



НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Values and Attitudes of People in MENA Measured by the WVS Survey vs Arab Barometer

Veronica Kostenko; Olga Strebkova

Laboratory for Comparative Social Research. Higher School of Economics, Russia

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Found some effects in Arab Barometer I, but none of those in the Arab samples covered by the World Values Survey 5



- The first opportunity for comparison - Arab Barometer I (2006) vs the World Values Survey IV (2001-2003): Algeria, Jordan, Morocco
- Large discrepancies identified (especially on attitudes towards democracy, in Morocco 55% of the respondents gave no answer on those questions)
- Methodological artifacts or substantive findings?



- P.Norris (2009) - Globalization of surveys calls for more attention to quality
- Smith, Fisher, Heath (2011) "Both within and between comparative surveys, important differences exist with regard to issues of measurement (e.g. coverage and sampling) and equivalence (e.g. translation and meaning)."
- L.Benstead (2017) - lack of survey comparisons on Arab countries even though the opportunity has already appeared. "Honest discussions about the extent, sources of, and solutions for quality issues, such as high rates of missingness, family members present during the interview, and sampling error, are needed."



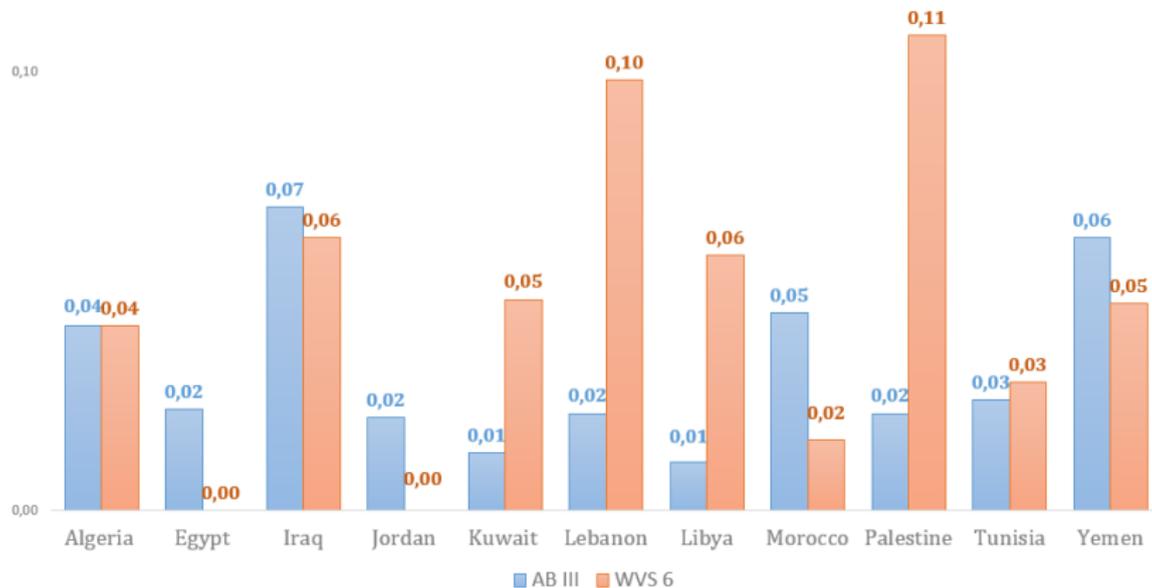
	WVS 6	AB 3
Algeria	2014	2013
Egypt	2013	2013
Iraq	2013	2013
Jordan	2014	2012
Kuwait	2014	2014
Lebanon	2013	2012
Libya	2014	2014
Morocco	2011	2013
Palestine	2013	2012
Tunisia	2013	2013
Yemen	2014	2013

Variable	WVS6	AB3
Age		
Gender		
Education	9 categories	7 categories
Sector of employment		
Employment status	8 categories	q1004 Are you working+ q1005 Are you (a student, a housewife...)+ q1006 (full time or part time)
Marital status	6 categories	5 categories (no option of cohabitation)
Religion	More options	2-3 options

