Senegal Customer Satisfaction Survey

Volume 3: Methodology
Final Report

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Submitted to:

USAID/Dakar

Submitted by:

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SENAGROSOL
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Delivery Order #807: Senegal National-Level Customer Satisfaction Survey Activity
under USAID Contract No. AEP-5468-I-00-6009-00
Governance Programs – General Indefinite Quantity Contract

22 November 1999

Acknowledgments

The ARD team would like first of all to thank all those who worked on the survey for their tremendous effort and generosity of time, spirit, and creative initiative. We would also like to thank the many people all over Senegal who made themselves available to answer the questionnaires and accept strangers into their homes. We would also like to thank those generous people who hosted the survey teams in various parts of the country, and those in all the different regions who made an extra effort to facilitate this enormous activity. In particular, we would like to thank officials of the government of Senegal who went out of their way to set up meetings, receive various visitors connected with the study, and pave the way for the enumerators' and others' visits.

We also thank USAID for the opportunity to have contributed to this undertaking which has already taught us so much and will undoubtedly teach us all more in the times to come.

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Acronyms

ARD	Associates in Rural Development
CSS	Customer Satisfaction Survey
DR	*Districts de recensement;* Census Districts
GIE	Enterprises and Economic Interest Groups
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
IR	Intermediate Result
KIR	Key Intermediate Result
LGU	Local Government Unit
NCNW/WARO	National Council of Negro Women/West Africa Regional Office
SO2	Strategic Objective Two

1.0 Executive Summary

USAID considers that its ultimate clients, or customers, are the people of Senegal. In the terms of reference for the Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS), the Mission states that its objectives are:

- "to create a pool of base line data that accurately reflects the current degree of customer satisfaction with existing public services delivered at the local level and the performance of local government officials and others responsible for the delivery of local services," and

- "to generate a pool of base line data that can be used to track and verify progress made towards achieving the desired results under SO2."

Strategic Objective Two (SO2) is expressed as "more effective, democratic and accountable management of services and resources in targeted areas."

The Mission chose the Global Democracy and Governance Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) as the most appropriate mechanism to procure services to implement the survey. As a lead contractor for this IQC, Associates in Rural Development, Inc. (ARD), a consulting firm based in Burlington, Vermont, responded to the CSS work order by organizing an association of Senegalese groups to assist it.

The survey was conducted throughout the national territory of the Republic of Senegal, except for the Ziguinchor region and part of the Kolda region (Sédhiou area) where, for security reasons, the team was not able to travel. Preparations for the survey began in the month of January 1999, and the fieldwork and analysis took a total of eight months. Map 1 shows the zones where the survey was conducted.

The ambitious nature of the study resulted in a huge and diverse database. It is the hope of the survey team that this database will be used and referred to on a regular basis, as was intended by USAID and stated in the terms of reference. The data reveal an interesting and complex image of the first stages of public response to the decentralization laws of 1996 that transferred authority to local decision-makers in an unprecedented fashion in Senegal.

1.1 Composition of the CSS Implementation Team

The multidisciplinary group assembled by ARD includes:

- National Council of Negro Women/West Africa Regional Office (NCNW/WARO) – the Dakar branch of an American NGO with a long and distinguished history of working with USAID in Senegal, principally in support of Senegalese counterpart NGOs. NCNW/WARO supplied office facilities, logistic support and support personnel in Dakar.

Survey Zone

* Ziguinchor was not included in the survey

- SENAGROSOL – a prominent private Senegalese consulting firm that specializes in rural development issues such as agricultural production and natural resource management. SENAGROSOL has had considerable experience implementing socioeconomic field data collection surveys, including such surveys for USAID.

- ARC Informatique – a provider of computer products and services in Dakar.

A team of six specialists conducted the CSS. All are fluent in French, and all but one are fluent in Wolof and other Senegalese languages. Five of the six members of the team were then resident in Dakar. The specialists were:

- Dr. Wendy Wilson-Fall, Team Leader/Sociologist (expatriate), who is regional director of NCNW and has many years of experience living and working in Senegal; she is fluent in French, Wolof and Pulaar;

- Dr. Abe Waldstein, Research Methodology Specialist (expatriate), who is a member of ARD's home office staff and has carried out long- and short-term missions in Senegal; he is fluent in French;

- Soukeye Thiongane, Sociologist (local), who is head of the socioeconomics section of SENAGROSOL; she is fluent in French and Wolof;

- Mohsen Chirara, Computer Systems and Data Management Specialist (expatriate), and partner in ARC Informatique resident in Dakar; he is fluent in French and Wolof;

- Ibrahima Sarr, Statistician (local); he is fluent in French, Wolof and Serer; and

- Papa Mohamed Camara, Private Sector Specialist (expatriate), who is currently resident in Senegal; he is fluent in French, Wolof, Pulaar and Mandinka.

In addition to these specialists, the team included 48 enumerators and six supervisors.

1.2 Survey Implementation

The high points of survey implementation included the following.

- After several meetings at USAID and NCNW to discuss the survey, four team members conducted a field trip to Thiès and Mboro in February 1999. The objective was to obtain an initial understanding of the issues of local participation in governance from discussions with locally elected officials.

- The survey team conducted a workshop in Dakar in March to train enumerators and supervisors. During this workshop the participants worked together on glossaries that would accompany the questionnaire. Teams of supervisors and enumerators selected key phrases and made a first effort at translation into the local languages identified in the terms of reference. Professional translators then worked to improve the glossaries and assure consistency.

- The enumerator training workshop also revised the first version of the questionnaire. In the first of several iterations, USAID reviewed and commented on the questionnaire. The team then decided to break the individual questionnaire into rural and urban versions and decided as well to create questionnaires for the private sector and NGO communities, rather than to depend on informal interviews. By the first week of April, the questionnaires were completed except for minor revisions.

- The team submitted to USAID a description of the sampling process at this time, along with some methodological notes. USAID approved the process, subject to a few revisions.

- In the first week of April, all enumerators and supervisors tested the questionnaire in Sebikotane. This test ran smoothly and the questionnaires were modified in response to field observations.

- The survey itself began on May 20, when two of the survey teams left for the field. Having glossaries that contained key phrases in the six major languages turned out to be extremely important to successful implementation of the questionnaire. Survey activity was completed in the last week of May, except in the regions of Louga and Dakar, where various logistical problems occurred. These regions were completed within the next two weeks. The team discussed the delays with USAID, which determined that they were unavoidable.

- Data entry began at the beginning of June. The team encountered several problems in manipulating a very large data set. The effects of power shortages in Dakar, which not only slowed down data entry but also actually destroyed some files, which had to be re-entered, aggravated the situation. By mid-July, the team was unable to confirm that all questionnaires were completed and valid as had been anticipated in the work plan.

- By the end of July, the ARD team requested a no-cost extension to the task order, prolonging the date for submission of the first draft to August 20. In the first week of August, the team was able to confirm that 95 percent of the questionnaires were completed and valid, and that 90 percent to 95 percent of the representative sample had, in fact, been covered.

1.3 Sample Selection

The survey focused on three groups – the general population, officials of voluntary associations and NGOs, and enterprises and economic interest groups (GIE). The general population was interviewed on the basis of a probability sample, while the samples for the other groups were drawn from a list developed by means of an inventory conducted in the survey zones.

The general population sample was based on two sources – the list of census districts (DR) from the 1988 National Census, used for the urban samples, and the list of DR resulting from the 1998 pre-census of agriculture, used for the rural samples.

The sample size for each stratum was 400 people 15 years of age and older. The regional nature of the survey required a total of 20 strata, thus providing a total sample size of 8,000 persons.

1.4 Questionnaire Design

The terms of reference called for "a nation-wide survey based on census and other relevant sources of data that will provide accurate data concerning customer satisfaction with the delivery of services at the regional, urban commune, and rural community levels." USAID further stipulated that "The main areas of emphasis will be on customer satisfaction with services in the nine areas of competence transferred to local government in the 1996 Decentralization Laws." Finally, the terms of reference called for a "representative sampling used in the design (which) shall reflect an accurate cross-section of Senegalese society and include data concerning age, gender, literacy, first language, profession, urban/rural distribution, and socio-cultural factors."

The team developed four questionnaires – one for heads of household, one for individuals 15 years of age and older, one for NGOs and other voluntary organizations, and one for the private sector. The longest and most critical was the individual questionnaire, which had a rural and an urban version.

Sebikotane was chosen for the field test site because of its proximity to Dakar and its appropriate demographic makeup. In revising the questionnaire, the team was careful to take into consideration issues of length, formatting, sequence of questions, the logic of the sequence and vocabulary.

1.5 Enumerator Selection and Training

All the enumerators had to have reached the baccalaureate level, be fluent in local language(s) and have had experience administering questionnaires. After considerable debate, the team decided to recruit enumerators resident in Dakar. Forty-eight enumerators split up into six teams of eight, each team with a university-trained and experienced supervisor. The supervisors acted as trainers at a training workshop for the enumerators held at CESAG in Dakar the last two weeks in March. The use of a participatory approach promoted problem solving.

1.6 Modifications from Initial Design

An important modification was the decision to assign the enumerator teams to geographic regions rather than to administrative divisions on the regional level. The geographic assignments were based on the anticipated location of the various census districts that had to be covered for statistical validity.

The number of questionnaires proliferated as survey preparation progressed. Initially, the private sector and the NGO/grassroots association sector were to be covered exclusively by informal interviews. In the end, however, they received questionnaires.

Representation of private sector entrepreneurs and voluntary associations was weak at several regional workshops, which had been considered a choice venue for meeting with them. The officials of the government who had received official correspondence announcing the workshops often had not invited the private sector to the workshop. As a result, the workshops were used for

collecting a sample of such actors for later visits during survey implementation. This placed a constraint on the time available for interviewing this population.

1.7 Lessons Learned

The analysis of responses to a variety of questions demonstrates that poor circulation of information remains a critical problem in the implementation of the decentralization process. The regional workshops demonstrated that the complementary role of NGOs and entrepeneurs in civil society is still not well understood by central government staff or by some locally elected officials.

The glossaries containing key phrases in six languages were extremely important to the successful implementation of the survey. They reduced the possibility of significant variance in the way the questionnaires were administered in different languages. The interview guide developed for interviews of locally elected officials can be easily administered on later occasions.

One of the major lessons learned during the survey was that a considerable number of persons listed in the national census are young men who are absent from the households where they are listed. Many absentees were either out of the country or working elsewhere in Senegal. This greatly affected the anticipated mean established for the average household: eight persons per household on the average. In fact, the average mean was five persons per household.

