Session 5 – Household Surveys

Rajesh Srinivasan

Gallup World Poll
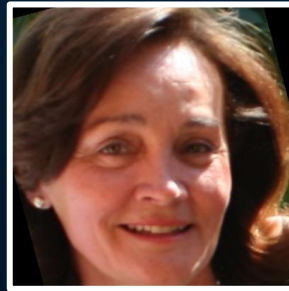
Global Director of Research

Boniface Dulani

Afrobarometer

Director of Surveys

Marta Lagos

Latinobarometro

Founding Director

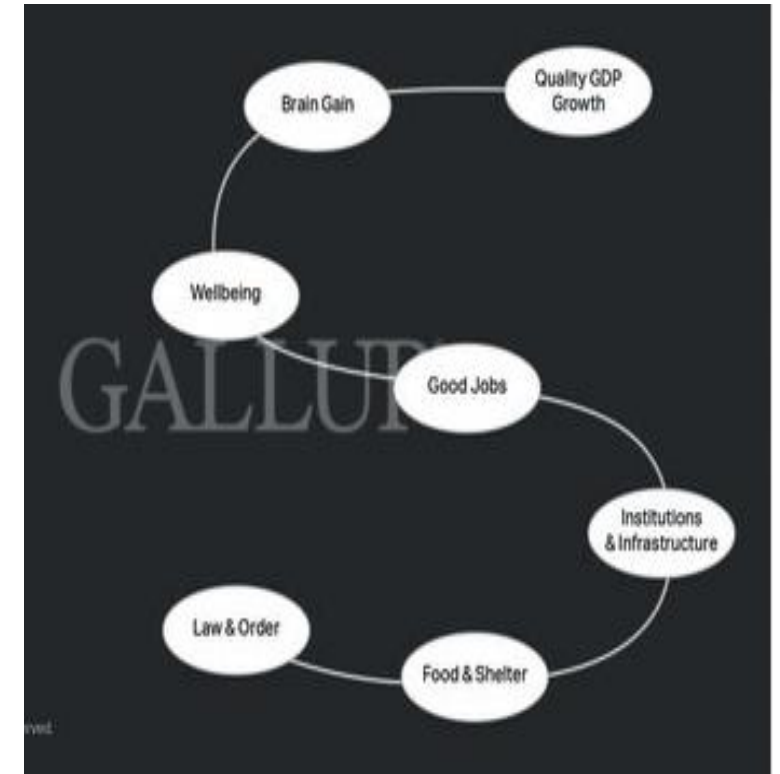# The Gallup World Poll
A Trusted Source of Global Analytics

Workshop on the Underlying Data Sources of the Worldwide Governance Indicators

14th March 2025

Rajesh Srinivasan, Global Director of Research, Gallup

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Background: World Poll

o   Started in 2005 to measure the attitudes, behaviors and wellbeing of people around the World

o   Mission is to equip leaders with reliable, nationally representative data to understand and address the world's most pressing challenges

o   Self-funded initiative and commitment to this endeavor for the next 100 years

o   Consistent measurement tool covering the various domains of interest to leaders

   o   Wellbeing, food and shelter, law and order, Institutions and Infrastructure, Corruption, Civic Engagement, Employment

o   Each domain has one or more items and indices have been created for each domain and validated with external data

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Gallup's Unique Offering: The World Poll — Annual, Global, Nationally Representative Surveys of the World's Adult Population
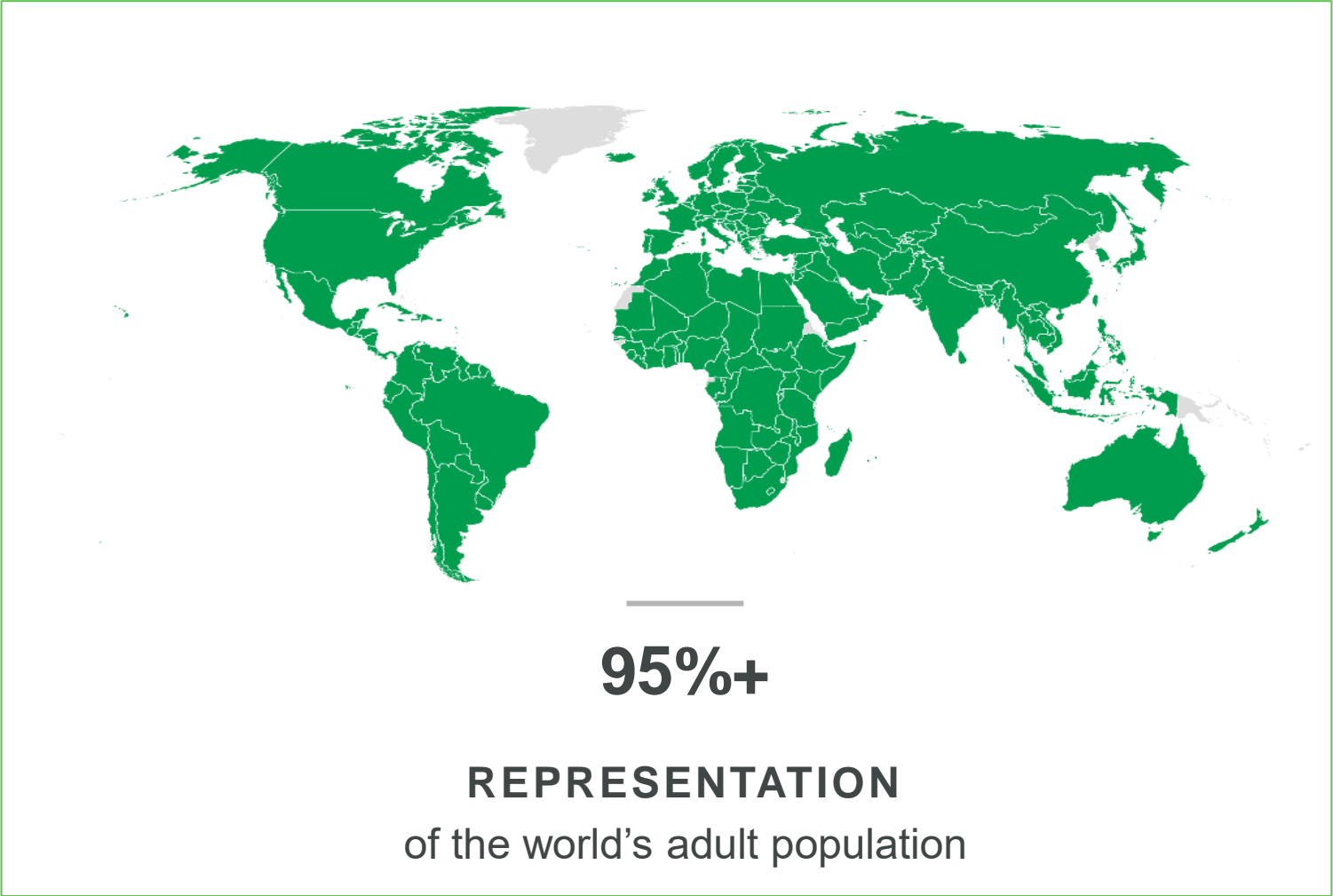
100
YEAR
self-funded effort to collect accurate and comparable data worldwide

>3.5 Million
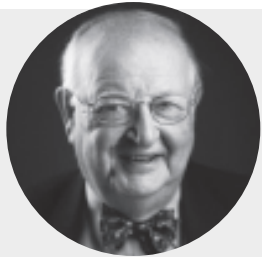**INTERVIEWS**
with adults worldwide since 2005

95%+
REPRESENTATION
of the world's adult population

150+
COUNTRIES

150+
LANGUAGES

Over **50** Indicators that quantify how a society is doing on issues important to leaders

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The World Poll: A Source of Global Indices and Thought Leadership

"Global Surveys should have been instituted many years ago by the World Bank or the United Nations, but it took a private sector organization to succeed where the international organizations had failed so badly."

Sir Angus Deaton
Nobel Laureate

The World Poll is used for supporting the tracking of three United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators:

- **Modern Slavery and Forced Labour** (SDG 8.7 – ILO/Walk Free)

- **Financial Inclusion** (SDG 8.10.2 – World Bank)

- **Food Insecurity** (SDG 2.1.2 – FAO)

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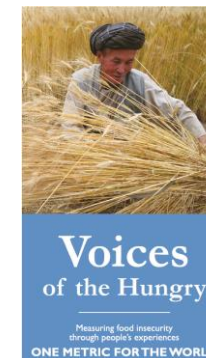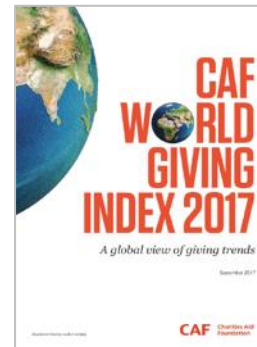
World Governance Indicators Covered by World Poll

o World Governance Indicators includes 9 items from World Poll covering 4 domains

- **Voice and Accountability**
  - Confidence in the honesty of Elections (Yes/No)
- **Government Effectiveness**
  - Satisfaction with public transportation (Satisfied/Dissatisfied)
  - Satisfaction with Roads and Highways (Satisfied/Dissatisfied)
  - Satisfaction with Education system (Satisfied/Dissatisfied)
- **Rule of Law**
  - Confidence in the local Police (Yes/No)
  - Confidence in the Judicial System and Courts (Yes/No)
  - Last 12 months, money or property stolen from you or another household member (Yes/No)
  - Last 12 months, was assaulted or mugged (Yes/No)
- **Control of Corruption**
  - Widespread corruption through out government (Yes/No)

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Survey Design: World Poll

Methodology:

o   Face-to-face or in-person data collection in low and middle-income countries (~100 countries)

o   Random Digit Dial Telephone (landline and mobile) data collection in middle- and high-income countries (~40 countries)

Coverage:

o   Globally at least 140 countries/territories annually (165 since inception)

o   Within country coverage is at least 80% of adult population (15 years or older)

Framework:

o   Structured interviews of length between 30-45 minutes in language in face-to-face countries and 20-25 minutes in telephone countries

    o   Wellbeing, food and shelter, law and order, Institutions and Infrastructure, Corruption, Civic Engagement

o   Survey translated into one or more languages in each country using a standard process

o   Sample size of at least 1000 in each country, each year

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Respondent: World Poll

Target population:

o Civilian non-institutionalized adult population (15 and older)

Respondent selection:

o One adult 15 or older selected randomly from a list of all eligible adults within household in face-to-face countries

o One adult 15 or older selected randomly in households reached on a landline telephone

o In the case of adults 15 and older reached via mobile phone, there is no respondent selection

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Respondent: World Poll

Sample Design:

o Stratified, multi-stage clustered design in face-to-face countries

  o Primary sampling units (typically lowest administrative unit) selected using probability methods

  o Secondary sampling units (households) selected using random route procedure

  o Respondents within households selected using probability methods

o Stratified, Random Digit Dial using single or dual-frame design in telephone countries

  o Landline frame is stratified by region

  o Mobile frame stratified by service provider

Representativeness:

o Up to 3 attempts in each selected household in face-to-face countries scheduled at different times of day and day of week to maximize representation

o Up to 5 attempts to each sampled telephone number in telephone countries spread across different day parts to maximize representation

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Data Collection: World Poll

Frequency:

○ Currently annual

○ Some countries may have more than one wave of data collection in a year due to the demand from clients

Platform/system:

○ SurveyToGo (STG) is the survey application used in all face-to-face countries with interviewers using hand-held devices

  ○ Gallup programs all country surveys, tests and loads translations

  ○ Gallup able to review data real time

○ In telephone countries, proprietary CATI application is used by in-country partners operating from centralized facilities or decentralized network

  ○ Gallup tests all programmed survey

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Data Collection: World Poll

Fieldwork:

o   Survey goes through an IRB for compliance and where required an in-country IRB or government approval process is followed

o   Data collection is implemented by a network of in-country partners (~100) trained and vetted by Gallup

o   Regional and In-country training led by Gallup either in-person or virtually

o   Data collection in face-to-face countries typically lasts between 3 to 6 weeks, scheduled to occur roughly at the same time each year barring emergencies or Elections

o   Data collection in telephone countries lasts between 4 to 6 weeks

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Data Production and Quality Assurance: World Poll

Quality Control:

o Centralized process with Gallup control of all key tasks in the research process

  o Pre-data collection – survey design, translation review, sampling, programming, testing

  o Data collection – Quality audit in real time (GPS, audio recordings, interviewer metrics)

  o Post-data collection – Weighting, comprehensive review of meta data and substantive trends

o Quality starts with good design of questions, appropriate choice of scales, translation, pre-testing of items to ensure comprehension of items across the population

o Simply worded questions (neutral tone), scales that are easy to implement (dichotomous for the most part) and not subject to cultural bias, avoiding fielding during key events such as elections

Validation:

o During data collection, at least 15% (30% for in-person) of each interviewer's output is validated using a combination of methods – in-person validations/live listen-ins, call-backs and recordings.

