,001-5,000 goud**
(04) **5,001-8,000 goud**
(05) **8,001-13,000 goud**
(06) **13,001-20,000 goud**
(07) **20,001- 30,000 goud**
(08) **30,001-50,000 goud**
(09) **50,000- 80,000 goud**
(10) **Plis pase 80,000 goud**

V. Questionnaire in English (generic version, not customized for Haiti)

USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE	*LOGO OF LOCAL INSTITUTION TO BE INSERTED HERE*
Latin American Public Opinion Project **LAPOP** Proyecto de Opinión Pública de América Latina	**V** VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

Democracy Audit: Country, 2008

1. Sections in yellow are ones that require customization for each country, generally the insertion of the country name in place of the word "country."

2. Sections in grey indicate optional questions that each country team may wish to include or exclude.

4. Each country team may, of course, propose to add individual country-specific questions not included in this draft version.

Country: 1. Mexico 2. Guatemala 3. El Salvador 4. Honduras 5. Nicaragua 6. Costa Rica 7. Panama 8. Colombia 9. Ecuador 10. Bolivia 11. Peru 12. Paraguay 13. Chile 14. Uruguay 15. Brazil 16. Venezuela 17. Argentina 21. Dominican Republic 22. Haiti 23. Jamaica 24.Guyana 25. Trinidad 40. Canada 41. United States	**COUNTRY**	
IDNUM. Questionnaire number [**assigned at the office**]	**IDNUM**	☐☐
ESTRATOPRI: Insert the names of the strata here	**ESTRATOPRI**	☐☐
UPM_____	**UPM**	☐☐☐
Province **(or** **department)**: _____	**PROV**	☐☐
County (or municipality): _____	**MUNICIPIO**	☐☐
DISTRICT (or parish, etc.): _____	**XXXDISTRICTO**	☐☐
CENSUS **SEGMENT** _____	**XXXSEGMENTO**	☐☐☐
Sector_____	**XXXSEC**	☐☐☐
[CLUSTER]: _____	**CLUSTER**	

[A cluster cannot be larger than 8 interviews in urban towns, and 12 in rural areas]		
UR 1. Urban 2. Rural	**UR**	
Size of place: 1. National Capital (Metropolitan area) 2. Large City 3. Medium City 4. Small City 5. Rural Area	**TAMANO**	
Questionnaire language: (11) English INSERT OTHER LANGUAGES	**IDIOMAQ**	
Start time: _____:_____ [Don't enter]		----------
Date Day: ____ Month:_____ Year: 2006	**FECHA**	▢▢▢▢
NOTE: IT IS COMPULSORY TO READ THE STATEMENT OF INFORMED CONSENT BEFORE STARTING THE INTERVIEW.		

Q1. Sex (note down; do not ask): (1) Male (2) Female	**Q1**	

A4 [COA4]. To begin with, in your opinion, what is **the most serious** problem faced by the country? **[DO NOT READ OUT THE RESPONSE OPTIONS; ONLY A SINGLE OPTION]**	**A4**	▢▢

Water, lack of	19	Inflation, high prices	02
Roads in poor condition	18	Politicians	59
Armed conflict	30	Bad government	15
Corruption	13	Environment	10
Credit, lack of	09	Migration	16
Delinquency, crime, violence	05	Drugtrafficking	12
Human rights, violations of	56	Gangs	14
Unemployment	03	Poverty	04
Inequality	58	Popular protests (strikes, road blocks, work stoppages, etc.)	06
Malnutrition	23	Health services, lack of	22
Forced displacement of persons	32	Kidnappings	31
External debt	26	Security (lack of)	27
Discrimination	25	Terrorism	33
Drug addiction	11	Land to farm, lack of	07
Economy, problems with, crisis of	01	Transportation, problems of	60
Education, lack of, poor quality	21	Violence	57
Electricity, lack of	24	Housing	55
Population explosion	20	Other	70
War against terrorism	17	Doesn't know	88

Now, changing the subject…**[After each question, repeat "every day", "once or twice a week", "rarely", or "never" to help the respondent]**

How frequently do you …	**Every day [Also**	**Once or twice a week**	**Rarely**	**Never**	**DK**		

	accept almost every day]						
A1. Listen to the news on the radio	1	2	3	4	8	A1	
A2. Watch the news on TV	1	2	3	4	8	A2	
A3. Read the news in newspapers	1	2	3	4	8	A3	
A4i. Read the news on the Internet	1	2	3	4	8	A4i	

SOCT1. How would you describe the country's economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad? (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (fair) (4) Bad (5) Very bad (8) Doesn't know	**SOCT1**
SOCT2. Do you think that the country's current economic situation is better than, the same as or worse than it was 12 months ago? (1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Doesn't know	**SOCT2**
IDIO1. How would you describe your overall economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad? (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (fair) (4) Bad (5) Very bad (8) Doesn't know	**IDIO1**
IDIO2. Do you think that your economic situation is better than, the same as, or worse than it was 12 months ago? (1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Doesn't know	**IDIO2**

Now, moving on to a different subject, sometimes people and communities have problems that they cannot solve by themselves, and so in order to solve them they request help from a government official or agency.

In order to solve your problems have you ever requested help or cooperation from...?	**Yes**	**No**	**DK/DR**		
CP2. A member of congress/parliament	1	2	8	**CP2**	
CP4A. A local public official (e.g, a mayor, municipal councilperson, provincial official)	1	2	8	**CP4A**	
CP4. Any ministry, public institution or state agency	1	2	8	**CP4**	

Now let's talk about your local municipality...	
NP1. Have you attended a town meeting, city council meeting or other meeting in the past 12 months? (1) Yes (2) No (8) Doesn't know/Doesn't remember	**NP1**
NP1B. To what degree do you think municipal officials pay attention to what people ask for in such meetings? (1) A lot (2) Some (3) Not at all (8) DK	**NP1B**
NP2. Have you sought assistance from or presented a request to any office, official or councilman of the municipality within the past 12 months? (1) Yes (2) No (8) Doesn't know/Doesn't remember	NP2
SGL1. Would you say that the services the municipality is providing are…? **[Read**	**SGL1**