Many people refused to answer some questions in the questionnaire. This may be attributed in part to a widespread reluctance to distinguish between the political and the civic. On returning from the field, supervisors revealed a great deal of citizen suspicion of questionnaires in general and of the subject matter in particular. Questions treating land use and the management of local budgets often caused discomfort. Another segment of rural society that proved to be difficult to interview was that of youth between the ages of 15 and 18. Some were frightened and ran away. In other cases, their parents refused to have them interviewed.

2.0 Survey Design

2.1 Goals and Purpose of the Survey

The purpose of establishing a pool of baseline data by means of the CSS is to be able to:

- track the evolution and degree of customer satisfaction in the targeted areas with (a) the performance of local government officials and community leaders; and (b) the services delivered by the central government, local government, NGOs, the private sector, and grassroots organizations; and

- provide a basis for comparing the results and degree of customer satisfaction in the targeted areas with those in other parts of the country.

2.2 Field Reconnaissance

The survey team chose Bambey, Thiès, and Taiba Ndiaye for field reconnaissance. During the first week of February 1999, the team met with the Secretary of the Municipal Council in Bambey, the Vice President of the Regional Council in Thiès, and two members of the rural council in Taiba Ndiaye. This initial field experience achieved several things. First, the team was able to exchange ideas about decentralization, its history, and its impact on Senegalese society. Second, they were able to discuss the role of decentralization in development as well as the key positions in the new local governance system. Finally, they were able to collect from locally elected officials an appreciable amount of qualitative information about how they perceived their jobs, the work of their colleagues, the central government, and their various constituencies. These discussions assisted the team in discerning key issues that needed to be represented in the questionnaires, as well as points to be covered in interview guides.

2.3 Regional Workshops

The terms of reference called for regional workshops to ensure the participation of locally elected officials, local national government officials, including the sous-prefet of each region, and representatives of the private sector, women's associations, and local NGOs. There were six regional workshops during the first half of April - in Thiès, for the region of Thiès; in St. Louis, for Louga and St. Louis; in Kolda, for the region of Kolda; in Tambacounda, for the region of Tambacounda; in Kaolack city, for the Kaolack region; and in Fatick city, for the region of Fatick.

The workshops achieved two important results: they informed the local public of the purpose and nature of the upcoming survey, and they provided an opportunity for the team to solicit the support of local administrators and others in implementation of the survey. These individuals assisted in tasks such as identifying housing for the enumerator teams and informing their constituencies about the survey. In most of the workshops, it was also possible to request selected attendees to assist the team in drawing up lists for the private sector and NGO samples.

A third goal was also achieved: the workshop provided a forum at which local leaders could pose questions regarding the survey and its purpose. This gave the team the opportunity to show that the survey represented an opportunity for locally elected officials to learn more about the perceptions of decentralization held by the voters who had elected them.

There was substantial news coverage of the workshops in the regions of Kolda, Tambacounda, Fatick, St. Louis and Kaolack. Local radio stations such as SUD-FM, the local stations of the national chain, and Teranga FM transmitted interviews of the survey coordinators and occasionally of other team members.

3.0 Sample Selection

3.1 The Target Populations of the Survey

The Customer Satisfaction Survey relative to decentralized public services focused on the following types of population:

- **The general population:** The decentralized government units offer services to this population that vary from the provision of documents to the delivery of basic social services. This population was interviewed on the basis of a probability sample. The size of the sample had to be large enough to show the relationships between gender, age (youth, adults, elderly) and place of residence on the one hand, and the fundamental variables of the questionnaire (knowledge, use of services, satisfaction, etc.) on the other. The team decided not to question people under the age of 15, considering that those under 15 might not have the maturity to answer questions adequately.

- **Officials of voluntary associations and NGOs:** Associations play a primary role in the decentralization process through the support that they bring to local government units (LGUs). They also benefit from certain decentralized services and subsidies. The sample drawn for associations is not a probability sample. Using a list developed through an exhaustive inventory of NGOs operating in each locality to be surveyed, the team carefully selected five organizations, attempting to include representatives of the various types of organization found in the zone. The opinions and the attitudes of the population were, however, obtained through the sample of the general population.

- **Enterprises and Economic Interest Groups (GIE).** For these customers, the team also drew a sample from a list developed through an inventory conducted in the survey zones.

Establishing the Sample of the General Population

Stratification: There are three types of LGUs - the region, the commune, and the rural community. It is not possible to obtain a sample adequate to permit analysis from each and every LGU. For this reason, the team created groups of LGUs that were large enough to produce an average sample that permitted an analysis showing the basic relationships between knowledge, attitudes, use of services and sex, age, place of residence. This is how 20 strata were finally defined: four strata for the Dakar region and two strata each for the eight other regions in the survey. For the Dakar region, there is an urban stratum (those living in the urban communes) for each Department and a rural stratum (persons living in the rural communities) for the Department of Rufisque. For each of the other regions, there is a rural stratum and an urban stratum.

3.2 Basis of the Sample

The sample of the general population was based on two sources:

- The list of census districts (*districts de recensement* - DR) containing numbers of households established by the National Population and Housing Census of 1988. The DR list is already outdated, and its use required that the household lists be updated for the sample districts. Since there is no urban census base that is more up to date, the DR list was used for drawing samples of the urban strata. The team brought in two geographers to update the 1988 data in preparation for drawing urban samples.

- The list of census districts containing numbers of households that resulted from the mapping that was done at the time of the pre-census of agriculture in 1998. This exercise provided a list of the heads of household for all of the rural DR. No update of household data was required, and the list was used for drawing samples of the rural strata.

3.3 The Size of the General Population Sample

The terms of reference required that the sample have a 95 percent degree of confidence and a relative sampling error of 5 percent. For a sample of this level of precision, 800 people are needed per stratum. While this size could be obtained for a national survey, such precision for a regional survey would require a total sample size exceeding the resources of the CSS. For this reason the team was obliged to accept a lower level of precision for the regional samples. The size of sample for each stratum was thus calculated to be 376 persons 15 years old or older. The characteristics of such a sample size are 95 percent degree of confidence and a sampling error of 7.5 percent. This projects to a national sample size of 7,880 persons 15 years old and older. The team rounded this number to 8,000 in order to take into consideration the eventual no-response factor. The following formula was used to calculate the size of the sample:

$$m = 1.96^2 \times \frac{p(1-p)}{e^2} \times def$$

Where: p is a proportion to be estimated in the context of the survey, e is the relative sampling error, def (design effect) is a correction coefficient between the value of the variance of a random sample and the value of the variance of a cluster sample (this value is estimated to be about 2 for the Senegalese sample base), and 1.96 is the value of the Gauss function for a probability of 0.95.

3.4 The Rural Sample

As defined above, the sample size in a rural stratum is 400 people 15 years of age and older. The sample employed is a three-level cluster sample:

- at the first level, n clusters are drawn with a probability proportional to the size of the cluster (m_i);

- at the second level, k households are drawn from each sample cluster; and
- at the third level, every eligible person in the household is surveyed.

The resulting probabilities of being drawn are as follows:

$$p_1 = n \times \frac{m_i}{\sum_i m_i}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{k_i}{m_i}$$

$$p = (n \times \frac{m_i}{\sum_i m_i}) \times \frac{k_i}{m_i} = \frac{n \times k_i}{\sum_i m_i}$$

where: p_1 is the probability at the first level; p_2 is the probability at the second level; and p is the total probability.

The clusters are the census districts (DR), and the size is that obtained by the pre-census of agriculture of 1998. The data being relatively recent, it was not necessary to do an update. The team adopted the hypothesis that the size of the districts was the same as in 1988[1]. The team also wanted the sample to be self-weighted within each stratum, meaning that the probability *(p)* would be the same for each individual. To achieve this, it is sufficient to draw the same number *(k)* of households in each DR. To assure an optimal dispersion of the sample, the team drew 10 households per district. In order to obtain the sample of 400 persons 15 years of age and older, it was necessary to draw 10 districts in each stratum. Appendix Table 2 provides a list of districts that were drawn showing their region, department, *arrondissement* and rural community.

3.5 The Urban Sample

In drawing the urban sample, the team used the list of districts and their sizes from the 1988 census. A group of cartographers updated the household lists for the sample districts. They visited each district in the sample and mapped it, including those households that had been installed since 1988, along with a list of all heads of household. The new datum from this operation was the number of households in the district in 1999 (m_i').

To collect necessary data, the team created a questionnaire with four sections.

[1] Few districts, no more than five communes within the survey districts chosen, had been re-drawn. Those that had were mostly instances where a rural commune had been re-designated as an urban commune, with the borders of the district remaining the same.

- The first section identifies the district (region, department, *arrondissement*, rural community and number in the rural community).

- The second section inventories the organizations that operate in the zone which contains the district and provides relevant characteristics. This is the list that is used to draw the sample of five organizations to be surveyed in the district.

- The third section inventories households and provides relevant characteristics.

- The fourth section inventories enterprises and economic interest groups (GIE). The data in this section provide the basis for drawing a sample of five enterprises or GIE to be surveyed in the district.

The method used for drawing samples is the same as that employed for the rural strata. The only difference is that the pool of households in a given district in 1988 (m_i) is not the same as that from which the district's sample was drawn in 1999 (m_i').

$$p_1 = n \times \frac{m_i'}{\sum_i m_i'}$$

$$p_2 = \frac{k_i}{m_i'}$$

$$p = (n \times \frac{m_i'}{\sum_i m_i'}) \times \frac{k_i}{m_i'} = \frac{n \times k_i}{\sum_i m_i'}$$

Where: k_i is the number of households in a given DR, m_i is the number of households in 1988, and m_i' is the number of households in 1999.

In order for a sample to be self-weighted within a stratum, it is necessary that the quantity p' be constant. In each DR, the team drew a number of households (k_i) in such a way that the quantity p' would equal 10. This means that if one finds the same number of households in a district in 1988 and 1999, one would draw 10 households in that district. The number of households to draw in DR_i is thus:

$$k_i = \frac{10 \text{ x } m_i'}{m_i}$$

Appendix Table 3 provides a list of the urban districts drawn and their location.

3.6 Calculation of Estimators

While the sample is self-weighted within each stratum, this is not the case for the population as a whole. To calculate estimators of different indicators and their sampling errors, one applies to each stratum a coefficient of extrapolation or weight that is equal to the inverse of the probability

p of drawing one individual 15 years old or older in the stratum. The methods of calculation, the definition of indicators and the level of indicators are found in Appendix Table 4, "Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban." The following table gives the weight of each stratum.