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Data Production and Quality Assurance: World Poll

GPS Capture
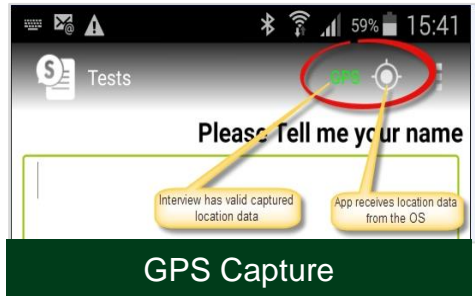
Audio recordings

KPIs and dashboards – Survey level
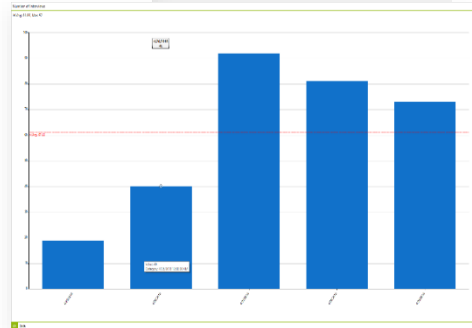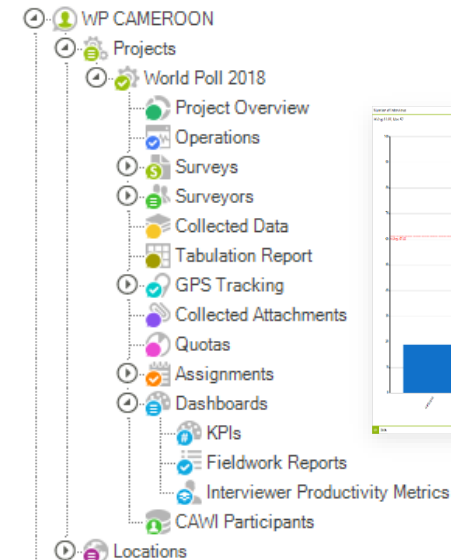
- Average duration of survey
- Number of interviews per day
- Calendar showing dates/times when interviews start, end and upload
- % of interviews with a GPS reading
- % of interviews with an audio recording

KPIs and dashboards – Interviewer level
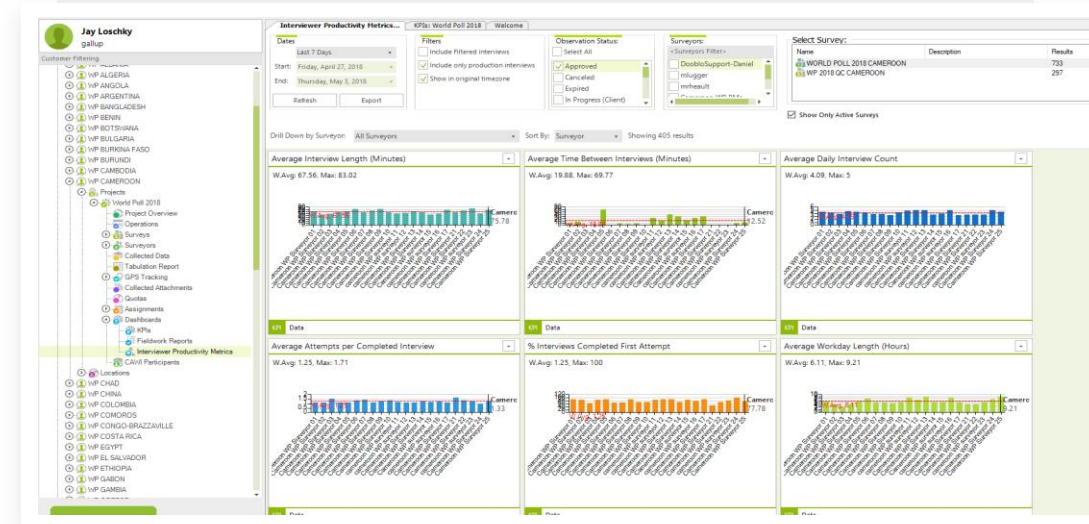
- Average interview length
- Average time between interviews (those done on same day)
- Average daily interview count
- Average attempts per completed interview
- % Interviews completed on first attempt
- Average workday length (from first attempt until final activity/attempt)
- % Interviews with GPS
- % Interviews with recordings

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Rule of Law: Confidence in Judiciary

United States Lags Behind OECD for Confidence in Courts

In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about the judicial system and courts?

% Yes

— OECD Median — United States of America

Decline in Americans' Confidence in Their Courts Ranks Among 10 Largest Worldwide Since 2006 Over a Four-Year Period

Start and End figures reflect the percentages who are confident.

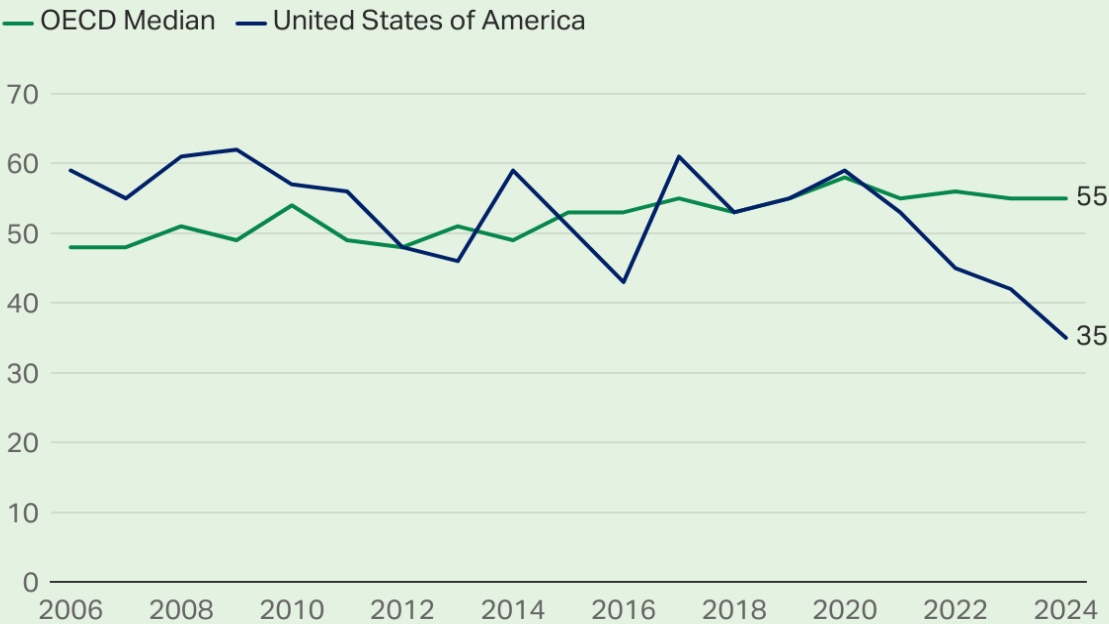|	Start	End	Decline (pct. pts.)
Myanmar 2018-2022	71	25	-46
Venezuela 2012-2016	51	16	-35
Croatia 2017-2021	48	19	-29
South Africa 2010-2014	72	44	-28
Syria 2009-2013	53	25	-28
Hong Kong, S.A.R. of China 2016-2020	71	43	-28
Morocco 2010-2014	55	28	-27
Dem. Rep. of Congo 2009-2013	49	22	-27
Uzbekistan 2016-2020	89	64	-25
United States 2020-2024	59	35	-24

Question wording: In this country, do you have confidence in each of the following, or not? How about the judicial system and courts?

Graph reflects the largest absolute decline for each country since 2006. Some countries, such as Myanmar from 2017 to 2021, have had multiple four-year periods with declines of at least -24 points.

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Government Effectiveness: Satisfaction with basic services

Britons Unhappier With Community Basics Now Than in Conservatives' First Year

In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with ...? **% Satisfied**

Quality Healthcare · Good, Affordable Housing · Quality of Air · Quality of Water · Educational System · Public Transportation Systems · Roads and Highways

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Session 5 – Household Surveys

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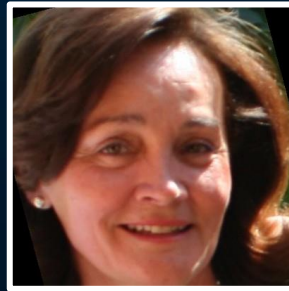
Marta Lagos

Latinobarometro

Founding Director

Workshop on the underlying data sources of the Worldwide Governance Indicators

14 March 2025

Boniface Dulani
Director of Surveys, Afrobarometer

AFRO BAROMETER
Let the people have a say

What is Afrobarometer

- Pan-African, non-partisan survey research network that provides reliable data on African experiences and evaluations of democracy, governance, and quality of life.

- Goal: To give African publics a voice in policy and decision making.

- Nine survey rounds in up to 42 countries have been completed since 1999.

- Round 10 surveys were launched in January 2024 and are expected to run to mid 2025.

Where Afrobarometer works

First survey in

- Round 1 (1999/2001)
- Round 2 (2002/2003)
- Round 3 (2005/2006)
- Round 4 (2008/2009)
- Round 5 (2011/2013)
- Round 6 (2014/2015)
- Round 7 (2016/2018)
- Round 8 (2019/2021)
- Round 9 (2021/2023)
- Round 10 (2024/2025)
- Not yet surveyed

Criteria for country selection

- **Political climate**: the political environment must be sufficiently open to allow citizens to answer survey questions freely and honestly.

- **Nationally representative sample:**
    - Reliable sampling frame
    - Security
    - Logistics

- **National Partner:** an in-country partner organization that has the skills and capability to train, guide and (with technical backstopping from the Afrobarometer) to oversee the implementation of fieldwork and dissemination of survey results.

Afrobarometer methodology

Methodology

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens (aged 18+)

- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice

- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.

- Sample sizes of 1,200 or 2,400 yield country-level results with margins of sampling error of +/-2 or 3 percentage points.

AFRO BAROMETER
Let the people have a say

Afrobarometer sampling

- Sample frame ideally not more than 10 years old, with updated projections; collaboration with national statistics offices

- Multi-stage, stratified, clustered, **randomized**, area probability sample

  - Result: adult citizen with **equal and known chance of selection**

Data collection

- Face-to-face interviews

- Standard questionnaire

- Target population (18+)

- CAPI (SurveyTOGO) is used for data collection since 2015 (in round 6/7)

- Reach: 42 countries by the end of Round 9 surveys (mid 2023)

- 10 or rounds of data collection since 1999:

- R1 (1999), R2 (2002), R3 (2005), R4 (2008), R5 (2012), R6 (2014), R7 (2017), R8 (2020), R9 (2022), R10 (2024/25)

AFRO BAROMETER
Let the people have a say

Quality control in Afrobarometer surveys

- Afrobarometer implements robust quality control measures to ensure high-quality data collection.

- **Data validation & accuracy:**

  - Built-in validation checks in survey programming ensure data accuracy, consistency, and completeness.

  - Logic checks prevent contradictory responses, while completeness checks ensure all fields are filled

- **Real-time monitoring:**

  - Data is regularly reviewed upon submission for any irregularities.

  - SurveyTOGO platform enables immediate error detection and resolution

  - Features like image/video capture, audio recording, and GPS tracking enhance data integrity.

- **quality checks:**

  - **Supervisors** ensure enumerators follow ethical procedures and survey protocols.

  - Conduct back-checks by revisiting selected households to verify responses.

  - Rotate between interviewers to ensure fair oversight.

  - Report inconsistencies to the field manager for immediate resolution.

AFRO BAROMETER
Let the people have a say

Pictures from the field

The Afrobarometer questionnaire

Core survey topics

Topics tracked over time

- Economy
- Democracy
- Elections
- Government performance
- Leadership performance
- Trust
- Corruption
- Ethnicity and identity
- Poverty
- Political participation
- Infrastructure
- Tolerance/Inclusion
- Media
- Social services

Special topics

- Gender equality and gender-based violence
- COVID-19
- Police professionalism
- Child welfare
- Climate change and environmental governance
- Globalism/China in Africa
- Migration, trade, and open borders
- Open, responsive, and transparent government
- Taxation
- Social cohesion

AFRO BAROMETER
Let the people have a say

How Afrobarometer data feeds into WGI

World Governance Indicators

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD · IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP

AFRO BAROMETER
Let the people have a say

Governance topics

- **Voice and accountability**
  Trust parliament/national assembly
  Satisfaction with democracy
  Freeness and fairness of the last national election

- **Political Stability and Absence of Violence**
  Perceptions of inter-party violence
  Perceptions of electoral violence

- **Government effectiveness**
  Handling improving basic health services
  Handling addressing educational needs

- **Rule of Law**
  . How often feared crime in home
  Had something stolen from house
  Have been physically attacked
  Trust courts of law
  Trust Police

- **Control of Corruption**
  Corruption: office of the Presidency/ judges and magistrate/ government officials

AFRO
BAROMETER
Let the people have a say

Key insights derived from the governance perception variables

- Africans largely prefer democracy but are increasingly dissatisfied with its implementation.