options] (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor poor (fair) (4) Poor (5) Very poor (8) Doesn't know		
SGL2. How have you or your neighbors been treated when you have dealt with the municipality? Have you been treated very well, well, neither well nor badly, badly or very badly? (1) Very well (2) Well (3) Neither well nor badly (4) Badly (5) Very badly (8) Doesn't know	**SGL2**	
LGL2. In your opinion, should the municipal government be given more money and more responsibility or should the national government assume more responsibility and provide municipal services? (1) More for the municipal government (2) National government should assume greater responsibility (3) Nothing should change **[do not read]** (4) More to the municipality if it provides better services **[do not read]** (8) Doesn't know/Doesn't respond	**LGL2**	
LGL2A. Taking into account the current public services in the country, who should be given **more responsibilities**? **[Read options]** (1) Much more to the central government (2) Somewhat more to the central government (3) The same amount to the central government and the municipality (4) Some more to the municipality (5) Much more to the municipality (88) DK/DA	**LGL2A**	
LGL2B. And taking into account the available economic resources in the country, who should manage more money? **[Read options]** (1) Much more the central government (2) Some more the central government (3) The same amount the central government and the municipality (4) Some more the municipality (5) Much more the municipality (88) DK/DA	**LGL2B**	
LGL3. Would you be willing to pay more taxes to the municipal government so that it could provide better services or do you believe that it would not be worth it to do so? (1) Willing to pay more (2) Not worth it (8) Doesn't know	**LGL3**	
MUNI5. Have you ever participated in drafting the budget of the municipal government? (1) Yes, has participated (0) Has not participated (8) DK/DR	**MUNI5**	
MUNI6. How much confidence do you have that the local /municipal government manages funds well? **[Read the options]** (3) A lot (2) Some (1) A little (0) None (8) DK/DR	**MUNI6**	
MUNI8. Have you carried out any official dealings or requested any document at the municipal government in the past year? (1) Yes **[Continue]** (0) No **[Go to MUNI11]** (8) DK/DR **[Go to MUNI11]**	**MUNI8**	
MUNI9. How were you treated? **[Read the options]** (1) Very well (2) Well (3) Neither well nor poorly (4) Poorly (5) Very poorly (8) DK/DR (9) N/A	**MUNI9**	
MUNI10. Did they solve your problem or request? (1) Yes (0) No (8) DK/DR (9) N/A	**MUNI1 0**	

MUNI11. [Ask to everyone] How much influence do you think you have on what the municipality does? Would you say a lot, some, little, or no influence? (1.)A lot (2) Some (3) Little (4) None 8. DK/DR	MUN11	
MUNI15. How interested do you think the mayor/municipal leader is in the people's participation in the work of the municipality? [Read options] (3) Very interested (2) Somewhat interested (1) Little interested (0) Not at all interested (8) DK/DR	MUNI15	

	Once a week	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a year	Never	DK		
CP5. Now, changing the subject. In the last 12 months have you tried to help to solve a problem in your community or in your neighborhood? Please, tell me if you did it at least once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year or never.	1	2	3	4	8	CP5	

I am going to read a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you attend their meetings at least once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, or never. **[Repeat for each question "once a week," "once or twice a month," "once or twice a year" or "never" to help the respondent]**

	Once a week	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a year	Never	DK/DR		
CP6. Meetings of any religious organization? Do you attend them…	1	2	3	4	8	CP6	
CP7. Meetings of a parents' association at school? Do you attend them….	1	2	3	4	8	CP7	
CP8. Meetings of a committee or association for community improvement? Do you attend them…	1	2	3	4	8	CP8	
CP9. Meetings of an association of professionals, traders or farmers? Do you attend them…	1	2	3	4	8	CP9	
CP10. Meetings of a labor union? Do you attend them…	1	2	3	4	8	CP10	
CP13. Meetings of a political party or political movement? Do you attend them…	1	2	3	4	8	CP13	
CP20. [Women only] Associations or groups of women or home makers. Do you attend them…	1	2	3	4	8	9 (Male)	CP20

LS3. Changing the subject, in general how satisfied are you with your life? Would you say that you are...? (1) Very satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat **dis**satisfied (4) Very **dis**satisfied	LS3	

(8) DK	

IT1. Now, speaking of the people from here, would you say that people in this community are generally very trustworthy, somewhat trustworthy, not very trustworthy or untrustworthy...? **[Read options]** (1) Very trustworthy (2) Somewhat trustworthy (3) not very trustworthy (4) untrustworthy (8) DK	**IT1**

IT1A. How much do you trust people that you meet for the first time? **[Read options]** (1) Totally trust them (2) Somewhat trust them (3) Trust them a little (4) does not trust them at all (8) DK	**IT1A**
IT1B. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people? (1) Most people can be trusted (2) One can't be too careful in dealing with people (8) DK/DR	**IT1B**

SHOW CARD # 1
L1. (Left-Right Scale) Now, to change the subject.... On this card there is a 1-10 scale that goes from left to right. Nowadays, when we speak of political leanings, we talk of those on the left and those on the right. In other words, some people sympathize more with the left and others with the right. According to the meaning that the terms "left" and "right" have for you, and thinking of your own political leanings, where would you place yourself on this scale? Indicate the box that comes closest to your own position.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	**L1**
Left					**Right**					(DK=88)

Collect Card # 1

IMMIG1. To what degree do you agree that the (country) government provides social services such as healthcare, education, housing, to foreigners who come to live or work in this country? **[Read options]** (1) Strongly agree (2) Somewhat agree (3) Neutral (4) Somewhat disagree (5) Strongly Disagree (8) DK	**IMMIG1**
IMMIG2. Would you say that the people who come to live here from other countries do the jobs that (country's citizens, e.g., Jamaicans) do not want to do, or generally take jobs away from (country's citizens)? (1) Do the jobs that (country's citizens) do not want to do (2) Take jobs away from (country's citizens) (8) DK/DR	**IMMIG2**

PROT1. Have you ever participated in a public demonstration or protest? Have you done it sometimes, almost never or never? **[If he answered "Never" or "DK", Mark 9 in PROT2 and Go to CP5]**	(1) Sometimes	(2) Almost never	(3) Never	(8) DK		**PROT1**	
PROT2. **And now thinking about the** last 12 months, have you participated in a public demonstration or protest? Have you done it sometimes, almost never or never?	(1) Sometimes	(2) Almost never	(3) Never	(8) DK	(9) Inap	**PROT2**	

Now let's change the subject. Some people say that under some circumstances a military take-over through a coup d'état would be justified. In your opinion would a military coup be justified in the following circumstances? **[Read the options after each question]**:

JC1. When there is high unemployment.	(1) A military take-over would be justified	(2) A military take-over would not be justified	(8) DK	**JC1**	
JC4. When there are a lot of social protests.	(1) It would be justified	(2) It would not be justified	(8) DK	**JC4**	
JC10. When there is a lot of crime.	(1) It would be justified	(2) It would not be justified	(8) DK	**JC10**	
JC12. When there is high inflation, with excessive prices increases.	(1) It would be justified	(2) It would not be justified	(8) DK	**JC12**	
JC13. When there is a lot of corruption.	(1) It would be justified	(2) It would not be justified	(8) DK	**JC13**	

JC15. Do you think that sometimes there can be sufficient grounds for the President to shut down the Congress or do you think there can never be sufficient grounds to do so?	(1) Yes	(2) No	(8)DK	**JC15**	
JC16. Do you think that sometimes there can be sufficient grounds to dissolve the Supreme Court of Justice, ADAPT THIS TO EACH COUNTRY or do you think that there can never be sufficient grounds to do so?	(1) Yes	(2) No	(8)DK	**JC16**	