Table 1. Weight of Each Stratum Within the Sample

	Urban	Rural
Dept Dakar	1052	-
Dept Pikine	1103	-
Dept Rufisque	179	81
Diourbel	187	680
Saint-Louis	237	757
Tambacounda	109	428
Kaolack	267	703
Thiès	467	676
Louga	91	528
Fatick	78	539
Kolda	93	558

4.0 Questionnaire Design

4.1 Links to Intermediate Results

The stated objectives and purpose of the CSS guided the design of both the survey and the questionnaires. When the questionnaires were being designed, no indicators had officially been approved for the Intermediate Results (IRs) under SO2. Efforts to define indicators were underway, and a list of suggested indicators had been prepared for discussion purposes. USAID provided the suggested indicators to the team to assist in questionnaire design without intending for them to be employed in the survey. In fact, the suggested indicators were important in guiding the development of the questionnaires. The following discussion deals with questionnaire design in relation to the suggested indicators.

- Under the proposed IR 2.1.1, Indicator No.1, "Percentage of persons in targeted investment units aware of decentralization law and regulations," is perhaps the one most represented in questionnaire design for obvious reasons. The questionnaires are highly focused on determining Senegalese citizen awareness of decentralization law, regulations *and process.* However, it was not as feasible to include Indicator No. 2, since few community centers have been constructed. Informal interviews and the observations of survey supervisors revealed that most local offices are still awaiting budgetary adjustments from the central government that will allow them to begin outreach and to establish such centers. Indicator No.3, "number of elected officers using good governance practices in targeted IUs," was not included in the CSS, which was more concerned with client perceptions than with objective assessments of governance practices. This applies also for IR 2.1.2.

- Under proposed IR 2.1.3, "Improved Systems for transfer of Information and Human Resources from National to Local Levels," all the listed elements are represented in questionnaire design. As indicated in Volume 2, it is clear that, in some cases, there is a lack of comprehension as to which services are solely the responsibility of government and which might also be responsibilities of NGOs or GIEs.

- Under proposed IR 2.1.4, all elements figured in informal interviews with locally elected officials. In an effort not to prompt respondents, no question was directly posed regarding the number of annual public meetings or the proportion of minutes of local government council meetings that were shared. Instead, several questions focused on the circumstances under which respondents encountered locally elected officials, if at all.

4.2 Questionnaire Choices

At the outset, the team considered what questionnaires would be developed and who the key respondents should be. The choice of where to address the survey in terms of units of analysis was made in collaboration with experts from the Direction of Statistics and according to a random sample in which all elements have equal possibility of being selected. The team developed a questionnaire for each target population, giving a total of four types of

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questionnaires - one for heads of household, one for individuals 15 years of age or older, one for NGOs and other voluntary associations, and one for the private sector. See Appendix Table 1.

Athough data on the head of household was essential, the major target was Senegalese individuals 15 years of age or older. Therefore, the longest and most critical questionnaire was the individual questionnaire, which was administered to any person 15 years of age or older who was encountered in selected households. In order to gain contextual information, such as socio-cultural factors (religion, levels of education, language, etc.), household heads were administered a specific questionnaire for that purpose. This was always the first questionnaire administered in order to acquire an inventory of who was resident in the household at the time of the visit. For the household head and individual questionnaires, the team decided to produce separate questionnaires for rural and urban populations.

The sample of households was 100 percent covered. This part of the survey was quite difficult. In the urban zones, the daily mobility of the population as well as their frequent refusal to cooperate created real stumbling blocks for the survey. In the rural zones, to the contrary, people were more attentive to questions posed and showed a great interest in the affairs of the local councils.

4.3 Drafting Questionnaires

During the second half of February, the team developed the first draft of the individual questionnaire. Meanwhile, the Private Sector Specialist wrote a concept paper on the private sector, and the Sociologist developed interview guides and a questionnaire for NGOs and Associations. The entire team discussed the initial individual questionnaire draft and expanded it into a longer version that could be administered with, or separately from, the household head, private sector or NGO questionnaires. This second draft was submitted to USAID for revision and comment.

The enumerator training workshop used the second draft as a working document. The workshop revised the questionnaire, taking into account operational issues such as length of question, vocabulary, order of questions, and logic of sequence of questions.

4.4 Questionnaire Revision

The team reviewed the revised individual questionnaire that resulted from the enumerator workshops, after it had been re-formatted at SENAGROSOL. The revision was subsequently submitted to USAID for review and comment. At the same time, enumerators and supervisors conducted a field test. They chose Sebikotane as the test site for reasons of proximity and demographics. NCNW took responsibility for all logistical necessities, including contacting local officials in Sebikotane. Following the Sebikotane test, the questionnaire was revised again based on recommendations from the supervisors. Most of these recommendations had to do with formatting, sequence of questions, and length.

In the first week of April, enumerators attended a two-day workshop where the draft was administered in proxy. Team members then worked with the supervisors on the final draft, before submitting it to the USAID Sociologist, who passed this draft, as he had with earlier versions, to USAID colleagues for evaluation and comment. The questionnaire was then ready to be printed by NCNW.

5.0 Enumerator Selection and Training

All enumerators had to meet three requirements. They had to:

- have reached at least the baccalaureate level;
- speak fluently the language(s) of the region(s) where they would administer the questionnaire; and
- have had experience in administration of field-data collection instruments.

5.1 Identifying Needs: Enumerators and Trainers

Early on, the team decided that 1) they would need a large number of enumerators, 2) these enumerators should participate in refining the questionnaires and in developing the local language glossaries, and 3) they would need several days to master the questionnaires and become familiar with key concepts of decentralization.

The team discussed decentralization and how it might or might not appear to Senegalese in the urban and rural sectors. The USAID Sociologist participated in many of these discussions. Eventually, the team discarded its initial idea of training enumerators for a few days in each region and decided instead to have a long training session of 10 consecutive days in Dakar, to be followed by a day in the field testing the individual questionnaire and possibly two days of review following the field test.

There was much debate on the choice of where to recruit the enumerators. Some argued for recruiting and selecting enumerators from each region, presumably from the network of literacy trainers who habitually work for NGOs and other development agencies. Others preferred to recruit and select enumerators from Dakar, arguing that there already existed in Dakar a network of experienced enumerators who were fluent in the six designated local languages.

Eventually the team decided to recruit and select enumerators resident in the Dakar area. The major advantage of this choice, in addition to cost effectiveness, was the possibility of recruiting experienced enumerators, some of whom had already worked with either SENAGROSOL or NCNW. By virtue of the different training requirements for literacy agents and enumerators, the team decided that it would not be able to draw from the literacy agent networks. Further, the team recognized that while experienced enumerators are proficient in their mother tongue (Wolof, Mandinka, Pulaar, etc.), they are rarely literate in those languages. In the end, the team decided to recruit among persons who had field experience in administering questionnaires because of the technical difficulty of administering questionnaires, especially long ones, and because this technique is different from what is required to follow interview guides. This decision had an impact on the debate as to whether questionnaires should be translated into local languages, which led to the development of glossaries.

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Fifty enumerators were recruited, two of whom were alternates. SENAGROSOL and NCNW divided the work of recruitment and selection in half, each one recruiting and eventually hiring 25 enumerators. Each enumerator was tested on the languages which they professed to speak fluently. To guide the selection process, the team established a set of criteria. As the recruitment process was taking place in late February and early March, the team focused on logistic issues, which were considerable. Since this was the first time that a national survey of this nature had been undertaken in Senegal, there were no precedents to follow. While studies on the implementation of decentralization had been undertaken in various regions, this was the first study of a national nature to attempt to measure citizen response to the decentralization implementation process.

Geographic and demographic considerations led to a decision to hire six rather than five supervisors. In fact, five supervisors and one assistant supervisor to assist the supervisor for the Dakar team were hired originally. The high population density of Dakar, as well as its geographical expanse (Bargny, Rufisque, Dakar city, Thiaroye), prompted a decision to create a larger, sixth team for Dakar. This team included those who had worked on rural Dakar from the beginning of the survey field activities, as well as exceptional enumerators who were added on after the other teams had returned from the field in order to accelerate the administration of questionnaires in urban Dakar. All six supervisors had university training and considerable previous experience managing household surveys for either NCNW or SENAGROSOL.

At this juncture, the team intended to assign one team per region with an additional team allotted to Dakar. Map 2 shows how the survey teams were distributed.

The supervisors became trainers for the Dakar enumerator training workshop. SENAGROSOL and NCNW each hired three supervisors. It was clearly advantageous to associate a Senegalese private firm specializing in technical studies with a Senegal-based NGO experienced in training and rural development. The combination was an excellent one and was extremely productive due to the complementarity of the two institutions. During this period, the team hired professional consultants to assess the vocabulary chosen for the glossary. In addition, NCNW drew up a list of decentralization terms used in the questionnaire and combined it with other terms that might be needed to explain the purpose of the survey to people being interviewed.

5.2 Enumerator Training Workshops

NCNW developed training packages that included desired profiles for enumerators, evaluation forms for each workshop session, and assignments for discussion groups on the glossary. SENAGROSOL contributed its professional experience in organizing a large survey, with all the technical issues that are elements of such an effort. These include methods for reviewing questionnaires, a process to induce enumerator participation in revising a questionnaire and ensure enumerator familiarity with the document, and issues of comportment in the field with persons being interviewed. The team prepared a summary text on decentralization for distribution, as well as portions of the terms of reference in French.

Distribution of survey teams

The Private Sector Specialist worked with the enumerators on elements of the private sector questionnaire. The questionnaire required particular attention due to the inclusion of the informal as well as the formal sector. Many enumerators were not accustomed to perceiving peanut vendors or bicycle repairmen as entrepreneurs. A full day was scheduled for fleshing out the secondary categories represented by the listings in the private sector questionnaire.

All enumerators and supervisors participated in the workshop, which was held at CESAG in Dakar the last two weeks of March. A participatory approach was used in the workshop, which allowed for maximum contribution from all participants and promoted problem solving. At various intervals the workshop broke up into small work groups. Small work groups were used for 1) questionnaire revision; 2) language work on the glossaries; and 3) formation of provisional teams based on field experience, language ability and geographic language requirements.

6.0 Modifications from Initial Design

6.1 Use of Geographic Regions

The participatory method that was used at the enumerator training workshop resulted in a very important revision of the survey design. Through collaborative reflection and debate, many difficult logistical problems were resolved. A most important one was the decision to assign the enumerator teams to geographic regions rather than to administrative divisions on the regional level. The geographic assignments were based on the anticipated location of the various census districts that had to be covered for statistical validity. Limitations of time, vehicles and staff were also a consideration. In the end, the geographical sectors consisted of the following Departments:

- Dagana, Kébémer, Tivaouane, and Linguère
- Linguère, Diourbel, Mbacké, Bambey, and Thiès
- Mbour, Kaolack, Fatick, Foundiougne, and Gossas
- Kaffrine, Tambacounda, Bakel, Matam, and Podor
- Nioro, Kédougou, Kolda, Sédhiou, and Vélingara
- Dakar, Pikine, and Rufisque

Each sector was assigned a team averaging eight enumerators and one supervisor. Dakar was an exception. In recognition of the extensive nature of the urban sector of this region, Dakar had 11 enumerators in the main phase of the survey.