- There is a growing gap between the demand for and the supply of democracy in Africa. Citizens' aspirations for democratic governance are not being met by their elected leaders.

- Declining satisfaction with democracy is linked to poor socio-economic and political performance.

- Citizens' faith in democracy is at increased risk of erosion with the declining quality of rule of law.

- Declining Public Perceptions of Governance: Despite improvements in areas like infrastructure and women's equality, public perceptions of governance have declined.

Thank you

www.afrobarometer.org

#VoicesAfrica on Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram.

Do your own data analysis – on any question, for any country and survey round.

It's easy and free at www.afrobarometer.org/online-data-analysis.

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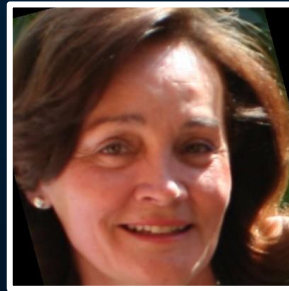
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Founding Director

Data Sources for the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) WORLD BANK

8

Marta Lagos, Washington DC March 14th 2025

Technical reference

- ❖ **Latinobarómetro surveys annualy in 18 countries in Latin America since 1995.**

- ❖ **Sample size: 1200 cases in South América and Mexico, 1000 cases in Central America.**

- ❖ **National representative samples with face to face interview.**

- ❖ **Margin of error: 2.8% /3.0%.**

- ❖ **Methodoligical documentation online.**

- ❖ **Online data: www.latinobarometro.org**

- ❖ **Latinobarometro is part of www.globalbarometer.net that gathers opinion barometers around the globe.**

- ❖ **www.afrobarometer.org ,www.asianbarometr.org, www.arabbarometer.org**

- ❖ **www.eurasiabarometer.org**

❖ LATINOBARÓMETRO is an annual public opinion survey that gauges the opinions, attitudes, behaviour and values of 18 Latin American countries since 1995. CORPORACIÓN LATINOBARÓMETRO, responsible for carrying out the survey, is a private, non-profit organization based in Santiago, Chile.

❖ Overall, the survey has accumulated: 493.020 interviews.

❖ Twenty five waves from 1995 to 2024.

❖ Applied in 17 Latin American countries from 1995 to 2003. Since 2004, in 18 countries.

❖ Accumulating 2000 variables.

❖ Data is accessible since 2006 to the general public through the data bank www.latinobarometro.org in Spanish. Latinobarómetro online web access is the first available public opinion data bank in Spanish, the first in Latin America and the first in the southern hemisphere.

❖ The survey has monitored the evolution of 18 societies during a decade and a half on democracy, economics, international relations, public policy, civic culture and values.

❖ A regional opinion barometer is a multinational survey with a structured set of variables that provide continuous and regular monitoring of public opinion as indicators of the transformation process in a society. It is a survey that reflects the evolution of a society through the public opinion monitoring of its population.Its purpose is to provide valuable data for actors, scholars and experts from the social, economic and political spheres seeking to analyse, observe and explain their societies.

❖ LATINOBARÓMETRO's original design followed key measures from the Eurobarometer, and basically overtook the pattern of subjects and questions that this study has constructed over the years. Founder members of the Eurobarometer that participated in its original design, such as Yale University Professor Juan Linz, contributed to the design of the LATINOBARÓMETRO survey. The survey included also new questions that approached transition to democracy and consolidation problems and other specific areas of research.

❖ The European Union granted financial assistance to enable the survey to be conducted for a two-year period in the four Southern Cone countries and the first measurements took place in 1995. As a result of regional interest and the efforts of the project's Executive Director, the survey was extended in its first phase to eight countries. Aside from the four countries funded by the European Union that is, Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Uruguay, four more countries were included and financed self finance: Peru, Venezuela, Mexico and Paraguay.

❖ Altogether the evolution of the country coverage has been:

❖ 1995   8 countries

❖ 1996 to 2004   17 countrie

❖ 2004 onwards   18 countries

Global Barometer Surveys
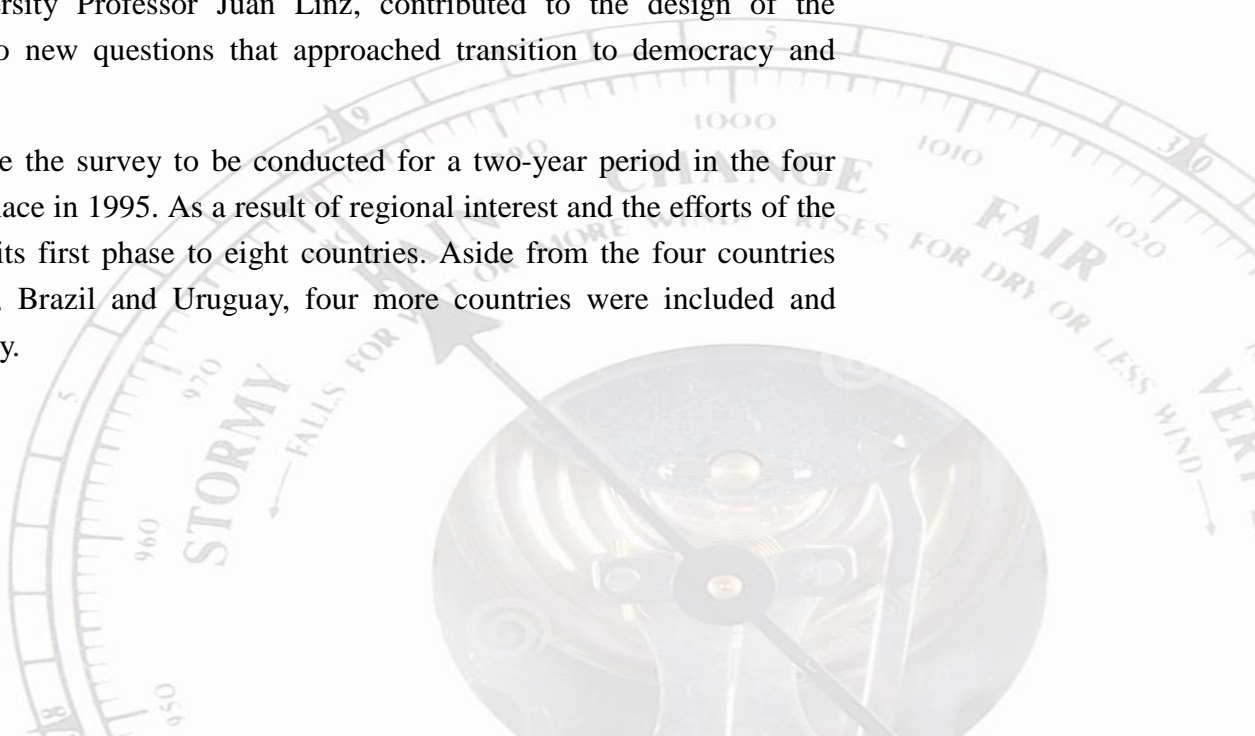
Global Barometer Surveys (GBS) is a collaborative research project consisting of four regional barometers: Afrobarometer, Arab Barometer, Asian Barometer, Eurasia Barometer, and Latinobarómetro. The five regional barometers formed a research confederation in 2005.

It is the first comprehensive effort to measure, at a mass level, the current social, political, and economic climate around the world. It provides an independent, non-partisan, scientific and multidisciplinary view of public opinion on a range of policy-relevant issues. Currently, the GBS network covers more than 90 countries and about 80% of the world population.

In the Routledge Handbook of International Organizations 2.
ISBN-13
978-1032540696
A full report of all comparative surveys can be found.

Structure

Executive Board | **Secretariat** | **Advisory Board**
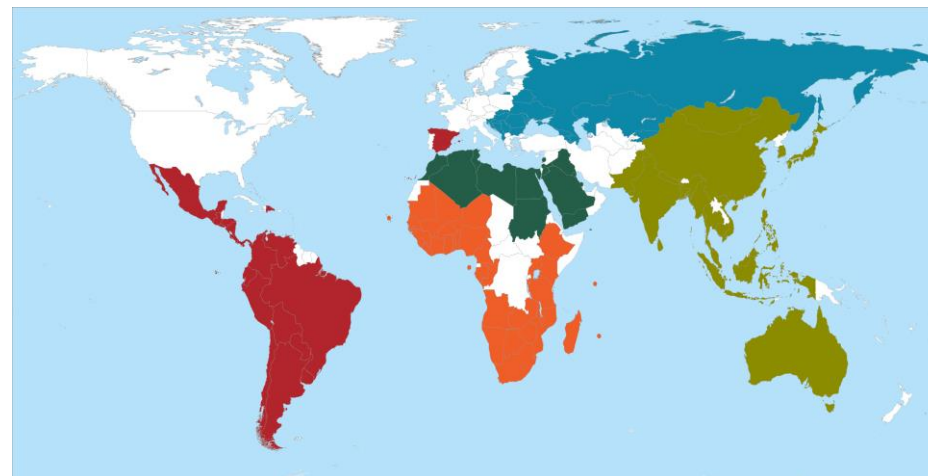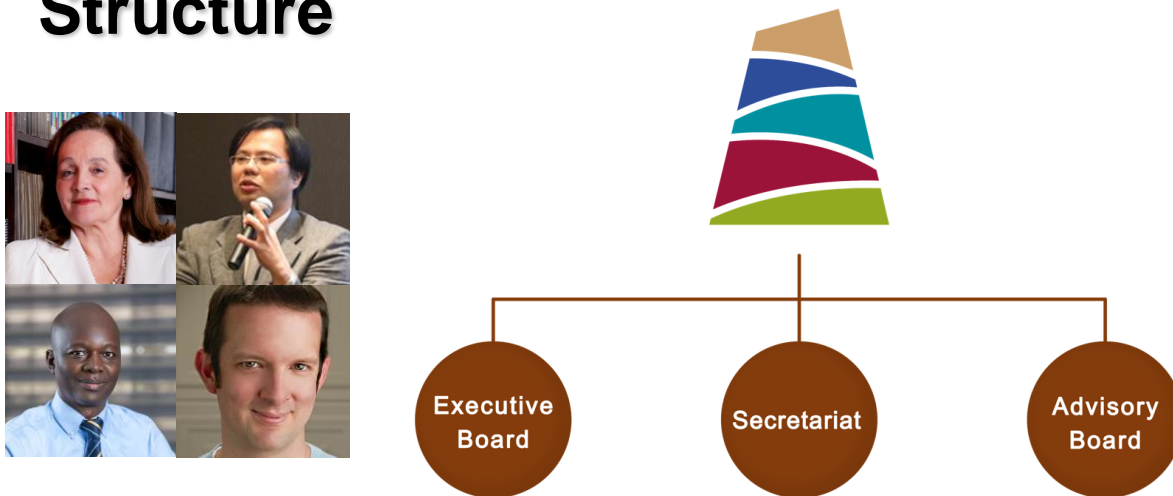
at **National Taiwan University**

Marta Lagos Director, Latinobarómetro
Min-hua Huang Director, Asian Barometer
Joseph Asunka CEO, Afrobarometer
Michael Robbins Director and co-Principal Investigator, Arab Barometer

Chaired by **Larry Diamond**

TOR CONDITIONS AND CONTRACTING COMPANIES.

❖ Latinobarómetro will publish a competitive process in our website www.latinobarometro.org in which companies can respond to a tender for its application. These terms and conditions for application are standard for all countries and have developed through the years in detail and aspects covered. Companies are selected in each country every year. The majority of polling companies in the region are familiar with these terms and conditions. Face to Face probabilistic surveys.

❖ Terms of Reference (TOR) are identical for all countries, as well as requested reports : 100% national representatives samples of the population 18 years in each country, 1000 in central American countries, and 1200 in the countries of South America and Mexico, the margin of error is depending on sample design around 3%. Type of interview: Face to Face.

❖ There is a high degree of stability in the contracting out of companies in each country. The contracts signed every year depend upon the performance and quality of the data provided the previous year, as well as upon the responses to the bidding process carried out each year. As a consequence, changes have been implemented in countries where the performance of a particular company has not been satisfactory.