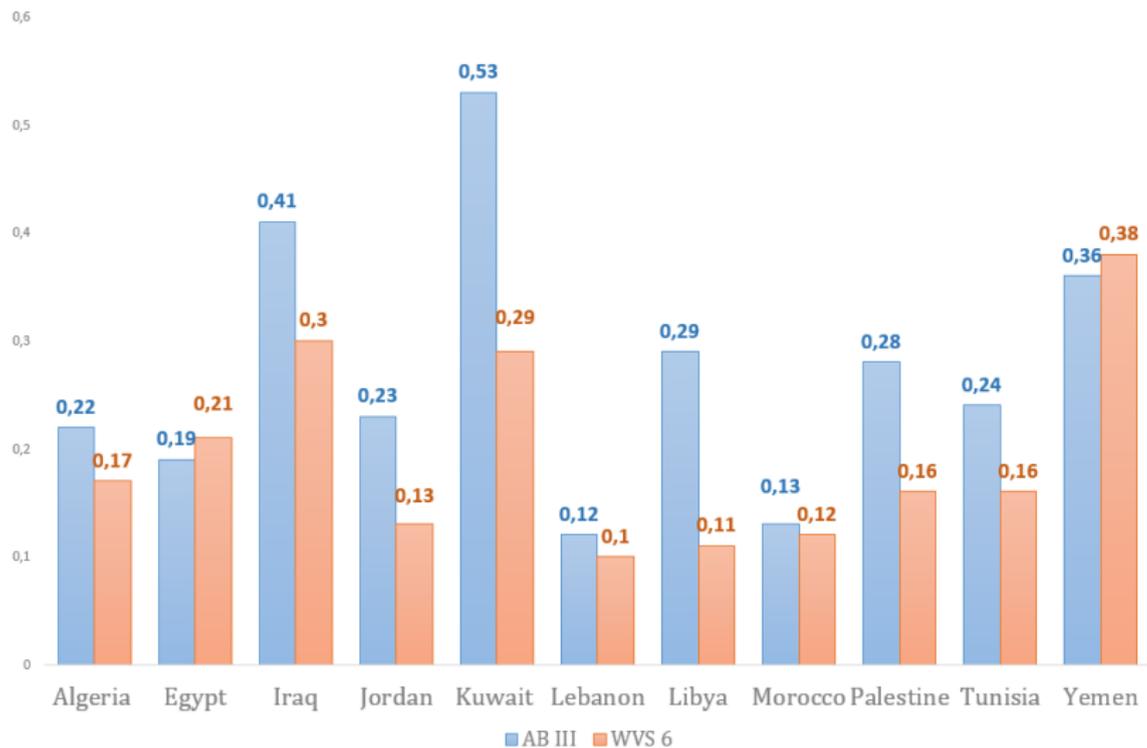


- Generalized trust
- Trust (Confidence) in government
- Trust (Confidence) in Parliament
- Trust (Confidence) in police
- Trust (Confidence) in army
- Men are better political leaders
- University education is more important for a boy
- How religious are you?
- How often attend services (attend Friday prayer in AB3)
- How often do you pray? (pray daily in AB3)
- How democratically is your country governed? (To what extent is your country democratic in AB3)
- Human rights in your country
- Member of charitable society
- Member of trade union or professional organization(a sum of 2 questions in WVS6)
- Member of youth, cultural, or sports union (a sum of 2 questions in WVS6)
- Member of a political party
- Sign a petition
- Protest, march or sit-in

Percentage of missings on trust by country



Share of those who generally trust people





As is often discussed (e.g. Heath et al., 2009; King et al., 2004; Medina, Smith, Long, 2009; Meredith, 1993; Steenkamp Baumgartner, 1998; Verba, 1971), relationships between variables may be less susceptible to certain types of measurement error than mean-level comparisons. For example, the contention that support for democracy in Algeria is higher than support for democracy in Yemen could be confounded by a number of issues of survey quality, including differences in coverage, sampling, or measurement error by country. Differences in the patterns of association between variables, however, are perhaps not so affected by these types of error. (Smith, Fisher, Heath, 2011)

