

## **AsiaBarometer**

Not to be confused with the Asian Barometer Survey!

**The entity that has organized the survey and is responsible for data collection - as well as key data on the entity's membership, governance arrangements, source of funding etc.**

The AsiaBarometer has its headquarters at the Tokyo Satellite Office, University of Niigata Prefecture. It is co-hosted by the Research and Information Center for Asian Studies and the Institute of Oriental Culture at the University of Toronto. AsiaBarometer is organized by Mr. Takashi Inoguchi. It is involved in collaboration with the Nippon Research Center and the Shin Joho Center, two commercial polling institutions.

AsiaBarometer has been sponsored by a [diverse group](#) of governmental agencies, universities, research institutions, foundations, and business firms.

### **A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey.**

The project is a direct successor to the Asia-Europe Survey (AES) also headed by Takashi Inoguchi. The AES was conducted in 2000 and covered nine Asian and nine European countries. The AsiaBarometer was launched in 2002, and has moved its focus geographically (away from Europe) and substantially (from norms and values in the Eurasian continent to the daily lives of ordinary Asian people) compared to the Asia-Europe Survey (Inoguchi and Fujii 2009).

### **Internet links to the website of the responsible organization**

<https://www.asiabarometer.org/>

### **The frequency or repetitions of the survey. Possible explanation of this.**

The survey was conducted annually between 2003 and 2007.

### **A description of the survey's content, i.e. both focused rotational and / or core modules of the survey**

The AsiaBarometer focuses on the daily lives of ordinary people and their relationships to family, neighborhood, workplace, social and political institutions and the market place.

The different rounds have had slightly different topics. For the rounds in 2003, 2004, and 2005, the survey covered such topics as:

- Social infrastructure development
- Economic conditions
- Life values and satisfactions
- Social actions, customs, and rules
- Identity
- Political consciousness
- Health conditions

The AsiaBarometer 2006 and 2007 surveys covered topics such as:

- Quality of life
- Governance
- Democratic consolidation/regression
- Social virtues
- Happiness
- International alignments
- New middle class
- Religiosity
- Mass Media
- Identity
- Globalization

### **An outline of the type of sample and the main data collection methods used**

A multi stage stratified random sampling procedure was used in all rounds, but in the 2006 and 2007 rounds quota sampling was also used. The target population is all adults aged 20-59 in each country, but it is important to note that some proportions of the population in some countries (for instance people on isolated islands or rural areas) are excluded from the survey due to practical constraints.

The sample size was determined country-by-country so that the completed sample size becomes around 800. This holds for the surveys in the period 2003-2005. In 2006 and 2007, the sample size was set to 1,000 in each country.

The interviews were conducted face-to-face, except for Japan in 2003.

### **An account of the availability of the data to researchers, restrictions on access, etc.**

The data is freely available to scholars upon registration and may be downloaded directly from their website.

### **Questionnaires, English version**

[The questionnaire 2003](#)

[2004](#)

[2005](#)

[2006](#)

The 2007 questionnaire was not available.

### **The countries included in the different rounds**

[Round 1, 2003](#): 10 countries.

Japan, Republic of Korea, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Myanmar, India, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan.

[Round 2, 2004](#): 13 countries.

Japan, Republic of Korea, China, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam.

[Round 3, 2005](#): 14 countries.

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

[Round 4, 2006](#): 7 countries.

China, Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam.

[Round 5, 2007](#): 7 countries.

Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Thailand.

### **Cumulative file of the various rounds**

There is no cumulative file available.

### **Publications based on data**

[AsiaBarometer Sourcebooks and Project Series](#)

[AsiaBarometer academic literature \(journals, book chapters, and so on\)](#)

### **Analytical summary**

**Sources**

Unless otherwise noted, all information is taken directly from the responsible organization's website.

Inoguchi, Takashi and Seiji Fujii (2009). "The AsiaBarometer: Its Aim, its Scope and its Development", in Valerie Møller et al. (eds.). *Barometers of Quality of Life Around the Globe*. Springer Science.

Kittilson, Maki Caul (2007): "Research Resources in Comparative Political Behaviour", ch. 47 in Russel J. Dalton & Hans-Dieter Klingemann (ed.): *The Oxford Handbook of Political Behaviour*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.