Table 2 shows the way in which teams of enumerators were assigned to geographical sectors and the composition of the sectors.

Table 2. Enumerator Teams and Geographic Sectors

TEAM	DEPARTMENT	REGION	NO. DR	SUPERVISOR
1	Dagana Kébémer Tivaouane Linguère	St. Louis Louga Thiès Louga	36	Alioune Ndoye
2	Linguère Diourbel/Mbacké Bambey Thiès	Louga Diourbel Thiès Thiès	34	Ouréye Seck
3	Mbour Kaolack Fatick/Foundiougne Gossas	Thiès Kaolack Fatick Fatick	37	Mamour Ba

TEAM	DEPARTMENT	REGION	NO. DR	SUPERVISOR
4	Kaffrine Tambacounda Bakel Matam – Podor	Kaolack Tambacounda St. Louis	32	Issa Dabo
5	Nioro Kédougou Kolda – Sédhiou Vélingara	Kaolack Tambacounda Kolda Kolda	24	Talla Keita
6	Dakar Pikine Rufisque	Dakar	40	Safiétou Ba Diop
TOTAL			203	

6.2 Length of Questionnaire

The number of questionnaires proliferated as survey preparation progressed. Initially, the private sector and the NGO/grassroots association sector were to be covered exclusively by informal interviews. In the end, however, they received questionnaires. The individual questionnaire was designed to be administered to any person 15 years or older in the general population sample, but was also used as an appendix to the private sector, NGO, and household head questionnaires. To bring consistency to the data and to facilitate analysis, the household head questionnaire elicited specific information about the household and did not focus on the question of decentralization. The volume of questionnaires greatly affected the time required for the implementation of the survey.

Assessing personal understanding and opinions of decentralization presented a challenge to the team and posed certain methodological problems. How would one question people about decentralization without giving away half of the answer by way of posing the question? Put differently, how would one pose questions about decentralization to a population that is more than 65 percent illiterate[2] and has varying degrees of familiarity with local governance systems and procedures? This was a key question, especially because, in fact, one of the variables that needed to be measured was the degree to which Senegalese citizens were familiar with local governance as carried out by locally elected officials.

This challenge required that the team commit considerable time to the development of the individual questionnaire. First, the individual questionnaire was split into two - one for the rural sector and one for the urban sector. Second, the phrasing of the questions required a particular effort in order to avoid prejudicing the answer of the informant. Third, in order to add greater credibility to responses, questions on basically the same issue were posed in different contexts.

Concern with the quality of responses led to an evident drawback - a lengthy individual questionnaire. According to supervisors, administration of the questionnaire took up to 90

[2] The "World Development Report 1998/99" lists Senegal as having an adult illiteracy rate (% of people 15 and above) in 1995 of 57% for males and 77% for females.

minutes in some instances. The more experienced enumerators succeeded in administering the questionnaire in less than an hour, sometimes in 35 or 40 minutes. The length of the questionnaire also required professional skill on the part of the enumerator. An inexperienced enumerator with poor communication skills would not be able to hold the attention of his informant for such a long time, particularly on a subject often perceived as sensitive.

Complex tables had to be simplified and condensed, as the survey produced an extensive volume of data, and the original tabulation of results did not include cross-tabulations. Tables, therefore, had to be developed which could present multiple variables to reflect the nature of the questions that were posed, many of which had multiple variables. Some questions had up to 15 variables with three different fields. Another level of analysis was the assessment of qualitative data available through supervisors' reports and the two survey coordinators' field notes in relation to the responses from questionnaires, according to region.

6.3 Private Sector Poorly Represented

Originally, the team intended to administer questionnaires and conduct extensive informal interviews with the private sector and NGO/Association samples. In the course of implementing the survey, however, the team encountered several constraints. The first constraint was due to the fact that representation of private sector entrepreneurs and of voluntary associations was weak at several regional workshops, which had been considered a choice venue for meeting with them. St. Louis, Kolda, and Fatick were the exceptions. The officials of the government who had received official correspondence announcing the workshops often had not invited the private sector to the workshop. This is perhaps revealing of continuing uncertainty about the identity of the critical actors in civil society and about the degree of collaboration between elected officials and such institutions that is considered desirable. As a result, the workshops were used for collecting a sample of such actors for later visits during survey implementation. This placed a constraint on the time available for interviewing this population.

A second constraint turned out to be the time required to administer the questionnaires for these two sample populations. It proved to be difficult to both administer questionnaires and return later for informal interviews.

A third constraint is the fact that decentralization is still to some extent perceived as a political, rather than a civic or administrative activity. Usually, the administration of informal interviews is most successful when carried out in relative privacy and without an audience. The presence of an audience tends to affect the responses of the informant. This often turned out to be the case with small entrepeneurs who were encountered in their place of business, sometimes in market stalls, or in informal settings in public, and time was not available to interview them privately later. These constraints should be taken into account when planning future information-gathering activities. Complementary, shorter field studies could appreciably enhance the data which has been gathered in the course of this survey.

In general, it can still be said that the use of informal interviews in combination with the administration of questionnaires enhanced the quality of data that were finally brought to analysis. In particular, the early field visits that preceded the design of the questionnaires were

critical in giving insight into the nature of some of the issues to be covered and into what language might be best for use in the questionnaires. Later interviews that were carried out with locally elected officials on all levels, as well as with some entrepeneurs and NGO operators, were equally important in providing a better assessment of the data in the questionnaires.

6.4 The Magal

The survey was scheduled to take place between April 20 and May 20, dates which were established at the time of the award of the contract, which began on January 20. It was not anticipated that this time period would present a problem in any particular region of Senegal. In fact, the entire month of May was a critical period for people living in or near the religious center of Touba, as they were busy preparing for the annual Magal, which took place this year in the first week of June. Since this religious event entails the visit of hundreds of thousands of religious pilgrims to the region, the Grand Khalif of Touba would not consider the survey team's request for access to the town or its surrounding hamlets. Correspondence to relevant public authorities and visits to individual marabouts (*serignes*) in the region were unavailing. Several DRs were affected by the team's inability to implement the survey in this area.

7.0 Lessons Learned

7.1 Quantitative and Qualitative Data Approaches: a Broader View

Subsequent surveys can turn to the CSS, the first of its kind in Senegal, to understand the advantages and disadvantages in its approach. For example, questions may arise about using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data approaches, long held to be the optimum manner by which to make an accurate assessment of social phenomena. The quantitative approach requires the administration of questionnaires in the most consistent and homogeneous fashion humanly possible in order to assure similar conditions at the time of questioning. The methodology requires consistency in order to avoid circumstances that can affect the nature of the response of persons being interviewed. This was the reasoning behind the substantial time invested in training enumerators during the March workshop. Analysis of the survey results revealed, however, that certain questions required for the survey would probably have been answered more satisfactorily in informal interviews. Qualitative data of this kind may have to be sacrificed to the exigencies of a quantitative survey that is very large and complex.

Some questions were perceived to be of a political nature, and various respondents refused to answer particular questions, fled the enumerator, or answered in the most vague manner possible. For example, the answer "I don't know" may have been given because the respondent really did not know, or because the respondent was not comfortable in giving a more specific answer. These factors should be taken into consideration if USAID wishes to do follow-up field surveys of a more qualitative nature in order to focus on certain elements present in the questionnaire.

The team estimated that locally elected officials would respond best to informal interviews and that more information regarding their perspectives on decentalization could be collected in this manner. This proved to be true, as most respondents were relaxed and willing to discuss in relative detail the work that they were doing and the objectives which they had set. As the information sought during informal interviews was concerned with opinions, goals, and plans for the future, the informal interview approach was well suited to collecting it.

In terms of increased access to financial resources (proposed IR 2.2.2), the team found that no additional funds had been transferred from central to local government treasuries beyond what existed in former budgets for these levels of administration. Any additional funds were found to derive almost exclusively from external contacts with other Senegalese sources or international aid. In terms of client satisfaction measurement, most respondents did not consider that they knew enough about the financing of public projects to respond categorically. Informal interviews with local officials yielded some information on better coordination among levels of local governments.

The analysis of responses to a variety of questions demonstrates that poor circulation of information remains a critical problem in the implementation and appreciation of the decentralization process. Further, the regional workshops demonstrated that the potentially complementary role of NGOs and entrepeneurs in civil society is still not well understood by central government staff or by some locally elected officials.

7.2 Advance Publicity

Thiès, Dakar and Kaolack had the weakest participation in the regional workshops. This was a result of poor communications, either from the central government offices that had been contacted or on the local level, notably in Kaolack. In the Thiès region, the message was not communicated clearly, and no NGOs had been invited to participate. In the case of Kaolack, two supervisors returned to hold an additional workshop.

Dakar, which is the center of much activity and numerous workshops on a daily basis, had the worst turnout. Because there is so much competition for the attention of big city residents, more publicity is required than in other urban centers. While the team did explore the possibilities of coverage in the national newspapers as well as on television and radio, in each case those contacted wanted payment, several at a high rate. An attempt to work with RTS was not successful. The team considered erecting a banner on William Ponty in downtown Dakar, but it was not possible to do so on short notice and the cost had not been anticipated.

Once the survey began, the team realized that reactions to the questionnaire were highly personal and that the process may or may not have been easier with more publicity. In fact, in publicizing the survey, one ran the risk of "prompting the audience," thereby affecting or manipulating the nature of responses. This is particularly true because one of the main objectives of the survey was to measure existing familiarity with decentralization and locally elected officials.

7.3 Glossaries

The glossaries were extremely important to the successful implementation of the survey. They reduced the possibility of significant variance in the way the questionnaires were administered in different languages. Since teams were not organized according to language, and since on a daily basis supervisors had to review with their respective teams all questionnaires that had been filled out, it was more efficient to produce the questionnaires in French and have them translated on the spot by the enumerators. By using glossaries, each enumerator team had at its disposal a reference document which contained all key phrases in the six major languages. This reduced the possibility of individual interpretation of key phrases, particularly those regarding decentralization and governance, which are fairly new in most people's vocabulary and do not exist in local languages. The team created local langauge terms by adapting local concepts to the required phrase or word in French.

7.4 Replicability of Interviews and Use of Interview Guides

An informal setting and adequate time to allow for reflection by the respondent characterize the informal interview process. The interviewer uses an interview guide and assures that the interview setting, while encouraging the respondent to be at ease, is sufficiently private to prevent interruptions or third party observers of the process. However much the respondent may digress from the initial point of discussion, the interview guide exists to assure that the desired subjects are covered during the interview. An experienced interviewer therefore always goes back to the interview guide, without necessarily cutting off spontaneous discussion from the informant.