❖ It should be considered that in many cases, the number of companies capable of applying a survey in many countries is low. Consequently, changing a company that applies the survey means developing the methodologies with a given company.

❖ Corporación Latinobarómetro is wholly responsible for the questionnaire.

SAMPLE DESIGN

❖ It is not possible to develop the application of methodologies at a faster pace than the development of a given country. This is crucial in understanding sample frames and samples.

❖ Among the many things TOR asks for is que sample design and weighting paramaters.

Samples applied in the last 20 years are mostly modified probabilistic sample with three stages.

1. Selection of sample unit
2. Selection of household
3. Selection of respondent.

Selection of respondent has many forms such as last birthday when it is a full probabilistic sample, or quota when it is a modified probabilistic one.

Selection of housegold is always probablistic, most of the time on the basis of a map, and selection instructions.

Selection of sample unit depends on sample frame. This stage is also always probabilistic.

Samples are reviewed and controlled by expert advice in the given country.
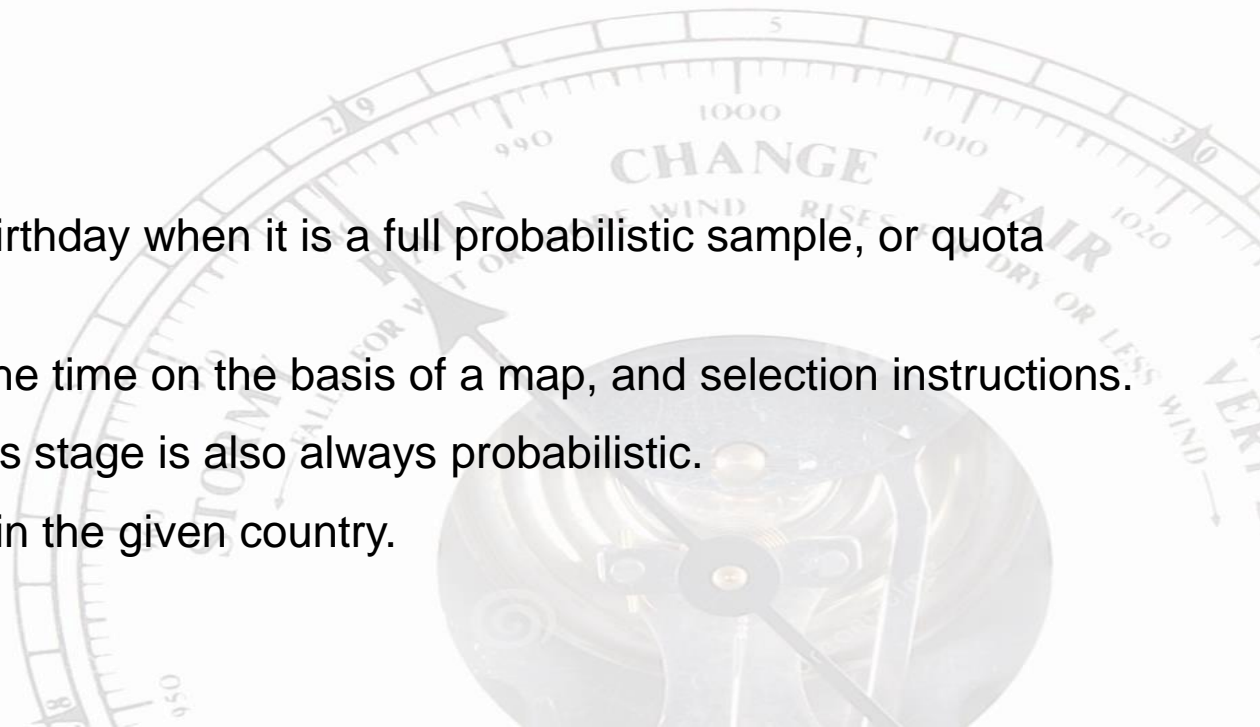
FIELD WORK METHODOLOGY

Field work methodology is very much standarized in all barometers.

With a well-developed "General interviewing Techniques" manual, a full description of field work procedures are detailed for different types of sample.

- ❖ Sample application procedures
- ❖ Selection and training of interviewers
- ❖ Selection and training of supervisors
- ❖ Selection anf training of coders for open ended questions.
- ❖ Selection of field work coordinators.
- ❖ Overall control of application.

- ❖ Field work in face-to-face interviews is the management of the chemistry between the interviewer and the respondent. Non-sample errors are the most salient in any public opinion survey, that is, managing the spontaneity with which a respondent can respond.

- ❖ Finally quality of data is confirmed since there is congruence with nationally produced data, stability in the evolution and congruence with expert analysis.
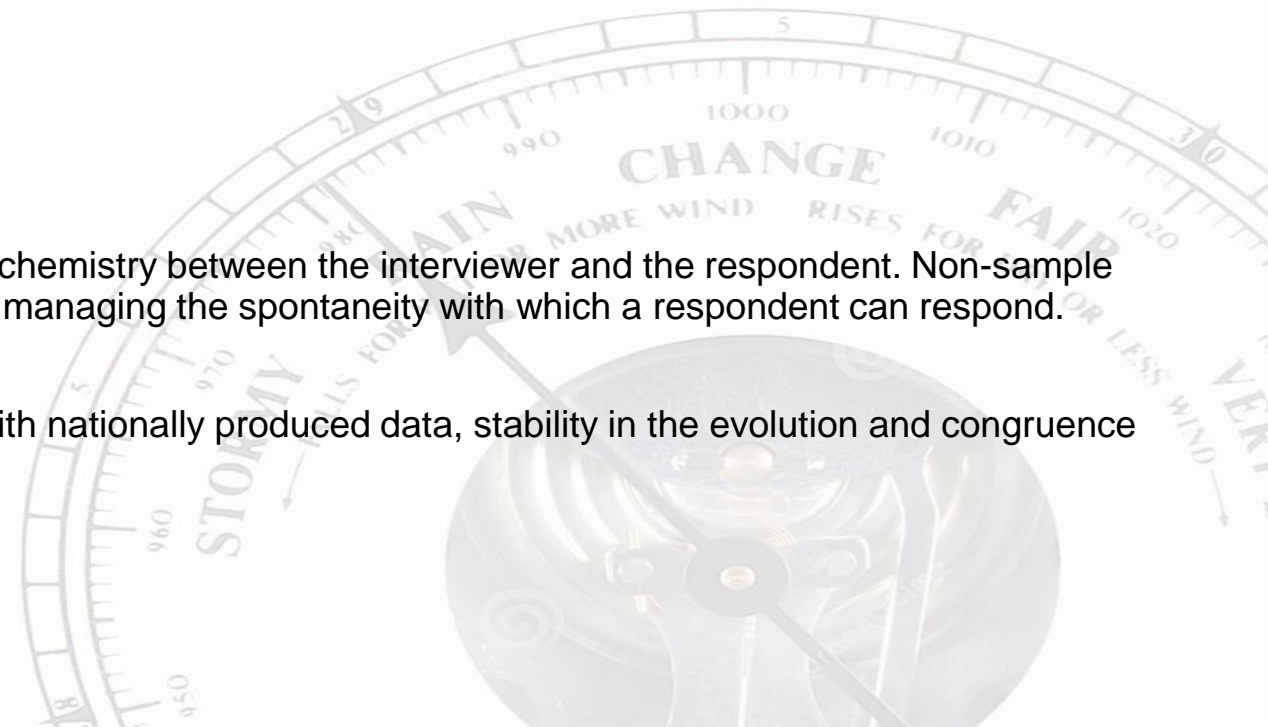
COMPARING DATA
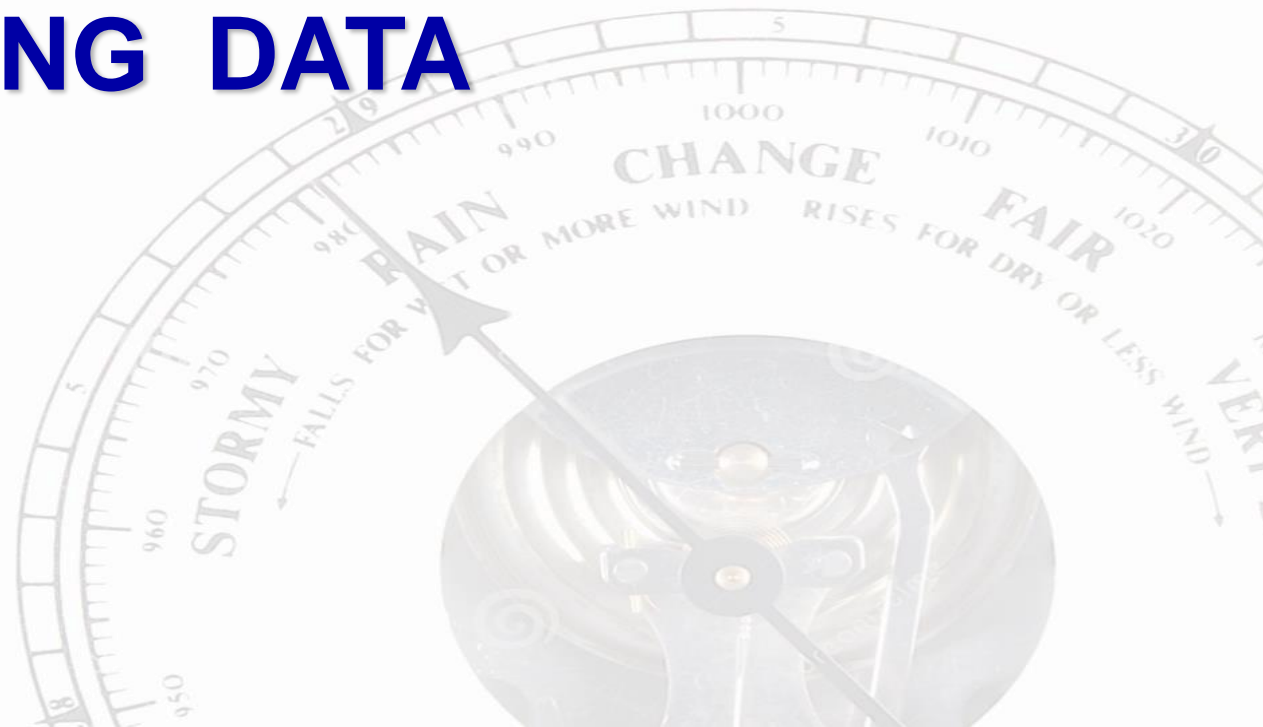
INTERPERSONAL TRUST

P. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?. Here only: Most people can be trusted.
P. (Euro) Generally speaking, would you say the most people can be trusted or not? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that "most people cannot be trusted" and 10 means "most people can be trsuted". Recoded scale, Here only "Tend to trust".

Region	Value
European Union	34
Southeastern Asia	32
Arab Countries	26
Latin America	17
Africa	15

Source: Eurobarometer 85.1 2014; Asiabarometer 2012; Arabarometer 2010-2011; Latinbarometer 2015; Afrobarometer 2011-2012.

INTERPERSONAL TRUST
TOTAL LATINAMÉRICA 1996 – 2024 – TOTAL by COUNTRY 2024
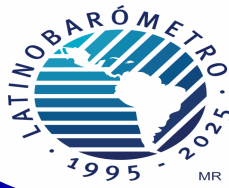
P. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?. Here only: Most people can be trusted. .