VIC1. Now changing the subject, have you been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months? (1) Yes **[Continue]** (2) No **[Skip to VIC701]** (8) DK/DR **[Skip to VIC701]**	**VIC1**	
AOJ1. Did you report the crime to any institution? (1) Yes **[Skip to VIC20]** (2) Did not report **[Continue]** (8) DK/DR **[Skip to VIC20]** (9) Inap (not a victim) **[Skip to VIC20]**	**AOJ1**	

	AOJ1B	
AOJ1B. Why did you not report the crime? **[Do not read options]** (1) Does not work (2) It is dangerous and afraid of retaliation (3) Did not have any proof (4) It was not that serious (5) Did not know where to report (6) Other reason (8) DK/DR (9) INAP		

	How many times? [Write down the number of times, if responded "No" write down 0, DK/DR=88]		
[ASK TO EVERYONE]: *Now, please think about what has happened to you in the past 12 months when responding to the following questions:* **[If responds "Yes," ask how many times. Write the number of times. If responds "No," write "0" zero.**			
VIC20. You were a victim of an armed robbery of property not including your car in the past 12 months? How many times?		**VIC20**	
VIC21. Your house has been burglarized in the past 12 months? How many times?		**VIC21**	
VIC27. In the past 12 months has any police officer mistreated you verbally, physically or assaulted you? How many times?		**VIC27**	

AOJ8. In order to apprehend criminals do you think that the authorities should always respect the law or that occasionally they can skate close to the limits of the law? (1) They should always respect the law (2) Can act on the margins occasionally (8)DK/DR	**AOJ8**
AOJ11. Speaking of the neighborhood where you live, and thinking of the possibility of being assaulted or robbed, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe? (1) Very safe (2) Somewhat safe (3) Somewhat unsafe (4) Very unsafe (8) DK/DR	**AOJ11**

AOJ11A. And speaking of the country in general, how much do you think that the level of crime that we have now represents a threat to our future well-being? **[Read the options]** (1) Very much (2) Somewhat (3) Little (4) None (8) DK/DR	**AOJ11A**
AOJ12. If you were a victim of a robbery or assault how much faith do you have that the judicial system would punish the guilty? **[Read the options]** (1) A lot (2) Some (3) Little (4) None (8) DK/DR	**AOJ12**
AOJ12a. If you were a victim of a robbery or assault how much faith do you have that the police would apprehend the guilty? **[Read the options]**	**AOJ12 a**

(1) A lot (2) Some (3) Little (4) None (8) DK/DR		

AOJ16A. In your neighborhood, have you seen anyone selling drugs in the past 12 months? | **AOJ16 A**
(1) Yes   (2) No   (8) DK

AOJ17. To what extent do you think your neighborhood is affected by gangs? Would you say | **AOJ17**
a lot, somewhat, a little or none?
(1) A lot (2) Somewhat (3) Little (4) None (8) DK

AOJ18. Some people say that the police in this community (town, village) protect people from criminals, while others say that the police that are involved in the criminal activity. What do you think? | **AOJ18**

(1) Police protect or
(2) Police involved in crime
(3) **[Don't Read]** Doesn't protect, but is not involved in crime or protect and involved in crime
(8) DK/DR

Regarding the formal dealings that you or someone from your family has had with the following institutions at some time, do you feel very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied? **(REPEAT THE RESPONSE OPTIONS IN EACH QUESTION)**

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	[Don't read] Didn't have any official dealings	DK/DR	
ST1. The national police	1	2	3	4	9	8	**ST1**
ST2. The courts or justice system	1	2	3	4	9	8	**ST2**
ST3. The district attorney's office	1	2	3	4	9	8	**ST3**
ST4. The local or municipal government (mayor's office)	1	2	3	4	9	8	**ST4**

[Give card "A" to the respondent]

Now we will use a card...This card has a 7 point scale; each point indicates a score that goes from 1, meaning NOT AT ALL, to 7, meaning A LOT. For example, if I asked you to what extent you like watching television, if you don't like watching it at all, you would choose a score of 1, and if, on the contrary, you like watching television a lot, you would indicate the number 7 to me. If your opinion is between not at all and a lot, choose an intermediate score. So, to what extent do you like watching television? Read me the number. *[Make sure that the respondent understands correctly]*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Not at all				**A lot**			Doesn't know

	Note down a number 1-7, or 8 for those who don't know	
B1. To what extent do you think the courts in (country) guarantee a fair trial? *(Read: If you think the courts do not ensure justice <u>at all</u>, choose number 1; if you think the courts ensure justice a lot, choose number 7 or choose a point in between the two.)*	**B1**	
B2. To what extent do you respect the political institutions of (country)?	**B2**	
B3. To what extent do you think that citizens' basic rights are well protected by the political system of (country)?	**B3**	
B4. To what extent do you feel proud of living under the political system of (country)?	**B4**	
B6. To what extent do you think that one should support the political system of (country)?	**B6**	
B10A. To what extent do you trust the justice system?	**B10A**	
B11. To what extent do you trust the Supreme Electoral Tribunal?	**B11**	
B12. To what extent do you trust the Armed Forces? [Don't use in Costa Rica, Panama or Haiti]	**B12**	
B13. To what extent do you trust the National Congress?	**B13**	
B14. To what extent do you trust the national government?	**B14**	
B15. To what extent do you trust the Federal Department of Justice?	**B15**	
B18. To what extent do you trust the National Police?	**B18**	
B20. To what extent do you trust the Catholic Church?	**B20**	
B21. To what extent do you trust the political parties?	**B21**	
B21A. To what extent do you trust the President/Prime Minister	**B21A**	
B31. To what extent do you trust the Supreme Court?	**B31**	
B32. To what extent do you trust the local or municipal government?	**B32**	
B43. To what extent are you proud of being (nationality corresponding to country)?	**B43**	
B16. To what extent do you trust the State Attorney General?	**B16**	
B17. To what extent do you trust the Public Defender's Office?	**B17**	
B19. To what extent do you trust the Office of the Auditor General?	**B19**	
B33. To what extent do you trust the provincial/state governor?	**B33**	

Note down a number 1-7, or 8 for those who don't know		
B37. To what extent do you trust the media?	**B37**	
B40. To what extent do you trust indigenous movements?	**B40**	
B42. To what extent do you trust the Internal Revenue Service?	**B42**	
B50. To what extent do you trust the Constitutional Tribunal?	**B50**	
B46 [b45]. To what extent do you trust the anti-corruption commission?	**B46**	
B47. To what extent do you trust elections?	**B47**	
B48. To what extent do you believe that free trade agreement will help to improve the economy?	**B48**	

Now, using the same scale, (*continue with card A: 1-7 point scale*)	Note down 1-7, 8 = DK	
N1. To what extent would you say the current administration fights poverty?	**N1**	
N3. To what extent would you say the current administration promotes and protects democratic principles?	**N3**	
N9. To what extent would you say the current administration combats government corruption?	**N9**	
N10. To what extent would you say the current administration protects human rights.	**N10**	
N11. To what extent would you say the current administration improves the security of citizens?	**N11**	
N12. To what extent would you say the current administration combats unemployment?	**N12**	

Now I a m going to read a series of sentences about [country's] political parties and then I will ask your opinion. We will continue to use the same scale of 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all and 7 means a lot.