The interview guide developed for interviews of locally elected officials can be easily administered on later occasions. In fact, the only question that perhaps would not be appropriate in the future was taken out after the first interview. It concerned the individual's official position. In fact, most interviewees were fairly well known and the question was awkward. Further, in the course of the interview, this information was inevitably shared.

In general, interviews of locally elected community leaders occurred in their offices or homes. Enumerators made sure that the interview did not exceed 30 minutes. They allowed each informant to follow his/her train of thought to the extent possible. They also assured Informants that while the basic sense of what they were sharing would be used, no direct quotes would be used in the report.

To assure that the interview guide was applicable not only in diverse circumstances but by different interviewers, two of the supervisors were assigned to do the interviews in Kolda. They did an excellent job, and the relevant reports are included in Volume 4.

It would be worthwhile to review the interview guides in the context of the development of the Key Intermediate Results (KIRs) for SO2 in order to make them even more practical. Each question could be coded according to the KIR that it most clearly addresses.

7.5 Absenteeism – a Key Problem

One of the major lessons learned during the survey was that a considerable number of persons listed in the national census are young men who are absent from the households where they are listed. While the team expected to find evidence of the great mobility of young men in Senegalese society, which occurs for many reasons, particularly rural residents leaving home in search of employment, it did not anticipate that these individuals had been recorded as resident in many of the households in the sample.[3]

Many absentees were either out of the country or working elsewhere in Senegal. This greatly affected the anticipated mean established for the average household: 8 persons per household on the average. In fact, the average mean was 5 persons per household, regardless of age, and much of the difference can be attributed to young men who were absent working on jobs or entrepeneurial opportunities elsewhere.

[3] The 1998 agricultural census was not inaccurate, but it did not collect data on how long residents had been absent. The major reason for absence of young men was the migration to urban centers in Senegal, or outside of Senegal in South Africa, Europe and the United States. This phenomenon of migration has been well documented by various research and development agencies, particularly in the case of the Diourbel and Louga regions. Institutions that have conducted such studies include ISRA, The Drylands Institute of London, and the NGOs, World Vision and Winrock International. Regional studies conducted by the Ministry of Education have also presented data on this subject.

7.6 Individual Refusals to Respond

Many people refused to answer some questions in the questionnaire. This may be attributed in part to a widespread reluctance to distinguish between the political and the civic. For many Senegalese, particularly in the rural sector, the civic and the political (as in party politics) are as inseparable now as they have been in the past. When one recalls the important local institutions in the rural sector of Senegalese society, such as the Providence Societies of the colonial period or groundnut-marketing cooperatives (e.g., see D. Cruse O'Brien 1974, or S. Gellar 1978), it is evident that, for the Senagalese peasant, local politics and local opportunity have always been linked to the central government. Gastellu (1981) and Pelissier (1970) give accounts of local farmer experiences with the local administration from the time of establishment of *chef de canton* offices to the creation of the *Service d'animation* and the groundnut cooperatives. Senegalese rural residents have had much more experience at being manipulated by local government than at having the opportunity to manipulate local government.

In addition, perceived political alliances, whether pertinent or not, greatly affected the manner in which some informants responded, particularly in the Kaolack, Diourbel, and Louga regions. On returning from the field, supervisors revealed a great deal of citizen suspicion of questionnaires in general and of the subject matter in particular. Questions treating land use and the management of local budgets often caused discomfort. In the Kaolack region, a local farmer confided that he had lost significant land to local notables and that he was frightened to be associated with any written documentation of his experience with local government or local leaders. This farmer claimed he is called upon regularly to contribute small livestock for celebratory occasions.

This situation underlines the need for substantial improvement of information flows within the rural sector and between the rural sector, the urban sector, and national media, institutions and agencies. One possible way to overcome the reluctance to answer questions would be to target specific NGOs or grassroots organizations as bearers of the message that a survey like CSS is apolitical, poses no danger to respondents and can be beneficial to the community.

Another segment of rural society which proved to be difficult to interview was that of youth between the ages of 15 and 18. In some cases the youth themselves were frightened and ran away from the enumerators, as occured in the Diourbel – Linguère survey group. In other instances, it was the parents themselves who felt strongly that their children were too young to have any opinions worth recording and declined to facilitate their interviews. Future surveys should take this cultural characteristic into account. Alternatives would be to use group interview methods for rural youth or to raise the age of individuals targeted as respondents.

7.7 Data Management Issues

Methodology for Database Integration

In the first meeting at USAID, the team discussed a choice of software between ACCESS and Magic, a database development tool which ARC Informatique uses regularly to input data from

questionnaires. At that time, USAID seemed to want to have all the data available in ASCII form. USAID later implemented a policy that all contractors use ACCESS in order to ensure data compatibility in the future. The length of the questionnaires was not known at that time, and the team agreed to develop data input and management strategies in ACCESS.

Problems faced:

- A typical questionnaire had more than 255 fields so the files were split accordingly.
- Questionnaires were modified and new questions inserted after computer programs had been completed. Every question inserted imposed a modification in all the subsequent questions. This was a tedious task that could have been avoided with another database development tool.
- Because of ACCESS limitations with large records, it was easier to export data to Magic and manipulate all the data there. The collected data were then exported in ASCII form to make them readable for SPSS.

ACCESS is a good tool for small applications. Even though the questionnaires themselves were not very difficult to program, the database associated with ACCESS did not facilitate making subsequent changes. In other words, a small modification imposed an inordinate number of subsequent changes.

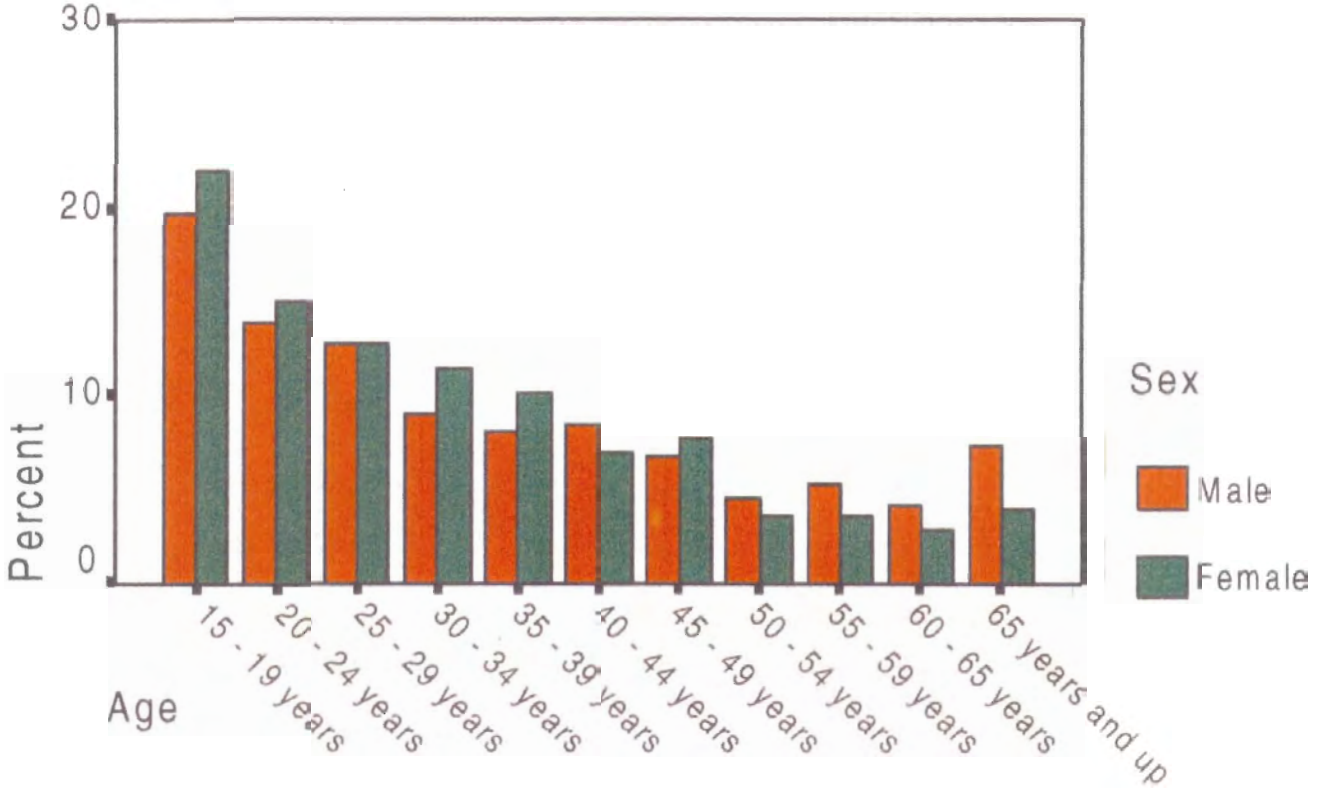
For subsequent national studies that entail very large records, USAID might consider the use of a database that does not have the limitations of ACCESS.

APPENDIX

- **Figure 1: Age/Sex Distribution, Urban and Rural**
- **Table 1: Questionnaire Administration**
- **Table 2: Rural Sample**
- **Table 3: Urban Sample**
- **Table 4: Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban**