Most people can be trusted

Country	Value
México	26
Argentina	24
Chile	21
República Dominicana	20
Uruguay	20
Panamá	19
El Salvador	16
Colombia	15
Guatemala	15
Venezuela	15
Honduras	14
Paraguay	12
Bolivia	12
Costa Rica	10
Perú	10
Ecuador	8
Brasil	5
Latinoamérica	15
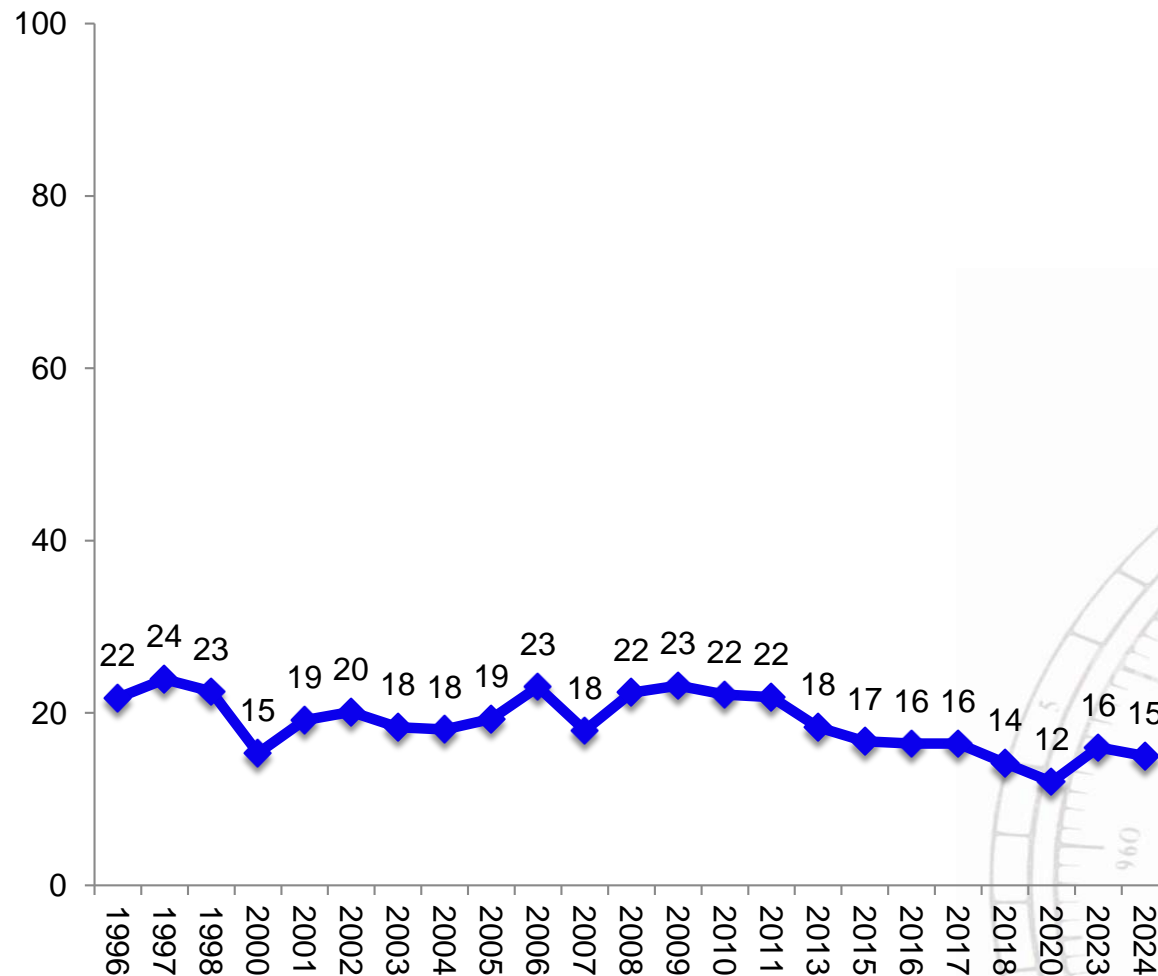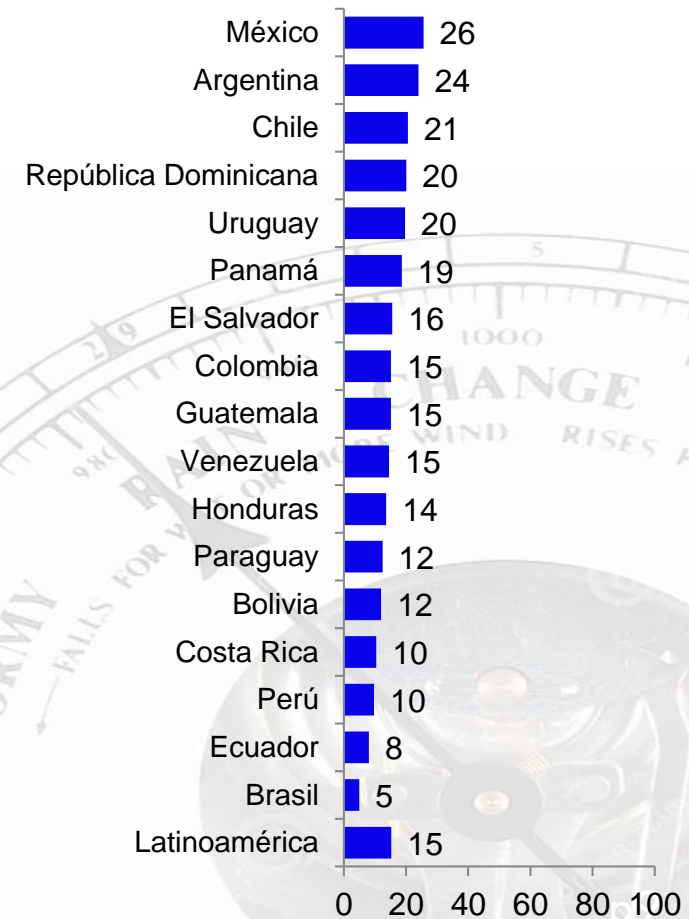
INTERPERSONAL TRUST

P. (Euro) Generally speaking, would you say the most people can be trusted or not? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that "most people cannot be trusted" and 10 means "most people can be trusted". Escala recodificada (1-4 Tend not trust; 5-6 Neither trust nor distrust, solo; 7-10 Tend to trust. Here only "Tend to trust".
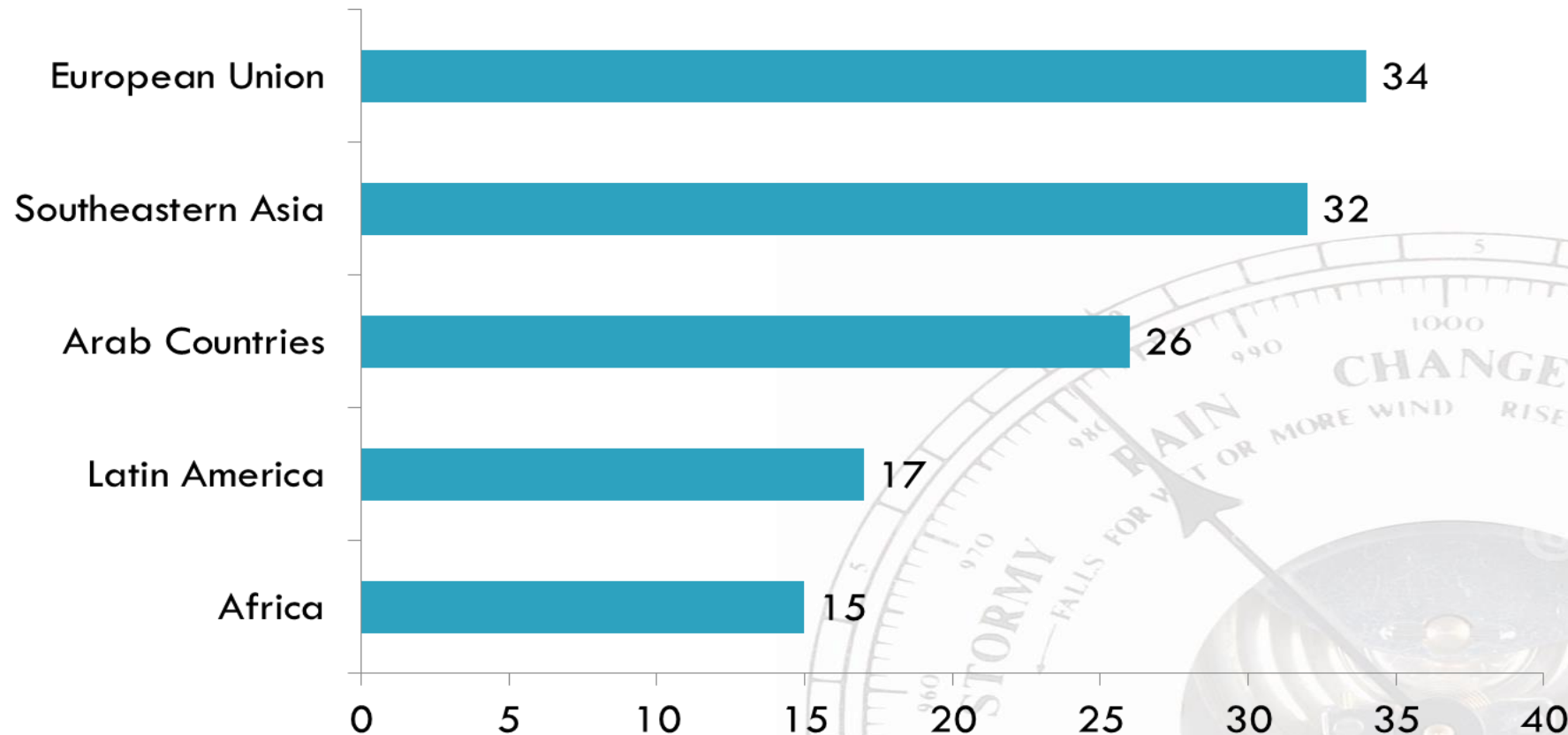P. (Latino) Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you must be very careful in dealing with people?. Here only: Most people can be trusted.

European Union

Country	Value
Denmark	79
Sweden	71
Finland	67
The Netherlands	65
Ireland	49
Northern Ireland	45
Great Britain	42
West Germany	38
Estonia	38
Belgium	36
Austria	35
Luxemburg	33
Poland	32
France	31
Spain	31
Latvia	28
Slovenia	27
Lithuania	27
East Germany	26
Croatia	23
Portugal	22
Malta	21
Greece	21
Hungary	20
Czech Republic	20
Bulgaria	19
Italy	19
Slovakia	17
Romania	15
Cyprus	12
UE	34

Latin America

Country	Value
Panama	22
Uruguay	22
Argentina	22
Ecuador	21
Bolivia	20
Peru	18
Paraguay	18
El Salvador	17
Colombia	17
Nicaragua	16
Guatemala	16
Mexico	16
Honduras	15
Venezuela	15
Chile	15
Dominican Republic	13
Costa Rica	11
Brazil	7
Latin America	17

Source: Eurobarómetro 81,5 2014. Latinobarómetro 2015

TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS BY REGION CIRCA 2004

*Please look at this card and tell me, how much trust do you have in each of the following groups/institutions. Would you say you have a lot, some, a little or no trust in the Government? *Here only 'A lot' plus 'Some'.*

Congress
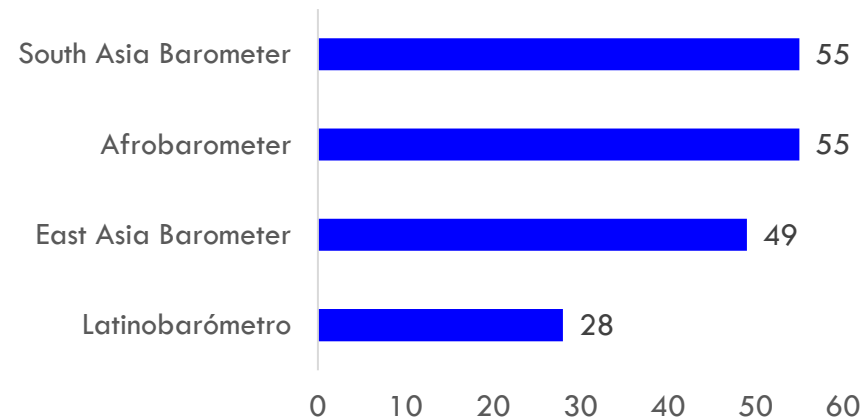
Region	Value
South Asia Barometer	55
Afrobarometer	55
East Asia Barometer	49
Latinobarómetro	28

Court

Region	Value
Asia barometer	55
Afrobarometer	49
Latinobarómetro	29

Government

Region	Value
Afrobarometer	65
South Asia Barometer	54
East Asia Barometer	50
Latinobarómetro	29

Political Parties

Region	Value
Afro barometer	58
East Barometer	39
South Asia Barometer	38
Arab barometer	27
Eurobarometer	22
Latinobarómetro	20