EPP1. Thinking of political parties in general, to what extent do **[country's]** political parties represent their voters well? 8. DK/DR	**EPP1**	
EPP2. To what extent does corruption exist within **[country's]** political parties? 8. DK/DR	**EPP2**	
EPP3. How often do political parties listen to the average person? 8. DK/DR	**EPP3**	
EC1. And now thinking of the Parliament. To what extent does the national legislature limit the power of the president? 8. DK/DR	**EC1**	
EC2. To what extent do members the Parliament waste time discussing, debating and negotiating among themselves? 8. DK/DR	**EC2**	
EC3. How important to the country are the laws passed by the parliament?	**EC3**	

8. DK/DR		
EC4. To what extent does the Parliament accomplish what you would hope for it to do? 8. DK/DR	**EC4**	

[Take back card A]

M1. Speaking in general of the current administration, how would you rate the job performance of President NAME CURRENT PRESIDENT? **[Read the options]** (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (fair) (4) Bad (5) Very bad (8) DK/DR	**M1**	
M2. Now speaking of Congress/Parliament. Thinking of those members in your state/province/territory, without considering the political parties to which they belong, do you believe that the Members of Congress/Parliament are performing their jobs very well, well, neither well nor poorly, poorly, or very poorly? (1) Very well (2) Well (3) Neither well nor poorly (fair) (4) Poorly (5) Very poorly (8) DK/DR	**M2**	

[Give card B]: Now we will use a similar card, but this time 1 means "strongly disagree" and 7 means "strongly agree." A number in between 1 and 7 represents an intermediate score. I am going to read various statements and I would like you to tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with these statements.

Write a number 1-7, or 8 for those who don't know

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Strongly **Strongly agree**						**disagree**	**Doesn't know**

Taking into account the current situation of this country, I would like you to tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements, again using card B: **POP101.** It is necessary for the progress of this country that our presidents/prime ministers limit the voice and vote of opposition parties, how much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8.DK/DR	**POP101**
POP102. When the Congress hinders the work of our government, our presidents/prime ministers should govern without the Congress. How much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8. DK/DR	**POP102**
POP103. When the Supreme Court/Constitutional Tribunal hinders the work of our government, it should be ignored by our presidents/prime ministers. How much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8. DK/DR	**POP103**

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POP106. Our presidents/prime ministers must follow the will of the people because what the people want is always right. How much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8. DK/DR	**POP106**	
POP107. The people should govern directly and **not** through elected representatives. How much do you agree or disagree? 8. DK/DR	**POP107**	
POP109. In today's world there is a battle between good and evil, and people must choose between one of the two. How much do you agree or disagree that such a battle between good and evil exits? 8. DK/DR	**POP109**	
POP110. Once the people decide what is right, we must prevent opposition from a minority. How much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8. DK/DR	**POP110**	
POP112. The **biggest** obstacle to progress in our country is the dominant class or oligarchy that takes advantage of the people. How much do you agree or disagree with that view?	**POP112**	
POP113. Those who disagree with the majority represent a threat to the interests of the country. How much do you agree or disagree with that view? 8. DK/DR	**POP113**	

EFF1. Those who govern this country are really interested in what people like me think. How much do you agree or disagree?	**EFF1**	
EFF2. I feel that I understand the most important political issues of this country. How much do you agree or disagree.	**EFF2**	

Don't take back Card B

Write a number 1-7, or 8 for those who don't know

ING4. Democracy may have problems, but it is better than any other form of government. To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?	ING4	
PN2. Despite our differences, we (nationality) have many things that unite us as a country. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?	PN2	
DEM23. Democracy can exist without political parties. How much do you agree or disagree or disagree with this statement?	DEM23	

Now I am going to read some items about the role of the national government. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. We will continue using the same scale from 1 to 7.

ROS1. The (Country) government, instead of the private sector, should own the most important enterprises and industries of the country. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?	**ROS1**
ROS2. The (Country) government, more than individuals, is the most responsible for ensuring the well-being of the people. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	**ROS2**
ROS3. The (Country) government, more than the private sector, is the primarily responsible for creating jobs. To what extent to do you agree or disagree with this statement?	**ROS3**
ROS4. The (Country) government should implement firm policies to reduce inequality in income between the rich and the poor. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?	**ROS4**

[Take back Card "B"]

PN4. In general, would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the form of democracy in country? (1) Very satisfied (2) Satisfied (3) Dissatisfied (4) Very dissatisfied (8) DK/DR	**PN4**
PN5. In your opinion, is country very democratic, somewhat democratic, not very democratic or not at all democratic? (1) Very democratic (2) Somewhat democratic (3) Not very democratic (4) Not at all democratic (8) DK/DR	**PN5**

[Give the respondent card "C"]
Now we are going to use another card. The new card has a 10-point scale, which goes from 1 to 10, where 1 means that you strongly disapprove and 10 means that you strongly approve. I am going to read you a list of some actions that people can take to achieve their political goals and objectives. Please tell me how strongly you would approve or disapprove of people taking the following actions.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88
Strongly disapprove									**Strongly approve**	**Doesn't know**

	1-10, 88	
E5. Of people participating in legal demonstrations. How much do you approve or disapprove?		**E5**
E8. Of people participating in an organization or group to try to solve community problems. How much do you approve or disapprove?		**E8**
E11. Of people working for campaigns for a political party or candidate. How much do you approve or disapprove?		**E11**
E15. Of people participating in the blocking of roads. Using the same scale, how much do you approve or disapprove?		**E15**

E14. Of people seizing private property or land. How much do you approve or disapprove?	**E14**	
E2. Of people seizing factories, offices and other buildings. How much do you approve or disapprove?	**E2**	
E3. Of people participating in a group working to violently overthrow an elected government. How much do you approve or disapprove?	**E3**	
E16. Of people taking the law into their own hands when the government does not punish criminals. How much do you approve or disapprove?	**E16**	

[Don't take back card "C"]

Now we are going to talk about some actions the government can take. We will continue using a 1-10 scale. Please use card C again. On this scale, 1 means strongly disapprove and 10 means strongly approve.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88
Strongly **Strongly approve**									**disapprove**	**Doesn't know**

	1-10, 88	
D32. To what degree do you approve or disapprove of a law prohibiting public protests?	**D32**	
D33. To what degree do you approve or disapprove of a law prohibiting the meetings of any group that criticizes the [nationality] political system?	**D33**	
D34. To what degree would you approve or disapprove of the government censoring television programs?	**D34**	
D36. To what degree would you approve or disapprove if the government censored books in public school libraries?	**D36**	
D37. To what degree would you approve or disapprove if the government censored any media outlets that criticized it?	**D37**	

The following questions are to find out your opinion about the different ideas of people who live in country. Please continue using the 10 point scale [card C].