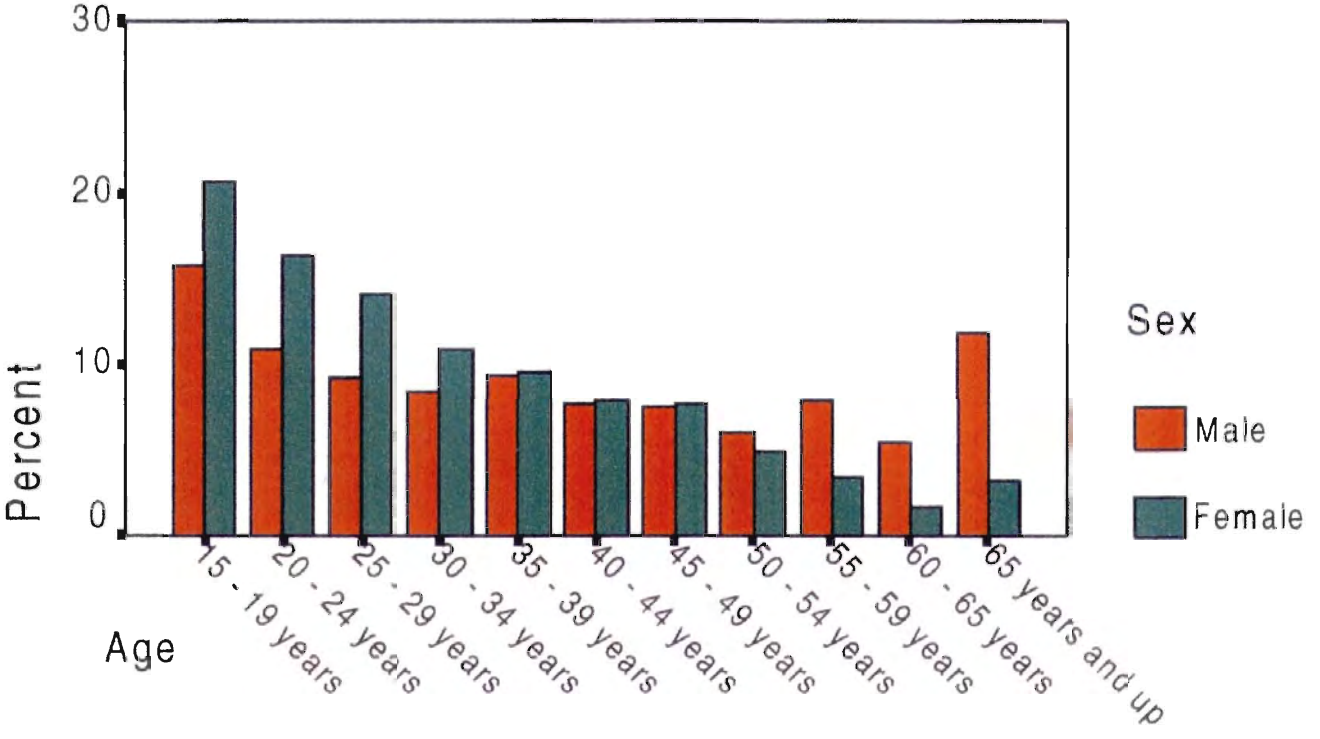
Appendix Figure 1: Age/Sex Distribution

Urban Population



Appendix Figure 1: Age/Sex Distribution

Rural Population



Appendix Table 1. Questionnaire Administration

Urban Heads of Household

Region	Number of Districts	Theoretical Sample	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Completed	Level of Coverage
Dakar	30	300	306	304	99%
Diourbel	10	100	111	111	100%
Saint louis	10	100	98	98	100%
Tambacounda	10	100	117	116	99%
Kaolack	10	100	92	91	99%
Thiès	10	100	100	96	96%
Louga	10	100	108	108	100%
Fatick	10	100	89	88	99%
Kolda	10	100	100	98	98%
Total	**110**	**1100**	**1121**	**1110**	**99%**

Rural Heads of Household

Regions	Number of Districts	Theoretical Sample	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Completed	Level of Coverage
Dakar	10	100	100	100	100%
Diourbel	10	100	50	49	98%
Saint louis	10	100	101	101	100%
Tambacounda	10	100	97	96	99%
Kaolack	10	100	101	101	100%
Thiès	10	100	96	95	99%
Louga	10	100	90	90	100%
Fatick	10	100	99	99	100%
Kolda	10	100	100	99	99%
Total	**90**	**900**	**834**	**830**	**99.5%**

Urban Individuals

Regions	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Completed	Level of Coverage
Dakar	1259	1119	89%
Diourbel	357	320	90%
Saint louis	470	341	73%
Tambacounda	270	246	91%
Kaolack	308	236	77%
Thiès	313	274	88%
Louga	493	367	74%
Fatick	237	195	82%
Kolda	380	250	66%
Total	**4087**	**3348**	**81.9%**

Rural Individuals

Regions	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Completed	Level of Coverage
Dakar	429	376	88%
Diourbel	136	124	91%
Saint louis	599	519	87%
Tambacounda	370	283	76%
Kaolack	492	405	82%
Thiès	386	331	86%
Louga	381	328	86%
Fatick	274	222	81%
Kolda	475	304	64%
Total	**3542**	**2892**	**81.6%**

NGOs

Regions	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Completed	Level of Coverage
Dakar	87	85	98%
Diourbel	42	42	100%
Saint louis	78	78	100%
Tambacounda	76	76	100%
Kaolack	54	54	100%
Thiès	12	12	100%
Louga	55	55	100%
Fatick	47	47	100%
Kolda	32	32	100%
Total	**483**	**481**	**99.6%**

Private Sector

Regions	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires Completed	Level of Coverage
Dakar	264	264	100%
Diourbel	60	60	100%
Saint louis	91	91	100%
Tambacounda	137	137	100%
Kaolack	124	124	100%
Thiès	77	76	99%
Louga	92	92	100%
Fatick	140	139	99%
Kolda	74	74	100%
Total	**1059**	**1057**	**99.8%**

Appendix Table 2: Rural Sample

REG	DEPT	ARR	RC	DIST	Numbers of Households Drawn									
Dakar Region														
01	3	1	1	003	10	23	36	49	62	75	88	101	114	127
01	3	1	1	008	13	30	47	64	81	98	115	132	149	166
01	3	1	1	013	9	32	55	78	101	124	147	170	193	216
01	3	1	1	021	4	15	26	37	48	59	70	81	92	103
01	3	1	1	024	29	60	91	122	153	184	215	246	277	308
01	3	1	2	002	9	20	31	42	53	64	75	86	97	108
01	3	1	2	007	16	33	50	67	84	101	118	135	152	169
Diourbel Region														
03	1	1	3	011	3	10	17	24	31	38	45	52	59	66
03	1	2	4	012	9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
03	1	3	3	025	1	13	25	37	49	61	73	85	97	109
03	2	2	1	007	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
03	3	1	2	002	7	15	23	31	39	47	55	63	71	79
03	3	2	5	013	8	22	36	50	64	78	92	106	120	134
03	3	2	5	062	11	27	43	59	75	91	107	123	139	155
03	3	2	5	104	6	22	38	54	70	86	102	118	134	150
03	3	2	5	137	8	19	30	41	52	63	74	85	96	107
03	3	2	5	188	10	21	32	43	54	65	76	87	98	109
Saint-Louis Region														
04	1	2	1	016	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
04	1	3	1	037	2	13	24	35	46	57	68	79	90	101
04	2	1	2	021	5	16	27	38	49	60	71	82	93	104
04	2	2	2	009	13	27	41	55	69	83	97	111	125	139
04	2	2	4	007	7	30	53	76	99	122	145	168	191	214
04	2	4	1	002	4	16	28	40	52	64	76	88	100	112
04	3	1	1	021	16	35	54	73	92	111	130	149	168	187
04	3	2	1	017	5	18	31	44	57	70	83	96	109	122
04	3	3	1	001	4	17	30	43	56	69	82	95	108	121
04	3	4	2	004	7	20	33	46	59	72	85	98	111	124
Tambacounda Region														
05	1	2	1	003	1	4	7	10	13	16	19	22	25	28
05	1	3	1	012	8	20	32	44	56	68	80	92	104	116
05	2	1	1	001	6	20	34	48	62	76	90	104	118	132
05	2	2	2	004	2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
05	2	4	3	001	8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
05	3	1	3	003	3	11	19	27	35	43	51	59	67	75
05	3	2	1	003	2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
05	3	3	1	017	1	10	19	28	37	46	55	64	73	82
05	3	4	1	003	2	13	24	35	46	57	68	79	90	101
05	3	4	3	008	3	9	15	21	27	33	39	45	51	57

REG	DEPT	ARR	RC	DIST	Numbers of Households Drawn									
Kaolack Region														
06	1	1	1	001	5	11	17	23	29	35	41	47	53	59
06	1	1	4	006	8	19	30	41	52	63	74	85	96	107
06	1	2	3	006	7	21	35	49	63	77	91	105	119	133
06	1	3	2	002	5	12	19	26	33	40	47	54	61	68
06	1	3	6	024	2	10	18	26	34	42	50	58	66	74
06	1	4	4	017	3	9	15	21	27	33	39	45	51	57
06	2	2	2	005	6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
06	2	3	2	011	3	15	27	39	51	63	75	87	99	111
Thiès Region														
07	1	2	1	011	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110
07	1	2	3	023	12	26	40	54	68	82	96	110	124	138
07	1	3	3	015	5	11	17	23	29	35	41	47	53	59
07	2	2	1	008	5	18	31	44	57	70	83	96	109	122
07	2	3	3	007	3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
07	2	8	1	034	6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
07	3	1	2	009	7	16	25	34	43	52	61	70	79	88
07	3	2	2	020	2	7	12	17	22	27	32	37	42	47
07	3	4	1	002	6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
07	3	4	4	018	1	7	13	19	25	31	37	43	49	55
Louga Region														
08	1	1	1	006	3	9	15	21	27	33	39	45	51	57
08	1	1	6	001	2	10	18	26	34	42	50	58	66	74
08	1	2	5	003	4	15	26	37	48	59	70	81	92	103
08	1	3	5	018	2	8	14	20	26	32	38	44	50	56
08	2	2	1	004	4	12	20	28	36	44	52	60	68	76
08	2	2	4	020	11	23	35	47	59	71	83	95	107	119
08	2	4	1	006	1	9	17	25	33	41	49	57	65	73
08	3	1	3	003	3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
08	3	2	3	007	5	14	23	32	41	50	59	68	77	86
08	3	3	4	013	1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
Fatick Region														
09	1	1	4	005	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120
09	1	2	3	013	11	23	35	47	59	71	83	95	107	119
09	1	3	3	001	4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
09	1	4	2	015	1	9	17	25	33	41	49	57	65	73
09	2	1	2	005	3	24	45	66	87	108	129	150	171	192
09	2	3	1	014	6	13	20	27	34	41	48	55	62	69
09	2	3	4	010	7	20	33	46	59	72	85	98	111	124
09	3	1	3	009	4	13	22	31	40	49	58	67	76	85
09	3	2	4	002	4	10	16	22	28	34	40	46	52	58
09	3	3	4	013	5	14	23	32	41	50	59	68	77	86

REG	DEPT	ARR	RC	DIST	Numbers of Households Drawn									
Kolda Region														
10	1	1	4	009	4	12	20	28	36	44	52	60	68	76
10	1	2	3	013	6	13	20	27	34	41	48	55	62	69
10	1	3	3	010	8	24	40	56	72	88	104	120	136	152
10	2	1	2	012	5	13	21	29	37	45	53	61	69	77
10	2	1	4	024	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
10	2	3	4	011	7	20	33	46	59	72	85	98	111	124
10	2	5	3	002	4	12	20	28	36	44	52	60	68	76
10	3	1	3	005	7	20	33	46	59	72	85	98	111	124
10	3	2	2	010	3	21	39	57	75	93	111	129	147	165
10	3	3	2	004	5	13	21	29	37	45	53	61	69	77