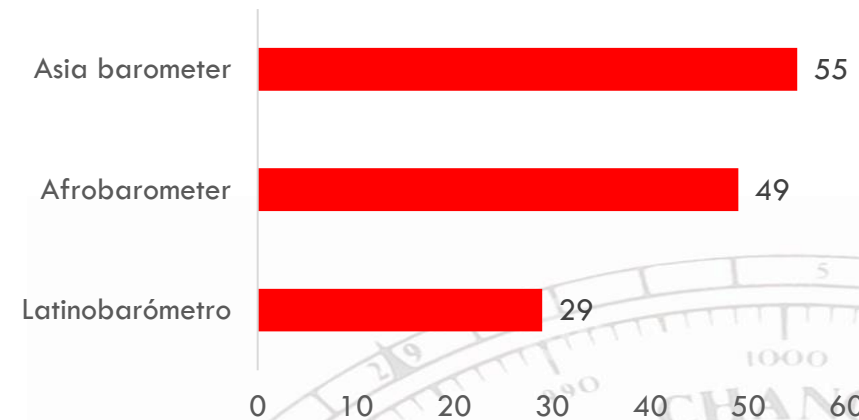*P. Please look at this card and tell me, how much trust do you have in each of the following groups/institutions. Would you say you have a lot, some, a little or no trust in the Government? *Here only 'A lot' plus 'Some'.*
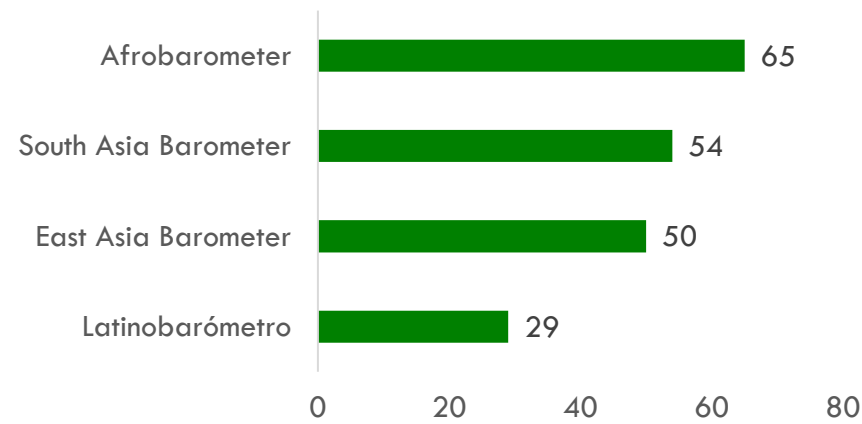
GOVERNMENT   CONGRESS   JUDICIARY   PARTIES
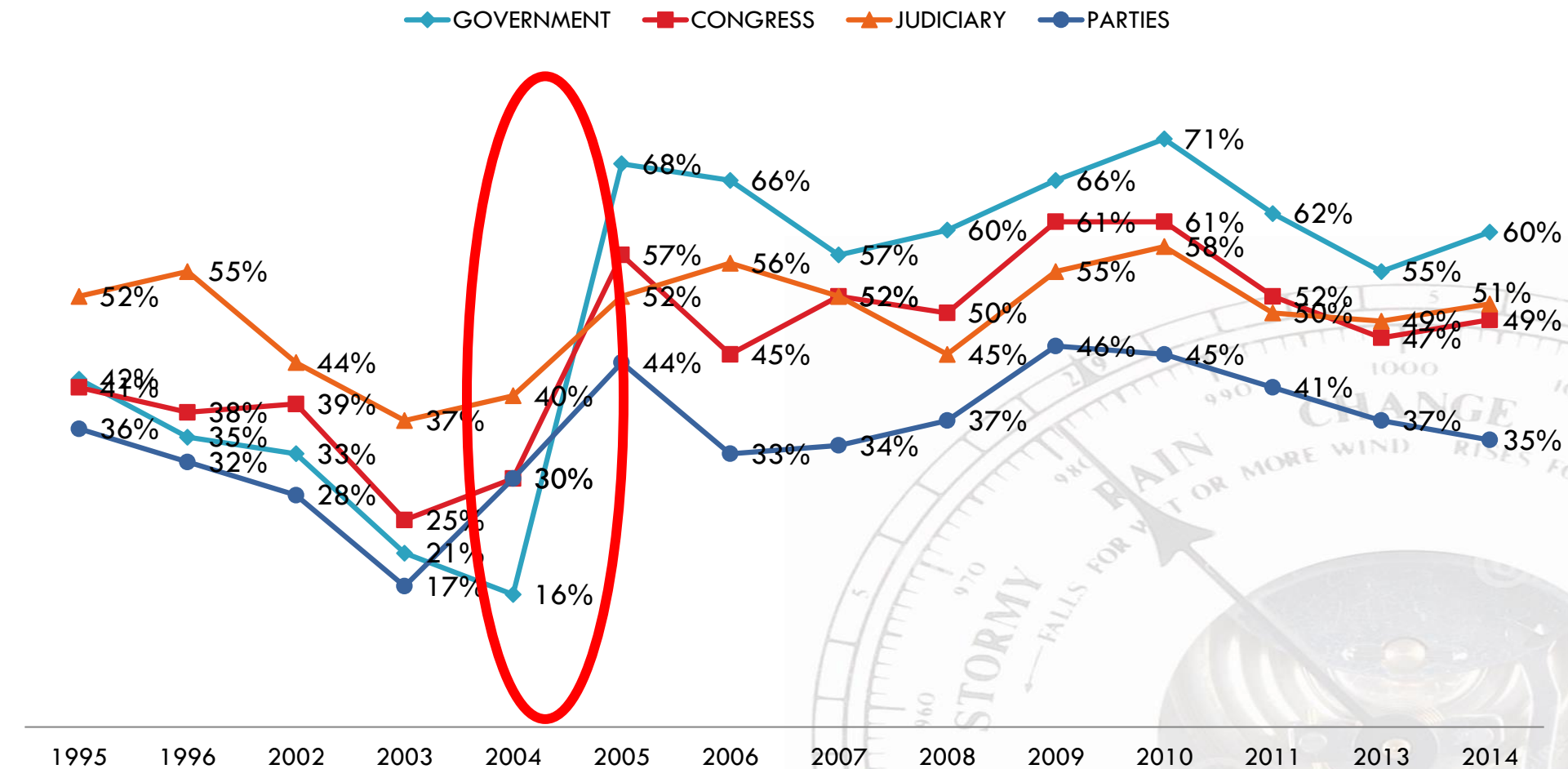
SOURCE: URUGUAY, PRESENTES AT WAPOR ANUAL CONFERENCE 2015 BUENOS AIRES BY IGNACIO ZUASNABAR FROM EQUIPOS URUGUAY

P. (Euro) I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. Here only "Tend to trust" / National Parliament.

European Union

Country	Value
Sweden	67
Finland	67
Denmark	65
Malta	56
Germany West	56
The Netherlands	55
Turkey	53
Luxmbourg	49
Austria	47
Belgium	46
Germany East	41
Northern Ireland	40
Great Britain	40
Montenegro	38
Estonia	33
Hungary	32
Albania	31
Slovakia	28
Ireland	28
Serbia	26
Macedonia	25
Portugal	25
Greece	23
France	22
Croatia	19
Poland	18
Romania	18
Italy	17
Latvia	17
Cyprus	16
Lithuania	16
Bulgaria	14
Slovenia	14
Spain	12
Czech Republic	12
UE	33

BY REGION

Region	Value
Southeastern Asia	63
Africa	59
European Union	33
Latin America	27

Source: Eurobarometer 83,3 2015; Afrobarómetro 2011-2012; Asiabarómetro 2012; Latinobarómetro 2015,

P. (Euro) I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. Here only "Tend to trust" / Justice/Legal system..

European Union

Country	Value
Denmark	87
Finland	82
Sweden	79
The Netherlands	77
Austria	73
Germany West	70
Luxembourg	67
Northern Ireland	66
Great Britain	64
Turkey	58
Estonia	58
Ireland	57
Greece	54
France	53
Germany East	52
Belgium	51
Montenegro	48
Romania	48
Portugal	45
Hungary	45
Malta	45
Latvia	43
Poland	42
Czech Republic	40
Lithuania	39
Serbia	36
Spain	33
Croatia	33
Italy	32
Albania	31
Slovenia	26
Macedonia	26
Slovakia	25
Cyprus	24
Bulgaria	19
UE	49

BY REGION

Region	Value
Africa	65
Southeastern Asia	58
European Union	49
Latin America	30

Source: Eurobarometer 83,3 2015; Afrobarómetro 2011-2012; Asiabarómetro 2012; Latinobarómetro 2015,

EUROBAROMETER – LATINOBARÓMETRO: TRUST IN GOVERNMENT
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA AND EUROPE 2003 - 2010