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88
Strongly disapprove						**Strongly approve**				**Doesn't know**

	1-10, 88	
D1. There are people who speak negatively of the (nationality) form of government, not just the government but the system of government. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people's **right to vote**? Please read me the number from the scale: *[Probe: To what degree?]*	**D1**	
D2. How strongly do you approve or disapprove that such people be allowed **to conduct peaceful demonstrations** in order to express their views? Please read me the number.	**D2**	

D3. Still thinking of those who speak poorly of the (nationality) for of government, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted **to run for public office**?	**D3**
D4. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people appearing on television **to make speeches**?	**D4**
D5. And now, changing the topic and thinking of homosexuals, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted to run for public office?	**D5**

COLLECT CARD "C"

Now changing the subject…

DEM2. With which of the following statements do you agree with the most: (1) For most people it doesn't matter whether a regime is democratic or non-democratic. (2) Democracy is preferable to any other form of government (3) Under some circumstances an authoritarian government may be preferable to a democratic one. (8) DK/DR	**DEM2**
DEM11. Do you think that our country needs a government with an iron fist, or that problems can be resolved with everyone's participation? (1) Iron fist (2) Participation for all (8) DK/DR	**DEM11**

AUT1. There are people who say that we need a strong leader that does not have to be elected. Others say that although things may not work, electoral democracy, or the popular vote, is always best. What do you think? **[Read]** (1) We need a strong leader who does not have to be elected (2) Electoral democracy is the best (8) DK/DR	**AUT1**
AUT2. With which of the following statements do you agree the most: **[Read choices]** (1) As citizens we should be more active in questioning our leaders or (2) As citizens we should show more respect for the authority of our leaders (8) DK/DR	**AUT2**

PP1. During election time, some people try to convince others to vote for a party or candidate. How often have you tried to convince others to vote for a party or candidate? **[Read the options]** (1) Frequently (2) Occasionally (3) Rarely (4) Never (8) DK/DR	**PP1**
PP2. There are people who work for parties or candidates during electoral campaigns. Did you work for any candidate or party in the last presidential elections of 2004? (1) Yes, worked (2) Did not work (8) DK/DR	**PP2**

Now, I would like for you to tell me if you consider the following actions as: 1) corrupt and should be punished; 2) corrupt but justified under the circumstances; or 3) not corrupt.	
DC10. A mother of several children needs to obtain a birth certificate for one of them. In order not to waste time waiting, she pays the county or municipal clerk amount and currency of country equivalent to US$5. Do you think that what the woman did is **[Read the options, and if answer "the municipal official has to be punished," Ask: and the mother?]**:	**DC10**

1) Corrupt and should be punished 2) Corrupt but justified 3) Not corrupt DK=8		
DC13. An unemployed individual is the brother-in-law of an important politician, and the politician uses his influence to get his brother-in-law a job. Do you think the politician is **[Read the options** 1) Corrupt and should be punished 2) Corrupt but justified 3) Not corrupt DK=8	**DC13**	

	INAP Did not try or did not have contact	**No**	**Yes**	**DK/DR**		
Now we want to talk about your personal experience with things that happen in everyday life...						
EXC2. Has a police officer ask you for a bribe during the past year?		0	1	8	**EXC2**	
EXC6. During the past year did any government employee ask you for a bribe?		0	1	8	**EXC6**	
EXC11. During the past year did you have any official dealings in the municipality/local government? **If the answer is No → mark 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** During the past year, to process any kind of document (like a license, for example), did you have to pay any money above that required by law?	9	0	1	8	**EXC11**	
EXC13. Are you currently employed? **If the answer is No → mark 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** At your workplace, have you been bribed within the past year?	9	0	1	8	**EXC13**	
EXC14. During the past year, have you had any dealings with the courts? **If the answer is No → note down 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** Did you have to pay a bribe to the courts within the past year?	9	0	1	8	**EXC14**	
EXC15. Have you use any public health services during the past year? **If the answer is No → mark 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** In order to receive attention in a hospital or a clinic during the past year, did you have to pay a bribe?	9	0	1	8	**EXC15**	

	INAP Did not try or did not have contact	No	Yes	DK/DR		
EXC16. Have you had a child in school during the past year? **If the answer is No → mark 9** **If it is Yes→ ask the following:** Have you had to pay a bribe at school during the past year?	9	0	1	8	**EXC16**	
EXC17. Did anyone ask you for a bribe to avoid having the electricity shut off?		0	1	8	**EXC17**	
EXC18. Do you think given the way things are, sometimes paying a bribe is justified?		0	1	8	**EXC18**	

EXC7. Taking into account your own experience or what you have heard, corruption among public officials is **[Read]** (1) Very common, (2) Common, (3) Uncommon, or (4) Very uncommon? (8) DK/DR	**EXC7**	

Now we want to know how much information about politics and the country is known by the people... **GI1.** What is the name of the current president of the United States? **[Don't read,** George Bush] (1) Correct (2) Incorrect (8) Do not Know (9) No Answer	**GI1**	
GI2. What is the name of the President of Congress in country? **[Don't read,** insert name] (1) Correct (2) Incorrect (8) Do not Know (9) No Answer	**GI2**	
GI3. How many provinces does the country have? **[Don't read,** insert number of provinces] (1) Correct (2) Incorrecto (8) Do not Know (9) No Answer **NICARAGUA AND PANAMA ACCEPT WITH OR WITHOUT COMARCAS**	**GI3**	
GI4. How long is the presidential/prime ministerial term of office in country? **[Don't read,** insert number of years] ((1) Correct (2) Incorrect (8) Do not Know (9) No Answer	**GI4**	
GI5. What is the name of the current president of Brazil? **[Don't read,** Luis Inacio Lula da Silva, also accept "Lula"] (1) Correct (2) Incorrect (8) Do not Know (9) No Answer	**GI5**	

