The AsiaBarometer: Questions and Answers

Takashi Inoguchi

Chuo University, Tokyo

presentation at the World Congress of the International Political Science Association, Fukuoka, Japan, 9-13 July 2006

1. Geographical Scope
   the entire area of East, Southeast, South and Central Asia
   28 countries (including regions such as Taiwan and Hong Kong)

   Afghanistan (2005)
   Bangladesh (2005)
   Bhutan (2005)
   Cambodia (2003, 2007)
   Hong Kong (2006)
   India (2005, 2008)
   Indonesia (2004, 2008)
   Kazakhstan (2005, 2008)
   Kyrgyzstan (2005)
   Laos (2004, 2007)
   Maldives (2005)
   Mongolia (2005)
   Nepal (2005)
   Pakistan (2005)
   Sri Lanka (2005)
Taiwan (2006)
Tajikistan (2005)
Turkmenistan (2005)
Uzbekistan (2003, 2005)

Those years indicated after the name of a country are years on which a national survey has been or is scheduled to be conducted.

The largest and comprehensive surveys as far as Asia.

2. Questions are focused on "Daily lives of ordinary people in Asia". Its questionnaire has nine clusters:

1. social infrastructure
2. patterns of economic life
3. patterns of daily life
4. values and norms in daily life
5. values and norms associated with social behavior
6. identities
7. Views on social and political issues and institutions
8. health conditions
9. sociological attributes of respondents

These questions require roughly 45-60 minutes for response. These questions constitute the common core of the questionnaire. They do not vary very much across years or across countries surveyed. Each year some questions are dropped whereas other questions are brought in.

The common core questions are all in English. Some 37 local languages in total are used in interviews.

The comparability of questionnaire is assured although those numbers attached to questions sometimes differ from year to year.
3. Sample and Sampling
National-wide samples are mostly used. However, the surveys done in 2003 in China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Malaysia are urban samples. Similarly the surveys done in 2004 in China and Vietnam are urban samples. Indonesia focused on Java whereas Malaysia focused Eastern Malaysia. Otherwise, those samples are national samples. Sample sizes are 800 for the 2003 and 2004 surveys. They are 1,000 for the surveys from 2005 onward. The sample size for China in 2006 is 2,000. Random sampling methods of one kind or another are used uniformly in most cases except for Japan in 2003 when what is called the indirect placement method loaded onto an omnibus survey was used. As the 2003 and 2004 AsiaBarometer surveys were conducted with the immense constraint of funding, some exceptional practices were observed. But not thereafter since 2005.

4. Funding
It is a multiyear funding project, spanning from April 2005 to March 2009. It is funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education and Science for scientific research grant scheme. For 2003 it was based on donations of some dozen business firms. For 2004 it was funded by the Policy Division, Asia-Pacific Ocean Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No conditions are attached to any one of these fundings.

5. Reaching Out
It is our policy for survey data to be made accessible through three schemes:

1. through website of the AsiaBarometer: http://www.asiabarometer.org
2. through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan
3. through the Social Science Data Archives of the Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo

It is also our policy to bring out (1) the questionnaire, field reports, other basic information and selective tables and figures and (2) country profile analyses and (3) thematic cross-national analyses in one annual volume in English. It takes
approximately 18 months after field work. Only after those annual volumes are published, we upload our survey data onto the three above schemes. The annual publications are as follows:


Besides those chapters included in those annual AsiaBarometer volumes, journal articles published using the AsiaBarometer Surveys are as follows:


Takashi Inoguchi, ed., East Asian Community as Seen from the AsiaBarometer Surveys, AsiaBarometer Project Series No 1, 2005.


In addition, Takashi Inoguchi appeared on a television program called Perspectives and Arguments of the Japan Broadcasting Station channel three on the following subjects:

What is the AsiaBarometer? July 15, 2005

When you seek government permission, November 7, 2005

Expectations parents entertain of their daughters, March 13, 2006

Furthermore, book reviews and other articles have also appeared.