*Q. Please look at this card and tell me, how much trust do you have in each of the following groups/institutions. Would you say you have a lot, some, a little or no trust in the Government? *Here only 'A lot' plus 'Some'.*
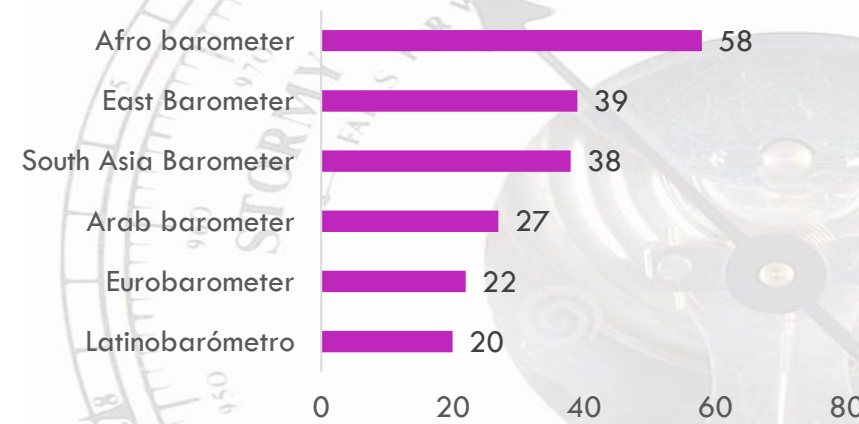
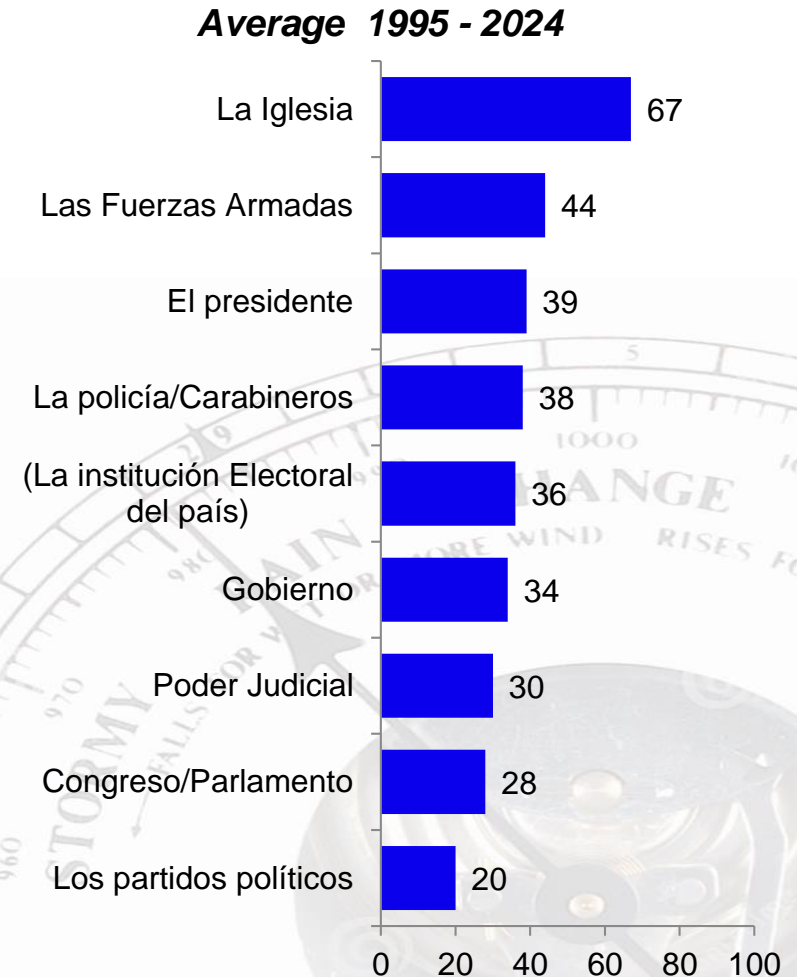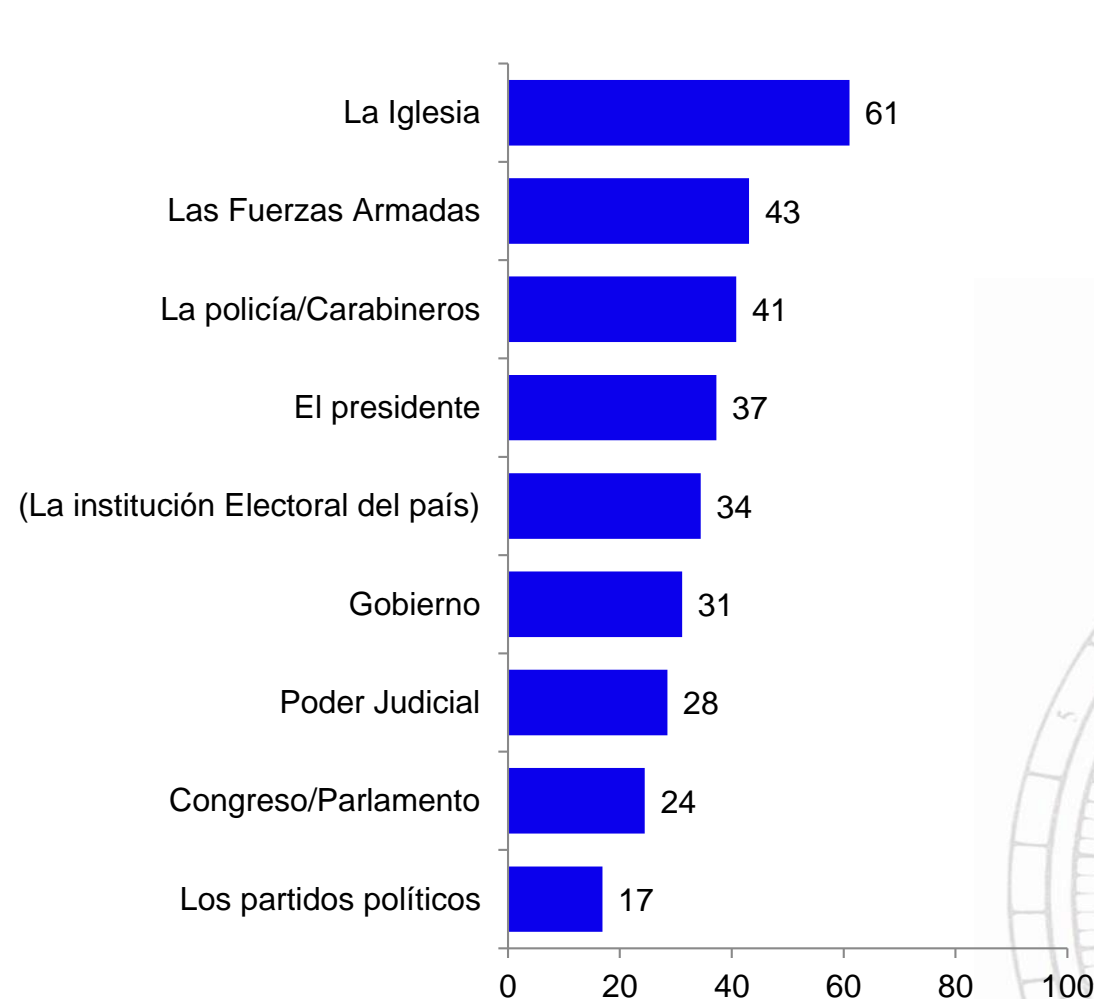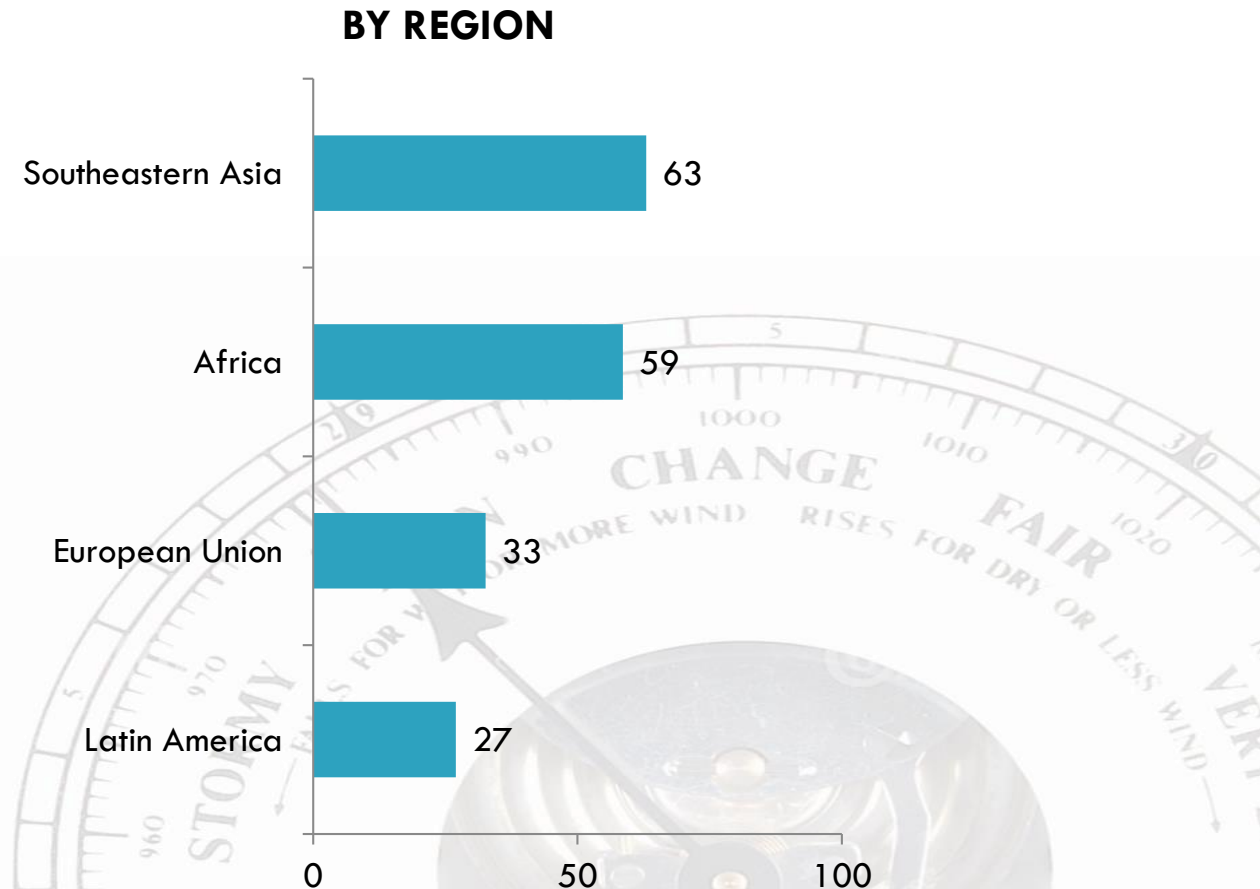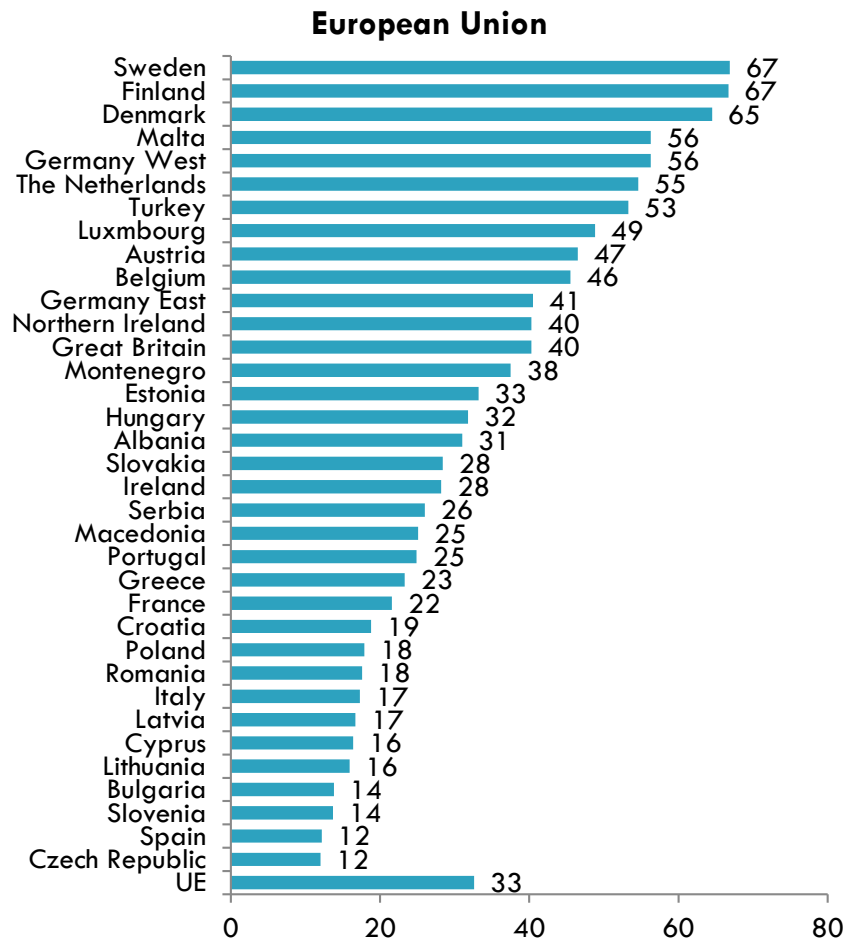There is more trust in the governments in Latin America than in Europe
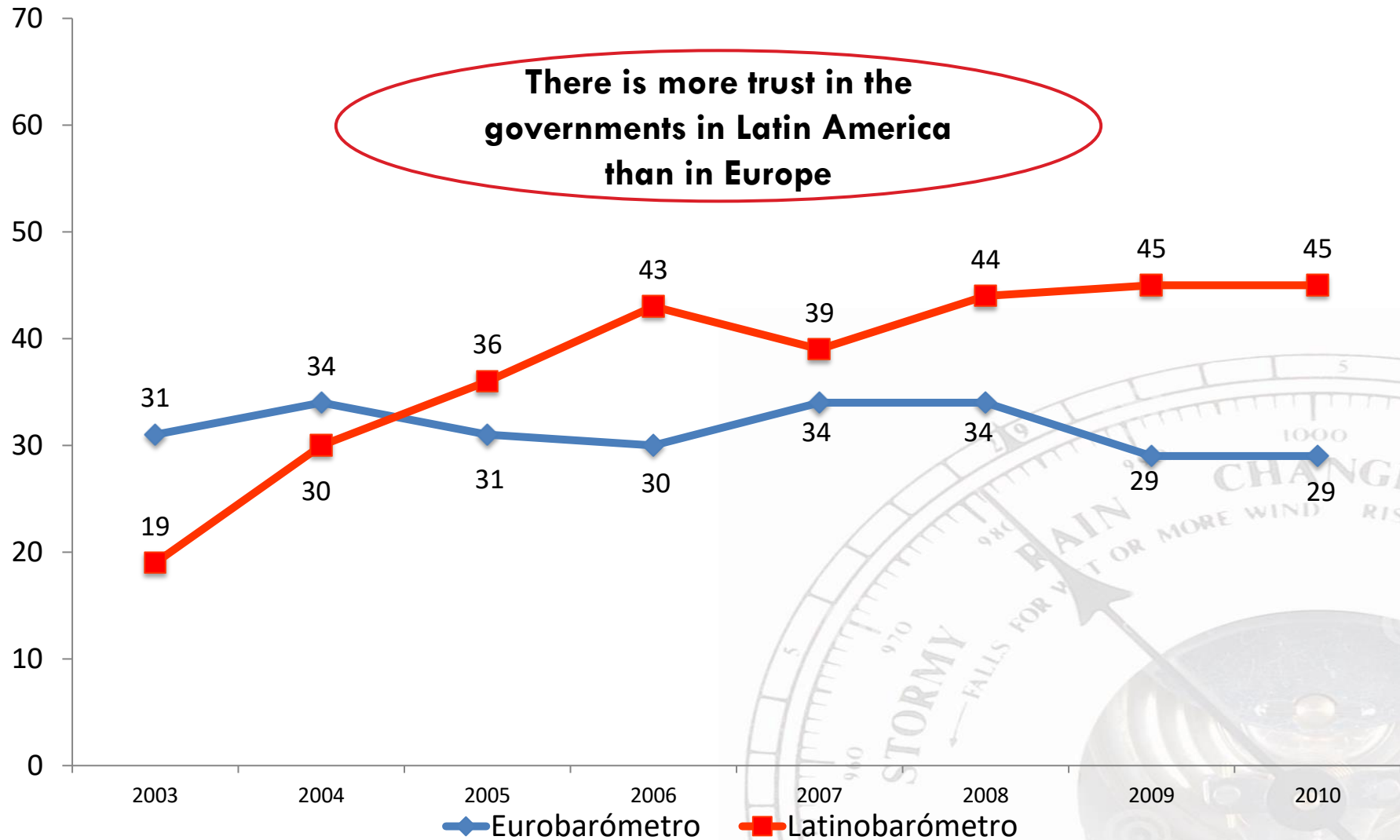
Source: Latinobarómetro and Eurobarómetro 2003-2010

TRUST IN GOVERNMENTS

LATINOBARÓMETRO 2006

Country	Value
Dominican Republic	44
Chile	39
Uruguay	36
Paraguay	32
Venezuela	32
Brasil	30
Colombia	29
El Salvador	29
Bolivia	26
Argentina	25
Costa Rica	25
Panamá	24
Honduras	23
México	22
Perú	21
Ecuador	20
Nicaragua	19
Guatemala	17

SOUTH ASIA BAROMETER 2005

Country	Value
Blangadesh	55
Nepal	40
India	37
Sri Lanka	33
Pakistan	24

EAST ASIA BAROMETER 2006

Country	Value
Vietnam	96
Singapore	89
Indonesia	65
Thailand	60
Mongolia	57
Philippines	39
Taiwan	35
Japan	20
Korea	14

EURO BAROMETER 2006

Country	Value
Turkey	67
Finland	65
Luxemburg	65
Republic of Cyprus	56
Denmark	56
Austria	55
Estonia	54
Hungary	48
Belgium	47
Spain	44
Greece	43
The Netherland	42
Ireland	42
Germany	39
Slovenia	38
Malta	38
Sweden	36
Czech Republic	34
Portugal	34
Italy	34
Romania	32
UK	30
Croatia	25
Latvia	25
Bulgaria	24
Poland	22
Slovakia	21
Lithuania	21
France	20

TRANSPARENCY IN THE GOVERNMENT
TOTAL LATIN AMERICAN 2015 — TOTALS BY COUNTRY 2015

Q. How much transparency do you believe there is in the government? Do you believe there is a lot, some, a little or no transparency at all? *Here only "A lot" plus "some" and "a little" plus "not at all". **Here only "A lot" plus "some".