VB1. Are you registered to vote? [El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru: Do you have an Identity Card?] (1) Yes (2) No (3) Being processed (8) DK	**VB1**	
VB2. Did you vote in the last **presidential elections** of (year of last presidential elections)? (1) Voted **[Continue]** (2) Did not vote **[Go to VB50]** (8) DK **[Go to VB50]**	**VB2**	
VB3. Who did you vote for in the last presidential elections? **[DON'T READTHE LIST]** 0.None (Blank ballot or vote canceled) X01. INSERT NAMES AND PARTIES X02. X03. **Replace X with Country Code** 77. Other _____ 88. DK/DR 99. INAP (Did not vote)	**VB3**	
VB50. [Ask to everyone] Generally speaking, men are better political leaders than women. How much do you agree with that statement? (1) Agree very much (2) Agree (3) Disagree (4) Disagree very much		
VB10. Do you currently identify with a political party? (1) Yes **[Continue]** (2) No **[Go to POL1]** (8) DK **[Go to POL1]**	**VB10**	
VB11. Which political party do you identify with? **[Don't read the list]** **X01. WRITE DOWN THE NAMES OF CURRENT POLITICAL PARTIES** **X02.** **X03.** **X04** **Replace X with Country Code** 88. DK/DR **[Skip to POL1]** 99. NA **[Skip to POL1]**	**VB10**	
VB12. Would you say that your identification with that party **[the party mentioned in VB11]** is very weak, weak, not weak or strong, strong, very strong? (1) Very weak (2) Weak (3) Not weak, or strong (4) Strong (5) Very strong (8) DK/DR (9) INAP	**VB10**	

POL1. How much interest do you have in politics: a lot, some, little or none? 1) A lot 2) Some 3) Little 4) None 8) DK/DR	**POL1**	
POL2. How often do you discuss politics with other people? **(Read the options)** 1) Daily 2) A few times a week 3) A few times a month 4) Rarely 5) Never 8) DK/DR	POL2	

Now changing the subject, have you ever felt discriminated or treated unfairly because of your physical appearance or the way you talk in the following places:		
DIS2. In government offices (courts, municipal offices) (1) Yes (2) No (8) DK/DR	**DIS2**	
DIS4. In social events or meetings (1) Yes (2) No (8) DK/DR	**DIS4**	
DIS5. In public places (such as on the street, in a mall, or in a store) (1) Yes (2) No (8) DK/DR	**DIS5**	

VB20. **[Ask to everyone]** If the next presidential elections were being held this Sunday, for which party would you vote? **[Read options]**
    (1) Wouldn't vote
    (2) Would vote for the incumbent candidate or party
    (3) Would vote for a candidate or party opposing the current administration
    (4) Would go to vote but would leave the ballot blank or would purposely cancel my vote
     (8) DK/DR
	VB20	

VB21. What is the way that you think you can have the most influence to change things? **[Read options]**
    (1) Vote to elect those who support my position
    (2) Participate in protest movements and demand changes directly
    (3) Influence in other ways
     (4) It is not possible to have influence in order to change things, it does not matter
     (8) DK/DR
	VB21	

[Give Card "D"]
LS6. Please, imagine a ladder with steps numbered 0 to 10, where 0 is the lowest step and 10 the highest. Suppose that I tell you that the highest step represents the best life possible for you and the lowest step represents the worst life possible for you…**if the highest is 10 and the lowest 0,** on **what step of the ladder do you feel** at **this moment**? (ONLY ANSWER/SPONTANEOUS)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88
Worst life possible								**Best life possible**			**DK/DR**

[Take back Card "D"]

In this city/area where you live, are you satisfied or unsatisfied with … **[Repeat "satisfied" and**

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"unsatisfied" after each question to help the respondent]	Satisfied	Unsatisfied	DK/DR	
SD1. The public transportation system	1	2	8	**SD1**
SD2. the streets and interstates	1	2	8	**SD2**
SD3. The educational system and schools	1	2	8	**SD3**
SD4. The quality of air	1	2	8	**SD4.**
SD5. The quality of water	1	2	8	**SD5**
SD6. The availability of health services and health care	1	2	8	**SD6**
SD7. The availability of good housing at affordable prices	1	2	8	**SD7**
SD8. The attractiveness of the area	1	2	8	**SD8**
SD9. Traffic	1	2	8	**SD9**
SD10. The sidewalks or pedestrian areas	1	2	8	**SD10**
SD11. The availability of parks, plazas, green areas	1	2	8	**SD11**
SD12. The availability of recreational facilities	1	2	8	**SD12**

LS4. Considering everything that we have talked about this city/area, would you say that you are satisfied or unsatisfied with where you live? (1) Satisfied (2) Unsatisfied (8) DK/DR	**LS4**

And now to finish up, I am going to ask you a few questions for statistical purposes.
ED. What was the last year of education you passed?
_____ Year _____ (primary, secondary, university) = _____ total number of years
[Use the table below for the code]

	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**		
None	0						**ED**	
Primary	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Secondary	7	8	9	10	11	12		
University	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Doesn't know/Doesn't respond	88							

Q2. How old are you? _____ years	**Q2**	☐☐
Q3. What is your religion? **[Do not read options]** (1) Catholic (2) Mainline Protestant or Protestant non-Evangelical (Adventist, Baptist, Calvinist, The Salvation Army, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian). (3) Non-Christian Religions (Jewish, Muslims, Buddhists, Hinduisms, Taoists). (5) Evangelical and Pentecostal (Pentecostals, Charismatic non-Catholics, Light of World). (6) Mormons, Jehovah's Witness, Spiritualists and Seventh-Day Adventists. (7) Traditional Religions or Native Religions (Candomble, Vodoo, Rastafarian, Mayan Traditional Religion).	**Q3**	

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(4) None, secularist or atheist (Do not believe in God) (8) DK/DR		
Q5A. How often do you attend religious services? **[Read options]** 1. More than once per week 2. Once per week 3. Once a month 4. Once or twice a year 5. Never 8. DK/DR	**Q5A**	
[Show the list of ranges on Card E] **Q10**. Into which of the following income ranges does the total monthly income of this household fit, including remittances from abroad and the income of all the working adults and children? [10 deciles based on the currency and distribution of the country] (00) No income (01) Less than $25 (02) $26- $50 (03) $51-$100 (04) $101-$150 (05) $151-$200 (06) $201-$300 (07) $301-$400 (08) $401-500 (09) $501-$750 (10) More than $751 (88) DK/DR **COLLECT CARD E**	**Q10**	
Q10A. Does your family receive remittances from abroad? **1.** Yes 2.**[Go to Q10C]** No 8. DK/NA **[Go to Q10C]**	**Q10A**	
Q10A1. [Only for those who receive remittances] How do you generally use the remittances? **[Don't Read]** 1. Consumption (food, clothing) 2. Housing (construction, repair) 3. Education 4. Community (schools repairs, reconstruction of churches/temples, community parties) 5. Health care 6. Savings/Investment 7. Other 8. DK/DR 9. INAP	**Q10A1**	
Q10B. [Only for those who receive remittances] To what extent does the income of this household depend on remittances from abroad? **[Read Options]** (1) A lot (2) Some (3) Little (4) Nothing (8) DK/NA (9) Inap	**Q10B**	

Q10C. [Ask to everybody] Do you have close relatives who use to live in this household and are now living abroad? **[If answer "Yes", Ask where]**
[Don't Read]
    (1) Yes, in the United States only
    (2) Yes, in the United States and in other countries
    (3) Yes, in other countries (not in the United States)
    (4) No **[Skip to Q14]**
	Q10C	