Appendix Table 3: Urban Sample

REGION	DEPARTMENT	ARROND	COMMUNE	DISTRICT	H'SEHOLDS	COMMUNE
DEPARTMENT OF DAKAR						
01	1	8	1	036	85	Dakar
01	1	8	1	117	316	Dakar
01	1	8	1	166	263	Dakar
01	1	8	1	239	108	Dakar
01	1	8	1	282	109	Dakar
01	1	8	1	358	241	Dakar
01	1	8	1	398	275	Dakar
01	1	8	1	453	145	Dakar
01	1	8	1	500	219	Dakar
01	1	8	1	555	280	Dakar
DEPARTMENT OF PIKINE						
01	2	8	1	057	96	Pikine
01	2	8	1	101	105	Pikine
01	2	8	1	171	124	Pikine
01	2	8	1	226	67	Pikine
01	2	8	1	276	144	Pikine
01	2	8	1	325	94	Pikine
01	2	8	1	380	110	Pikine
01	2	8	1	443	86	Guediawaye
01	2	8	1	518	101	Guediawaye
01	2	8	1	580	111	Guediawaye
DEPARTMENT OF RUFISQUE						
01	3	8	1	015	77	Rufisque
01	3	8	1	034	47	Rufisque
01	3	8	1	055	64	Rufisque
01	3	8	1	077	64	Rufisque
01	3	8	1	095	91	Rufisque
01	3	8	1	112	44	Rufisque
01	3	8	1	134	92	Rufisque
01	3	8	1	154	100	Rufisque
01	3	8	1	176	82	Bargny
01	3	8	1	198	101	Bargny
DIOURBEL REGION						
03	1	8	1	015	75	Bambey
03	2	8	1	008	62	Diourbel
03	2	8	1	024	78	Diourbel
03	2	8	1	039	110	Diourbel
03	2	8	1	055	125	Diourbel
03	2	8	1	068	102	Diourbel
03	2	8	1	081	58	Diourbel
03	3	8	1	013	71	Mbacke
03	3	8	1	027	84	Mbacke
03	3	8	1	041	116	Mbacke
SAINT-LOUIS REGION						
04	1	8	1	013	67	Dagana
04	1	8	2	016	68	Richard-Toll
04	1	8	2	036	111	Richard-Toll
04	1	8	3	017	107	Saint-Louis
04	1	8	3	040	94	Saint-Louis

REGION	DEPARTMENT	ARROND	COMMUNE	DISTRICT	H'SEHOLDS	COMMUNE
04	1	8	3	059	104	Saint-Louis
04	1	8	3	081	91	Saint-Louis
04	1	8	3	099	123	Saint-Louis
04	1	8	3	121	120	Saint-Louis
04	2	8	1	013	93	Matam
TAMBACOUNDA REGION						
05	1	8	1	002	102	Bakel
05	1	8	1	009	128	Bakel
05	2	8	1	008	105	Kedougou
05	3	8	1	003	78	Tambacounda
05	3	8	1	008	82	Tambacounda
05	3	8	1	014	101	Tambacounda
05	3	8	1	020	71	Tambacounda
05	3	8	1	028	135	Tambacounda
05	3	8	1	034	103	Tambacounda
05	3	8	1	040	97	Tambacounda
KAOLACK REGION						
06	1	8	1	003	71	Kaffrine
06	2	8	1	002	132	Kaolack
06	2	8	1	014	80	Kaolack
06	2	8	1	024	154	Kaolack
06	2	8	1	043	120	Kaolack
06	2	8	1	067	59	Kaolack
06	2	8	1	089	132	Kaolack
06	2	8	1	112	87	Kaolack
06	2	8	1	132	130	Kaolack
06	2	8	1	150	97	Kaolack
THIÈS REGION						
07	1	8	1	016	133	Joal
07	1	8	2	022	123	Mbour
07	1	8	2	052	110	Mbour
07	2	8	2	008	123	Thiès
07	2	8	2	032	103	Thiès
07	2	8	2	064	91	Thiès
07	2	8	2	099	106	Thiès
07	2	8	2	133	153	Thiès
07	2	8	2	179	120	Thiès
07	3	8	2	11	133	Mékhé
LOUGA REGION						
08	1	8	1	006	75	Kébémer
08	2	8	1	002	102	Linguère
08	2	8	1	010	89	Linguère
08	3	8	1	005	71	Louga
08	3	8	1	012	123	Louga
08	3	8	1	019	119	Louga
08	3	8	1	027	140	Louga
08	3	8	1	034	73	Louga
08	3	8	1	042	68	Louga
08	3	8	1	048	82	Louga

REGION	DEPARTMENT	ARROND	COMMUNE	DISTRICT	H'SEHOLDS	COMMUNE
FATICK REGION						
09	1	8	1	002	173	Fatick
09	1	8	1	008	127	Fatick
09	1	8	1	012	178	Fatick
09	1	8	1	019	70	Fatick
09	2	8	2	002	99	Sokone
09	2	8	2	010	114	Sokone
09	3	8	1	005	113	Gossas
09	3	8	1	011	70	Gossas
09	3	8	2	008	61	Guinguénéo
09	3	8	2	015	100	Guinguénéo
KOLDA REGION						
10	1	8	1	007	111	Kolda
10	1	8	1	016	46	Kolda
10	1	8	1	022	88	Kolda
10	1	8	1	030	180	Kolda
10	1	8	1	036	125	Kolda
10	2	8	1	004	119	Sédhiou
10	2	8	1	010	118	Sédhiou
10	3	8	1	004	127	Vélingara
10	3	8	1	010	130	Vélingara
10	3	8	1	017	93	Vélingara

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
REGION							
Dakar	62.24	4.25	6.83	53.90	70.57	31.43	1.259
Kolda	2.48	0.58	23.20	1.35	3.61	5.60	380
Diourbel	4.72	1.12	23.84	2.51	6.92	11.49	357
Saint-Louis	7.87	1.90	24.09	4.15	11.59	20.26	470
Tamba	2.08	0.49	23.38	1.13	3.03	4.74	270
Kaolack	5.81	1.37	23.59	3.12	8.50	14.04	309
Thiès	10.33	2.18	21.15	6.05	14.61	21.06	313
Louga	3.17	0.80	25.32	1.60	4.74	8.58	493
Fatick	1.31	0.33	25.04	0.67	1.95	3.39	237
SEXE							
Masculin	43.62	1.10	2.51	41.47	45.77	2.00	1.803
Feminin	56.38	1.10	1.94	54.23	58.53	2.00	2.285
AGEGRP							
Jeunes	59.47	1.30	2.18	56.93	62.02	2.86	2.374
Adultes	27.54	1.03	3.73	25.52	29.55	2.16	1.1
Personnes agées	12.99	0.80	6.14	11.43	14.55	2.30	614
V13							
Oui	77.92	1.54	1.98	74.90	80.95	5.66	3.051
Non	9.61	1.00	10.40	7.65	11.57	4.70	413
NR	12.46	1.44	11.52	9.65	15.28	7.72	624
V14							
NR	22.37	1.54	6.89	19.35	25.39	5.59	1.054
Principaux éléme	12.84	1.26	9.84	10.36	15.31	5.83	427
Faible	48.56	1.63	3.35	45.37	51.74	4.33	1.919
Rien	13.79	1.10	7.96	11.64	15.95	4.15	577
Très bonne	2.41	0.43	17.82	1.57	3.25	3.21	108
Autre	0.03	0.02	66.07	-0.01	0.07	0.57	3
V15A							
Radio	20.33	1.24	6.08	17.91	22.75	3.86	777
NR	22.60	1.53	6.79	19.59	25.60	5.50	1.074
Réunion bureau	4.47	0.35	7.80	3.79	5.15	1.16	194
Télévision	3.08	0.47	15.35	2.15	4.01	3.06	116
Réunion quartier	1.89	0.36	19.15	1.18	2.59	2.88	69
Affiches	0.16	0.11	64.40	-0.04	0.37	2.79	4
Parents, connais	41.39	1.81	4.37	37.84	44.93	5.51	1.552
Journaux, bullet	0.79	0.22	27.78	0.36	1.22	2.51	34
Cérémonies famil	0.22	0.06	29.34	0.09	0.34	0.76	24
Au match	0.95	0.19	19.54	0.58	1.31	1.49	54
A l'école	2.46	0.57	23.29	1.34	3.58	5.59	102
Autre	1.67	0.32	19.08	1.05	2.29	2.53	87
Mosquée, église	0.01	0.01	100.45	-0.01	0.02	0.27	1
V15B							
NR	59.71	1.57	2.62	56.64	62.78	4.16	2.419
Télévision	9.05	0.97	10.76	7.14	10.96	4.71	306
Radio	10.36	0.96	9.28	8.48	12.25	4.07	409
Réunion quartier	1.87	0.35	18.51	1.19	2.55	2.67	91
Journaux, bullet	1.93	0.35	18.05	1.24	2.61	2.61	62
Réunion bureau	2.37	0.42	17.88	1.54	3.20	3.18	102
Parents, connais	10.43	0.90	8.63	8.67	12.20	3.54	466

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confider Lower(%)	ce Interval ³ Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
Mosquée, église	0.12	0.07	57.88	-0.02	0.26	1.68	8
Cérémonies famil	1.10	0.31	28.23	0.49	1.71	3.63	74
Au match	0.91	0.23	25.01	0.46	1.36	2.35	45
A l'école	0.81	0.17	20.96	0.48	1.14	1.46	45
Autre	1.24	0.24	19.67	0.76	1.72	1.99	54
Affiches	0.08	0.04	41.70	0.02	0.15	0.60	7
V15C							
NR	83.18	1.07	1.29	81.07	85.28	3.37	3.328
Télévision	3.89	0.54	13.84	2.84	4.95	3.17	147
Radio	1.78	0.29	16.46	1.20	2.35	2.00	93
Réunion quartier	1.03	0.19	17.96	0.67	1.40	1.38	69
Journaux, bullet	1.66	0.34	20.59	0.99	2.33	2.92	57
Réunion bureau	1.07	0.26	24.07	0.57	1.58	2.56	55
Parents, connais	4.58	0.48	10.43	3.64	5.51	2.13	173
Affiches	0.06	0.03	47.94	0.00	0.11	0.54	6
Cérémonies famil	0.87	0.41	47.08	0.07	1.67	7.92	44
Au match	0.83	0.24	28.40	0.37	1.29	2.75	53
A l'école	0.33	0.10	31.51	0.13	0.53	1.34	21
Autre	0.66	0.15	22.13	0.37	0.94	1.33	37
Mosquée, église	0.08	0.04	53.14	-0.00	0.16	0.89	5
V1701							
NR	15.58	1.61	10.36	12.41	18.74	8.10	777
Non	26.82	1.75	6.54	23.38	30.26	6.41	1.013
Oui	14.44	1.06	7.35	12.36	16.52	3.72	646
Ne sait pas	43.16	1.92	4.44	39.40	46.92	6.12	1.652
V1702							
NR	16.26	1.70	10.43	12.94	19.58	8.63	793
Oui	29.24	1.65	5.65	26.00	32.47	5.39	1.221
Ne sait pas	39.54	1.76	4.45	36.09	42.98	5.28	1.534
Non	14.97	1.33	8.87	12.37	17.57	5.65	540
V1703							
NR	15.13	1.59	10.54	12.00	18.25	8.09	730
Oui	45.25	1.78	3.94	41.75	48.74	5.24	1.883
Ne sait pas	26.09	1.40	5.37	23.35	28.83	4.15	989
Non	13.54	1.18	8.74	11.22	15.86	4.88	486
V1704							
NR	15.08	1.59	10.56	11.96	18.21	8.10	730
Oui	29.09	1.55	5.32	26.05	32.12	4.74	1.158
Non	24.87	1.56	6.26	21.82	27.91	5.29	1.002
Ne sait pas	30.97	1.74	5.62	27.56	34.38	5.79	1.198
V1705							
NR	15.51	1.62	10.47	12.33	18.70	8.22	749
Oui	37.11	1.68	4.54	33.81	40.41	4.96	1.523
Non	18.40	1.57	8.53	15.32	21.47	6.70	643
Ne sait pas	28.98	1.64	5.66	25.77	32.19	5.34	1.173