Nargis Kasenova, "Why Is It that Kazakhstanis Keep Themselves Inward and Feel


Appendix: Tables of Contents of Annual AsiaBarometer Volumes

The 2003 AsiaBarometer Survey Volume

Foreword          Ronald Inglehart

Acknowledgements

Fact Sheets

Introduction  Takashi Inoguchi, The AsiaBarometer: Its Aim, Its Scope and Its Strength

Chapter One  Takashi Inoguchi and Timur Dadabaev, Gauging Social Capital and Happiness in Asia

Chapter Two  Timur Dadabaev, Japan: Family, Values and Interest

Chapter Three  Dingping Guo, China: Rising Expectations, Incremental Reforms and Good Governance

Chapter Four  Myungsun Shin, Korea: Citizens' Trust in Public Institutions

Chapter Five  Chaiwat Khamchoo and Aaron Stern, Thailand: Primacy of Prosperity in Democracy
Chapter Six    Johan Saravanamuttu, Malaysia: The Middle Class Identity in a Multicultural Democracy

Chapter Seven    Shigeto Sonoda, Social Life under Globalization

Chapter Eight    Myat Thein, Myanmar: Living Conditions Today

Chapter Nine    Sanjay Kumar, India: The Middle Class in Urban India

Chapter Ten    Syrimal Abeyratne: Sri Lanka: Urban Life and Living Conditions

Chapter Eleven    Timur Dadabaev: Reality after the Collapse of the Soviet Union

Sourcebook    Field Report

Questionnaire

Tables and Figures

Links

Blurbs on the Cover are contributed by Lucian Pye and Robert Scalapino

The 2004 AsiaBarometer Survey Annual Volume

Foreword    Peter Katzenstein

Preface    Takashi Inoguchi

Acknowledgements

List of Contributors

Fact Sheet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>Takashi Inoguchi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter One</td>
<td>Timur Dadabaev and Akihiko Tanaka, Japan</td>
<td>Urban Values and LifeStyles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Two</td>
<td>Daesong Hyun, Korea</td>
<td>Civic Virtue in Transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Three</td>
<td>Dingping Guo, China</td>
<td>The Evaluation of the Material and Mental Foundations for a Harmonious Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Four</td>
<td>Do Manh Hong, Vietnam</td>
<td>Economic Development and Improvement of Living Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Five</td>
<td>Myat Thein, Life and Well-Being from a Comparative Sociocultural Perspective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Six</td>
<td>Boulouance Douangngeune, Laos</td>
<td>Lao Society As It Is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Seven</td>
<td>Kheang Un, Cambodia</td>
<td>Belief and Perceptions in a Postconflict Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Eight</td>
<td>Chaiwat Khamchoo and Aaron Stern, Thailand</td>
<td>Democracy and the Power of a Popular Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Nine</td>
<td>Johan Saravanamutti, Malaysia</td>
<td>High Satisfaction and Political Conservatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Ten</td>
<td>Shigeto Sonoda, Singapore</td>
<td>A Globalized Social Life under Soft Authoritarian Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Eleven</td>
<td>Pratikno and I Keut Putra Erawan, Indonesia</td>
<td>The Paradox of Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Twelve</td>
<td>Lydia N. Yu-Jose, Philippines</td>
<td>Political Mood and Socioeconomic Timbre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Thirteen  Hj Hamzah Sulaiman and Zen-U Lucian Hotta, Brunei: The Living Conditions, Preferences and Concerns

Chapter Fourteen  Takashi Inoguchi and Zen-U Lucian Hotta, Quantifying Satisfaction: The Case of Urban ASEAN +3 in AsiaBarometer 2004

Chapter Fifteen  Kazufumi Manabe, The Culture of Happiness and Satisfaction in Asia

Chapter Sixteen  Takashi Inoguchi and Kensuke Okada, How Would You Like to See Your Son and Daughter Grow UP?

Chapter Seventeen  Matthew Carlson, Citizens' Evaluations of Political Rights in Asia

Chapter Eighteen  Akiko Fukushima and Misa Okabe, Finding a Path toward Regional Integration in East Asia

Field Reports
Questionnaire
Tables and Figures
Index of Questionnaire

Blurbs on the Cover are contributed by Russell Dalton and Hans-Dieter Klingemann