(8) DK/NA **[Skip to Q14]**		
Q16. [Only for those who answered Yes to Q10C] How often do you communicate with them? (1) Everyday (2) Once or twice a week (3) Once or twice a month (4) Rarely (5) Never (8) DK/DR (9) INAP		
Q14. [Ask to everyone] Do you have any intention of going to live or work in another country in the next three years? 1) Yes 2) No 8) DK/DR	**Q14**	
Q10D. [Ask to everyone] The salary that you receive and total family income : **[Read the options]** 1. Is enough, so that you can save 2. Is just enough, but you can not save 3. Is not enough, you can not pay your bills 4. Is not enough, you can not cover your basic needs **8. [Don't read]** DK/DR	**Q10D**	
Q11. What is your marital status? **[Don't read options]** (1) Single (2) Married (3) Common law marriage (4) Divorced (5) Separated (6) Widowed (8) DK/DR	**Q11**	
Q12. How many children do you have? _____ **(00 = none → Skip to ETID)** DK……88	**Q12**	
Q12A. [If has children] How many children live with you at the present time? _____ **(00)=none, (99) INAP (doesn't have children)**.	**Q12A**	
ETID. Do you consider yourself white, mestizo, indigenous, Afro-country (black), mulatto, or of another race? (1) White (2) Mestizo (3) Indigenous (4) Black o Afro-country (5) Mulatto (7) Other (8) DK/DR	**ETID**	

[NB; WRITE THE FIRST THREE LETTERS OF TH COUNTRY IN THE CODE OF THIS QUESTION. For example, for Costa Rica, it should be COSETIDA] **ETIDA.** Do you think your mother is or was white, mestizo, indigenous, black or mulatto? White [1] Mestizo [2] Indigenous [3] Black [4] Mulatto [5] Mulatto [7] Other DK/DR [8]	**ETIDA**	
LENG1. What language have you spoken at home since childhood? (accept more than one option) (X01) Spanish (X02) Indigenous language [NB; list the name of the most common indigenous languages (X04) Other (indigenous) (X05) Other	**LENG1**	

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foreign (8) DK/DR	
[NB: WRITE THE FIRST THREE LETTERS OF THE COUNTRY IN THE CODE OF THIS QUESTION. For example, for Peru, it should be PERLENG1A **[Only to be used in Mexico, Guatemala and Peru] LENG1A.** Was another language spoken in your house when you were a child? Which one? *(Accept one response)* (1) Spanish (2) Indigenous language [NB: list the name of the most common indigenous languages] (4) Other (indigenous) (5) Other foreign (7) None DK/DR [8]	**LENG1A**
[Use only in Mexico, Guatemala, and Peru] **LENG4.** Speaking about the language that your parents knew, your parents speak or spoke: *(Interviewer: if one of the parents spoke only one language and the other two, mark 2.]* **[Read the options]** [1] Spanish only [2] Spanish and indigenous language [3] Indigenous language only [4] Spanish and foreign language [8] DK/DR	**LENG4**

WWW1. Talking about other things, how often do you use the internet? **[Read options]** 1. Everyday or almost everyday 2. At least once a week 3. At least once a month 4. Rarely 5. Never 9. DK/DR **[Don't read]**	**WWW1**

To end, could you tell me if you have the following in your house: *(read out all items]*

R1. Television	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R1**
R3. Refrigerator	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R3**
R4. Conventional telephone (not cellular)	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R4**
R4A. Cellular telephone	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R4A**
R5. Vehicle	(0) No	(1) One	(2) Two	(3) Three or more	**R5**
R6. Washing machine	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R6**
R7. Microwave oven	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R7**
R8. Motorcycle	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R8**
R12. Indoor plumbing	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R12**
R14. Indoor bathroom	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R14**
R15. Computer	(0) No			(1) Yes	**R15**

OCUP4A. How do you **mainly** spend your time? Are you currently…**[Read the options]** 1. Working? **[Continue]** 2. Not working, but have a job? **[Continue]** 3. Actively looking for a job? **[Go to MIG1/END]** 4. A student? **[Go to MIG1/END]** 5. Taking care of the home? **[Go to MIG1/END]** 6. Retired, a pensioner or permanently disable to work **[Go to MIG1/END]** 7. Notworking and not looking for a job? **[Go to MIG1/END]** 8. DK/DR	OCUP4A
OCUP1. What is your main occupation or type of work? **[Probe: what is your job about?] [Don't read the options]** 1. Professional, intellectual or scientist (lawyer, university professor, physician, engineer, architect, accountant, engineer, etc.) 2. Manager 3. Technical or mid-level professional (computer technician, school teacher, artist, athlete, etc.) 4. Skilled worker (machine operator, mechanic, carpenter, electrician, etc.) 5. Government official (member of government legislative, executive or judicial branches, or other government employee) 6. Office worker (secretary, receptionist, cashier, customer service representative, etc.) 7. Businessperson (entrepreneurs, salespeople, etc.) 8. Food vendor 9. Employee in the service sector (hotel worker, restaurant employee, taxi driver, etc.) 10. Farmer 11. Farmhand (works for others, does not own land) 12. Artisan 13. Domestic servant 14. Servant 15. Member of the armed forces or of the civil services (police, firefighters, etc.) 88. DK	OCUP1 |__|__|
OCUP1A. In this job are you: **[Read the options]** 1. A salaried employee of the government or an independent state-owned enterprise? 2. A salaried employee in the private sector? 3. Owner or partner in a business 4. Self-employed 5. Unpaid worker 8. DK/DR 9. INAP	OCUP1A
OCUP12A. How many hours do you normally work in your primary job? _____ **[Mark number of hours] (88) DK/DR 99) INAP**	OCUP12A
OCUP12. Would you like to work more, less or the same number of hours? (1) Less (2) Same (3) More (8) DK/DR (9) INAP	
OCUP1C. Do you have health insurance through your employer? (1) Yes (2) No (8) DK/DR (9) INAP	OCUP1C

Now I World like to ask you some questions about your work situation during December of 2006	