There is no transparency: 60
There is transparency: 36
DNK/DNA: 4

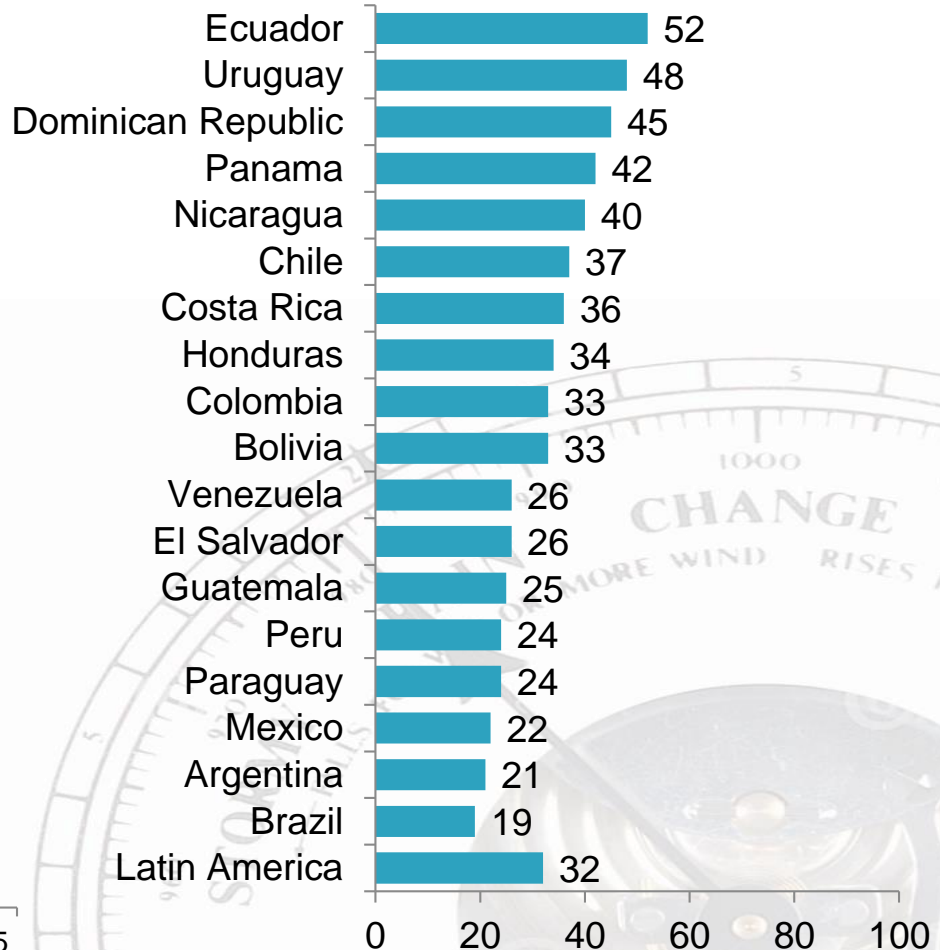| Country	Value
Uruguay	61
Ecuador	59
Dominican Republic	56
Bolivia	47
Chile	44
Nicaragua	43
Panama	37
Argentina	34
Venezuela	33
Honduras	32
Paraguay	31
Costa Rica	27
El Salvador	27
Mexico	26
Guatemala	24
Peru	24
Colombia	24
Brazil	16
Latin America	36

Source: Latinobarómetro 2015
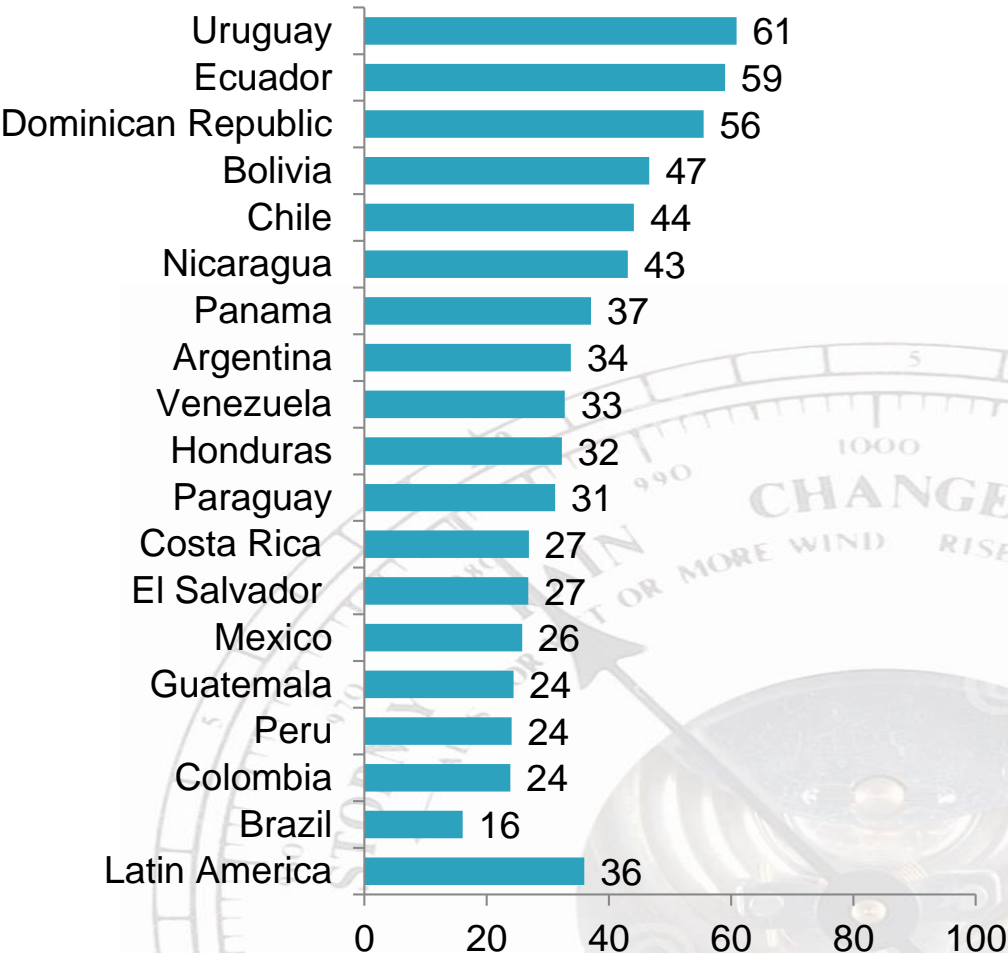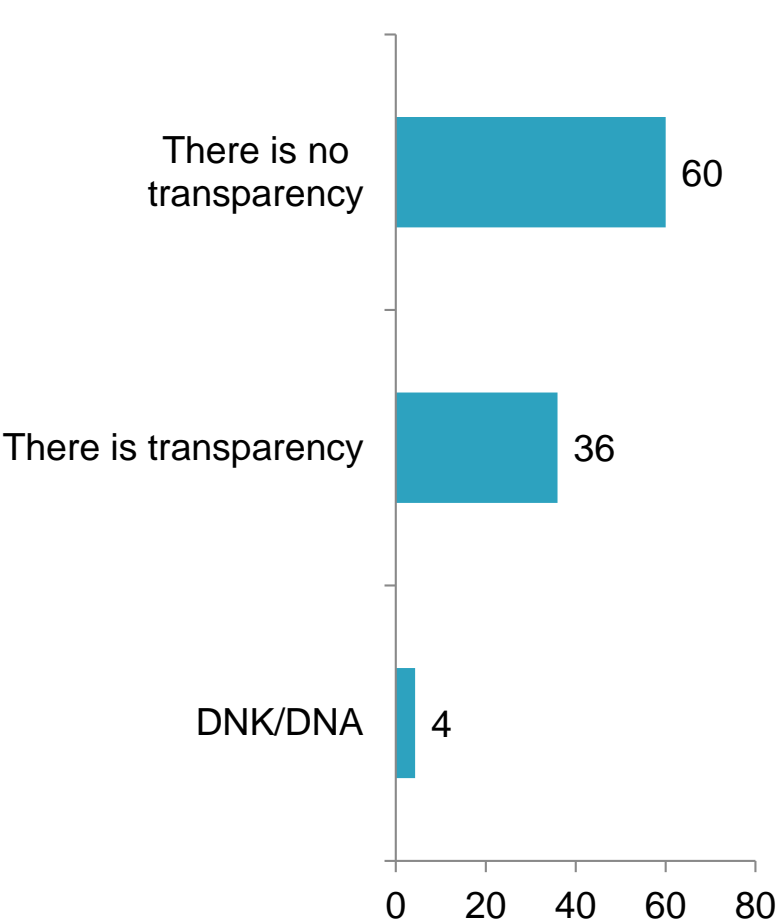
PROGRESS IN REDUCING CORRUPTION
TOTAL LATIN AMERICAN 2004-2015 — TOTALS BY COUNTRY 2015

*Q. How much progress do you think there has been in reducing corruption in the state institutions over the past two years? A great deal, some, a little or none? *Here only "A great deal" plus "some".*

Corruption as a source of inequality. Unfair distribution of power

Line chart (Total Latin America):
- 2004: 26
- 2005: 30
- 2006: 37
- 2007: 39
- 2008: 38
- 2009: 39
- 2010: 37
- 2011: 35
- 2013: 34
- 2015: 32

Totals by country 2015:
- Ecuador: 52
- Uruguay: 48
- Dominican Republic: 45
- Panama: 42
- Nicaragua: 40
- Chile: 37
- Costa Rica: 36
- Honduras: 34
- Colombia: 33
- Bolivia: 33
- Venezuela: 26
- El Salvador: 26
- Guatemala: 25
- Peru: 24
- Paraguay: 24
- Mexico: 22
- Argentina: 21
- Brazil: 19
- Latin America: 32

Source: Latinobarómetro 2004 – 2015

CLASS STATUS:LATINOBAROMETRO VERSUS WORLD BANK

	2009: WORLD BANK			LATINOBAROMETRO 2011				DIFFERENCE	
Country	Poor / vulnerable	Middle Class	Upper Class	Low	Middle	Upper		Low class Difference LB-WB	Middle class Difference LB-WB
Bolivia	82	17	1	41	51	4	Bolivia	-41	34
Panama	68	30	2	31	51	13	Panama	-37	21
Venezuela	81	18	0	53	38	6	Venezuela	-28	20
Paraguay	75	24	1	51	41	5	Paraguay	-24	17
Peru	75	25	1	52	41	4	Peru	-23	16
Ecuador	79	21	1	57	38	4	Ecuador	-22	17
Dominican Republic	77	22	1	60	31	8	Dominican Republic	-17	9
Honduras	83	17	1	69	21	8	Honduras	-14	4
Mexico	72	26	1	58	37	3	Mexico	-14	11
Costa Rica	60	37	3	48	44	7	Costa Rica	-12	7
LAC	67	30	2	55	37	5	LAC	-12	7
El Salvador	83	16	1	73	19	7	El Salvador	-10	3
Colombia	67	30	3	57	36	7	Colombia	-10	6
Argentina	51	46	2	42	53	4	Argentina	-9	7
Brazil	66	32	3	64	32	4	Brazil	-2	0
Uruguay	40	56	4	46	48	4	Uruguay	6	-8
Chile	53	42	5	67	29	3	Chile	14	-13

Latinobarómetro 1995 - 2015 MR