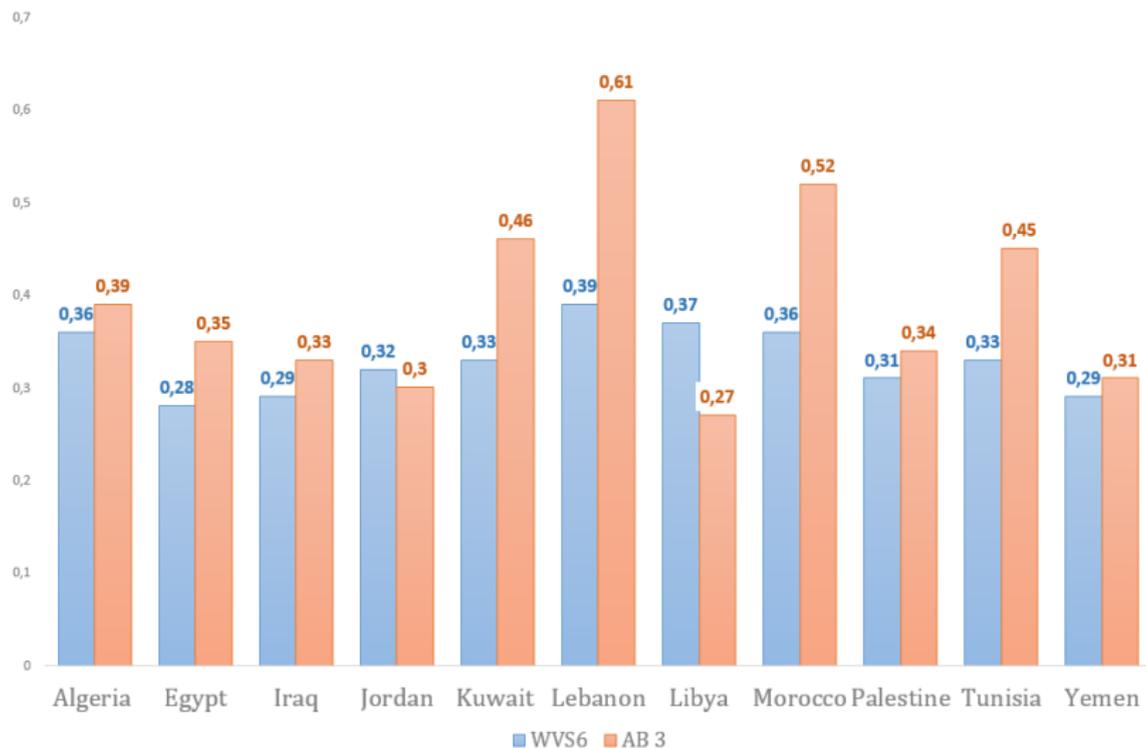
	(AB3)	(WVS6)
Age	-0.006*** (0.001)	-0.009*** (0.003)
Gender Female	0.009 (0.040)	0.022 (0.083)
Algeria	Baseline	
Egypt	0.179* (0.101)	16.471 (275.187)
Iraq	-0.912*** (0.091)	-0.405** (0.187)
Jordan	-0.063 (0.089)	16.467 (310.011)
Kuwait	-1.403*** (0.094)	-0.087 (0.198)
Lebanon	0.722*** (0.112)	-0.896*** (0.173)
Libya	-0.365*** (0.093)	-0.319* (0.171)
Morocco	0.627*** (0.113)	1.008*** (0.272)
Palestine	-0.310*** (0.095)	-1.016*** (0.176)
Tunisia	-0.075 (0.097)	0.377* (0.222)
Yemen	-0.726*** (0.092)	-0.128 (0.207)
Observations	13,609	14,086
Log Likelihood	-7,478	-2,358
Akaike Inf. Crit.	14,982	4,743