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OCUP27. –During this time did you have the same job you have now? (1) Yes **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (2) No [**Continue**] (8) NS/NR [**Continue**] (9) INAP	**OCUP27**	
OCUP28. During this time period were you:[Read options] (1) Unemployed? **[Continue]** (2) Working? **[Skip to MIG1 / End]** (3) Studying? **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (4) Taking care of the home? **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (5) Other (retired, etc.) **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (8) DK/DR **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (9) INAP	**OCUP28**	
OCUP29. Why were you unemployed during this time period? **[Don't read options]** (1) Voluntarily left previous job **[Skip to OCUP31]** (2) Ended temporary employment **[Skip to OCUP31]** (3) Was looking for a job for the first time **[Skip to OCUP31]** (4) The company where employed closed **[Continue]** (5) Laid off or fired **[Continue]** (8) DK/DR **[Skip to OCUP31]** (9) INAP	**OCUP29**	
OCUP30. Did you receive any type of unemployment compensation from the company where you worked? (1) Yes **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (2) No **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (8) DK/DR **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (9)INAP	**OCUP30**	
OCUP31. During this time period were you looking for a job? (1) Yes [**Continue**] (2) No **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (8) DK/DR **[Skip to MIG1 / END]** (9) INAP	**OCUP31**	
OCUP31A During this time how long were you looking for a job? (1) Less than one month (2) Between one and three months (3) Between three and six months (4) More than six months (8) DK/DR (9) INAP	**OCUP31A**	

MIG1. During your childhood, where did you mainly live? In the country? In a town? Or in a city?: 1. In the country 2. In a town 3. In a city 8. DK/DR	**MIG1**	
MIG2. Where were you living 5 years ago? **[Read options]** 1. In the same municipality **[Go to TI]** 2. In another municipality in the country **[Continue]** 3. In another country **[Go to TI]** 8. DK/DR **[Go to TI]**	**MIG2**	

MIG3. The place where you lived 5 years ago was: **[Read options]** (1) A town or city smaller than this one (2) A town or city larger than this one (3) A town or city like this one (8) DK (9) NA (did not migrate)	**MIG3**	

Time interview ended _____ : _____ **TI**. Duration of interview *[minutes, see page # 1]* _____	**TI**	|__|__|__|

These are all the questions I have. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

I swear that this interview was carried out with the person indicated above.
Interviewer's signature_____ Date ____ /_____ /_____

Field supervisor's signature _____
Comments:

_____
_____
_____
_____
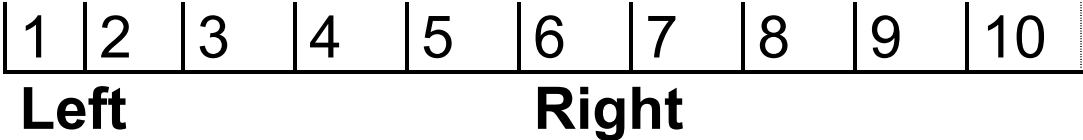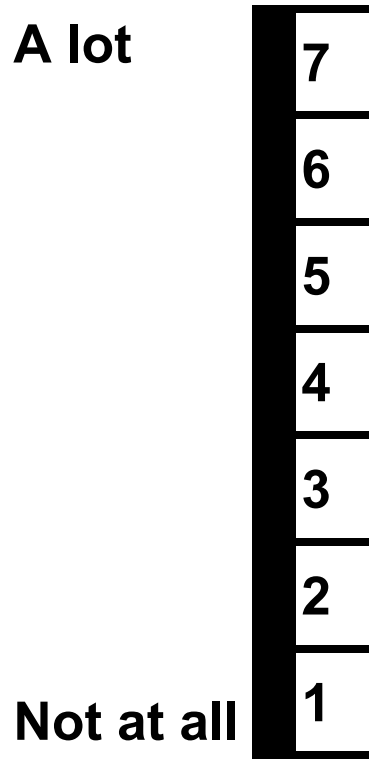*Signature of the person who entered the data _____*
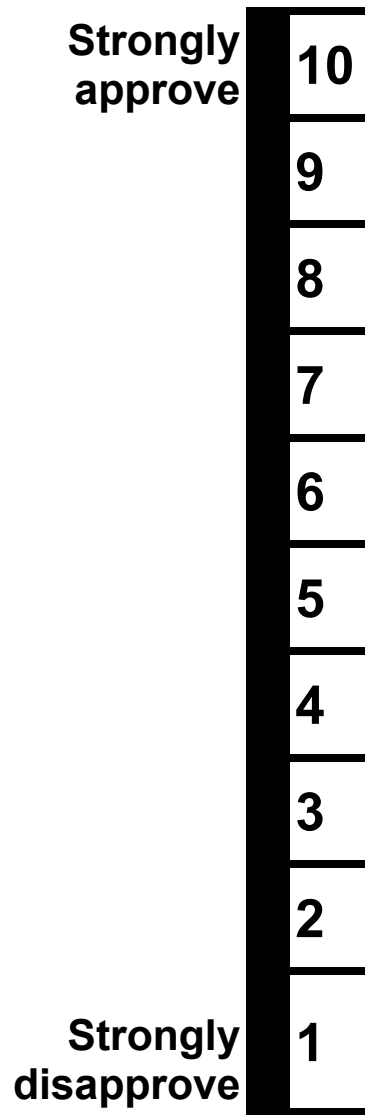*Signature of the person who verified the data _____*

Card # 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Left   **Right**

Card "A"

A lot

7

6

5

4

3

2

Not at all **1**

Card "B"

Strongly agree

7

6

5

4

3

2

Strongly disagree

1

Card "C"

Strongly approve | **10**

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

Strongly disapprove | **1**

Card "D"

**Best Life
Possible**

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

**Worst   Life
Possible**

1
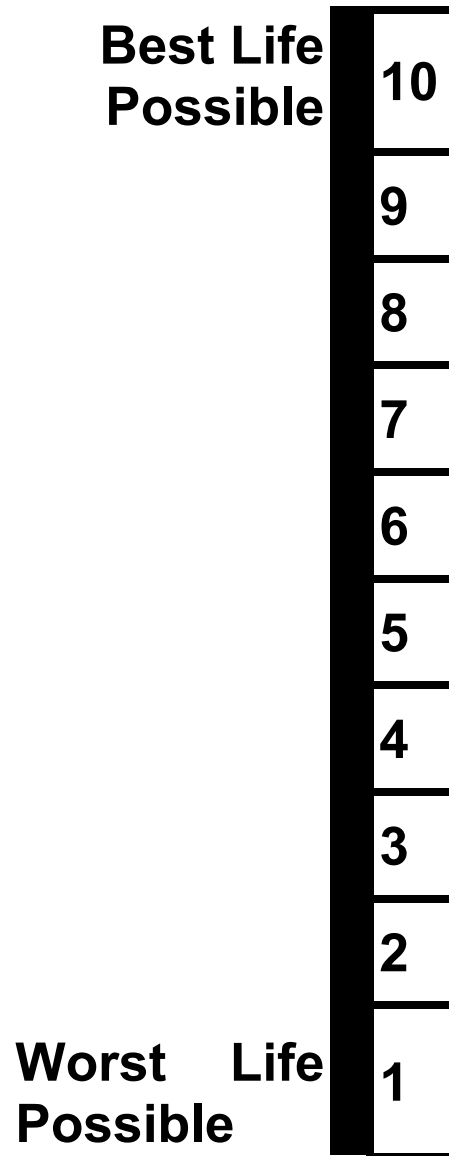
Card E

Income (deciles by country)