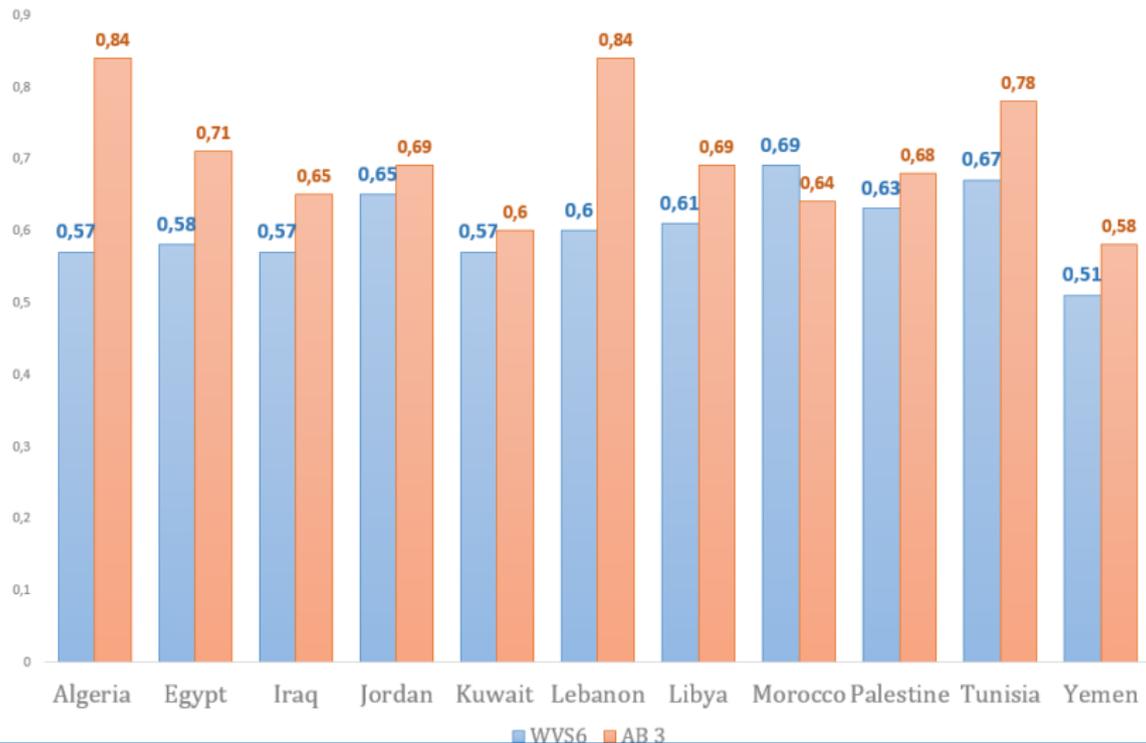
	(Kuwait - AB3)	(Kuwait WVS6)	(Libya - AB3)	(Libya - WVS6)
age	0.012** (0.006)	-0.009 (0.012)	-0.016*** (0.005)	-0.011 (0.007)
gender Female	0.009 (0.126)	-0.994*** (0.283)	0.227* (0.128)	0.204 (0.191)
as.numeric(educ)	0.010 (0.046)	0.077 (0.065)	0.031 (0.042)	-0.063* (0.038)
Observations	1,021	1,217	1,247	2,116
Log Likelihood	-703	-216	-739	-461
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,415	440	1,487	930

Note:

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Men are better political leaders (inverse)





	Men are better pol. leaders (disagree)		Univ. educ more imp for girls (disagree)	
	(AB3)	(WVS6)	(AB3)	(WVS6)
Age	-0.0002 (0.0002)	-0.001*** (0.0002)	0.00000 (0.0002)	-0.001*** (0.0002)
Gender (f)	0.114*** (0.006)	0.067*** (0.005)	0.087*** (0.005)	0.110*** (0.006)
Algeria	Baseline			
Egypt	-0.042*** (0.013)	-0.091*** (0.011)	-0.131*** (0.012)	-0.005 (0.013)
Iraq	-0.069*** (0.013)	-0.074*** (0.011)	-0.185*** (0.012)	0.003 (0.014)
Jordan	-0.093*** (0.012)	-0.040*** (0.011)	-0.147*** (0.011)	0.080*** (0.014)
Kuwait	0.061*** (0.014)	-0.021* (0.011)	-0.241*** (0.013)	0.019 (0.014)
Lebanon	0.214*** (0.013)	0.028** (0.011)	0.001 (0.012)	0.036** (0.014)
Libya	-0.122*** (0.013)	0.009 (0.010)	-0.151*** (0.012)	0.040*** (0.012)
Morocco	0.129*** (0.013)	0.0005 (0.012)	-0.201*** (0.013)	0.123*** (0.014)
Palestine	-0.052*** (0.013)	-0.049*** (0.012)	-0.154*** (0.012)	0.065*** (0.015)
Tunisia	0.053*** (0.013)	-0.024** (0.011)	-0.059*** (0.012)	0.103*** (0.014)
Yemen	-0.084*** (0.013)	-0.076*** (0.012)	-0.257*** (0.012)	-0.064*** (0.015)
Observations	13,358	13,540	13,398	13,736
R ²	0.114	0.033	0.086	0.045
Adjusted R ²	0.113	0.032	0.086	0.044

Note:

* p<0.1; ** p<0.05; *** p<0.01



- Arab Barometer and the World Values Survey have 11 overlapping Arab countries surveyed in the same or nearest year
- Those samples contain serious inconsistencies both in means of some basic values and attitudes, and in model structures
- The sources of those inconsistencies are yet to be explored and documented

Thank you for your attention