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	[3] Estimate [3] [3] (%) [3]	Standard Error(%)	[3] C.V. [3] [3] (%) [3]	95% Confidence Interval [3] Lower(%)	Upper(%) [3]	Design [3] Effect	Number of Observations
V1706							
NR	15.18	1.59	10.48	12.06	18.30	8.03	733
Oui	44.54	1.50	3.37	41.60	47.48	3.72	1.849
Non	14.28	1.02	7.18	12.27	16.29	3.51	484
Ne sait pas	25.99	1.42	5.48	23.20	28.78	4.30	1.022
V1707							
NR	14.89	1.59	10.69	11.77	18.01	8.18	727
Oui	32.16	1.60	4.98	29.02	35.30	4.80	1.433
Non	28.66	1.64	5.71	25.45	31.87	5.36	983
Ne sait pas	24.29	1.49	6.15	21.36	27.22	4.96	945
V1708							
NR	14.87	1.59	10.67	11.76	17.98	8.12	723
Oui	30.84	1.60	5.19	27.70	33.98	4.91	1.402
Non	29.57	1.68	5.68	26.28	32.87	5.53	1.028
Ne sait pas	24.72	1.47	5.96	21.83	27.61	4.77	935
V1709							
NR	15.08	1.57	10.42	12.00	18.16	7.89	734
Non	40.16	1.75	4.37	36.73	43.60	5.23	1.572
Ne sait pas	34.95	1.65	4.72	31.72	38.18	4.88	1.363
Oui	9.81	0.98	10.00	7.89	11.73	4.45	419
V1710							
NR	15.03	1.62	10.75	11.86	18.20	8.35	725
Oui	41.58	1.44	3.47	38.75	44.40	3.50	1.73
Non	18.84	1.14	6.03	16.62	21.07	3.45	677
Ne sait pas	24.55	1.42	5.80	21.76	27.34	4.47	956
V1711							
NR	15.24	1.62	10.63	12.06	18.41	8.30	741
Oui	35.12	1.57	4.48	32.04	38.20	4.43	1.535
Non	20.52	1.66	8.09	17.27	23.77	6.90	646
Ne sait pas	29.12	1.54	5.28	26.11	32.14	4.68	1.166
V1712							
NR	15.31	1.61	10.51	12.15	18.46	8.17	747
Oui	16.33	1.50	9.17	13.39	19.26	6.71	698
Non	33.69	1.63	4.83	30.50	36.87	4.84	1.247
Ne sait pas	34.68	1.73	4.98	31.29	38.06	5.37	1.396
V1713							
NR	15.18	1.64	10.79	11.97	18.39	8.51	724
Oui	57.05	1.74	3.05	53.64	60.45	5.04	2.306
Non	9.64	0.77	7.98	8.13	11.14	2.77	339
Ne sait pas	18.14	1.30	7.17	15.59	20.69	4.66	719
V1714							
NR	14.97	1.59	10.63	11.85	18.09	8.13	729
Non	36.98	1.60	4.34	33.84	40.13	4.51	1.551
Oui	16.66	1.05	6.28	14.61	18.71	3.23	620
Ne sait pas	31.39	1.55	4.93	28.36	34.42	4.55	1.188

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V1715							
NR	15.61	1.61	10.32	12.45	18.76	8.04	760
Oui	40.80	1.79	4.38	37.30	44.31	5.41	1.645
Non	16.30	1.08	6.64	14.18	18.42	3.51	586
Ne sait pas	27.29	1.52	5.56	24.31	30.26	4.74	1.097
V1716							
NR	15.34	1.65	10.74	12.11	18.57	8.55	749
Oui	43.43	1.89	4.35	39.72	47.13	5.94	1.73
Non	17.12	1.34	7.85	14.49	19.76	5.20	622
Ne sait pas	24.11	1.37	5.68	21.42	26.80	4.20	987
V1717							
NR	15.47	1.60	10.35	12.33	18.61	8.01	762
Oui	36.16	1.64	4.54	32.94	39.37	4.77	1.485
Ne sait pas	28.25	1.47	5.21	25.36	31.13	4.37	1.132
Non	20.13	1.36	6.74	17.47	22.79	4.68	709
V1718							
NR	15.34	1.61	10.49	12.18	18.49	8.15	739
Non	46.47	1.89	4.06	42.77	50.16	5.85	1.872
Oui	9.08	0.99	10.95	7.13	11.03	4.90	357
Ne sait pas	29.12	1.60	5.48	25.99	32.24	5.05	1.12
V1719							
NR	15.22	1.58	10.35	12.13	18.30	7.86	736
Oui	37.22	1.59	4.28	34.10	40.34	4.43	1.615
Non	21.64	1.53	7.07	18.64	24.64	5.64	710
Ne sait pas	25.93	1.50	5.79	22.98	28.87	4.80	1.027
V1720-ASSAINISSE							
NR	14.69	1.58	10.74	11.60	17.78	8.12	713
Oui	67.04	1.72	2.57	63.66	70.42	5.49	2.652
Ne sait pas	13.32	1.06	7.99	11.24	15.41	4.01	553
Non	4.95	0.74	14.91	3.50	6.39	4.73	170
V18A01-TERRE-DOM							
NR	26.47	1.88	7.09	22.79	30.15	7.43	1.127
Non	46.73	2.23	4.77	42.36	51.09	8.16	1.642
Oui	26.81	1.71	6.36	23.46	30.15	6.08	1.319
V18B01-TERRES-DO							
NR	73.81	1.70	2.30	70.49	77.14	6.11	2.804
Satisfait	7.81	0.73	9.38	6.38	9.25	3.06	400
Trè+A233s satisfait	5.30	0.83	15.70	3.67	6.93	5.66	294
Pas satisfait	7.56	0.75	9.97	6.08	9.04	3.33	360
Peu satisfait	5.51	0.59	10.77	4.35	6.67	2.77	230
V18C01-TERRES-DO							
NR	20.95	1.68	8.00	17.66	24.23	6.95	1.041
Même niveau	28.74	1.73	6.03	25.35	32.14	6.01	1.057
Mieux	17.63	1.43	8.10	14.83	20.42	5.75	787
Ne sait pas	16.01	1.14	7.15	13.76	18.25	3.99	626
Pire	16.68	1.18	7.08	14.36	18.99	4.12	577
V18A02-GEST-LOCA							
NR	32.76	2.02	6.17	28.79	36.72	7.61	1.47

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	[3] Estimate [3] [3] (%) [3]	Standard Error(%)	[3] C.V. [3] [3] (%) [3]	95% Confidence Interval [3] Lower(%)	Upper(%) [3]	Design [3] Effect	Number of Observations
Oui	24.93	1.38	5.53	22.23	27.63	4.16	950
Non	42.31	1.95	4.60	38.50	46.13	6.37	1.668
V18B02-GEST-LOCA							
NR	76.46	1.34	1.75	73.84	79.08	4.07	3.19
Satisfait	6.17	0.77	12.43	4.67	7.68	4.17	275
Peu satisfait	5.78	0.77	13.27	4.28	7.29	4.43	214
Pas satisfait	7.99	0.71	8.94	6.59	9.39	2.85	272
Très satisfait	3.60	0.58	16.11	2.46	4.74	3.97	137
V18C02-GEST-LOCA							
NR	23.65	1.95	8.25	19.82	27.47	8.65	1.237
Même niveau	25.32	1.51	5.95	22.37	28.27	4.91	923
Mieux	13.02	1.12	8.60	10.83	15.22	4.54	485
Ne sait pas	20.28	1.57	7.72	17.21	23.35	6.22	750
Pire	17.73	1.06	5.97	15.66	19.81	3.15	693
V18A03-TAXES							
NR	24.98	1.82	7.30	21.40	28.56	7.28	1.142
Non	24.90	1.47	5.91	22.02	27.79	4.75	949
Oui	50.11	1.70	3.40	46.78	53.45	4.75	1.997
V18B03-TAXES							
NR	54.30	1.54	2.83	51.29	57.31	3.90	2.216
Satisfait	13.75	1.07	7.78	11.66	15.85	3.96	620
Peu satisfait	9.96	0.83	8.29	8.34	11.58	3.12	385
Pas satisfait	15.80	1.30	8.26	13.24	18.35	5.25	581
Très satisfait	6.18	0.70	11.27	4.82	7.55	3.43	286
V18C03-TAXES							
NR	20.83	1.73	8.32	17.43	24.23	7.47	1.069
Même niveau	25.38	1.29	5.10	22.84	27.92	3.63	1.003
Pire	16.26	0.93	5.73	14.43	18.08	2.61	581
Mieux	20.98	1.28	6.10	18.47	23.49	4.05	833
Ne sait pas	16.55	1.19	7.21	14.21	18.89	4.22	602
V18A04-PROJ-LOC							
NR	27.74	1.93	6.94	23.97	31.52	7.59	1.283
Non	54.78	2.19	3.99	50.50	59.07	7.90	2.005
Oui	17.47	1.13	6.48	15.25	19.69	3.65	800
V18B04-PROJ-LOC							
NR	82.49	1.17	1.41	80.21	84.78	3.86	3.293
Satisfait	7.25	0.80	11.06	5.68	8.82	3.92	320
Très satisfait	3.93	0.45	11.36	3.05	4.80	2.16	208
Pas satisfait	2.83	0.35	12.53	2.13	3.52	1.87	130
Peu satisfait	3.50	0.53	15.03	2.47	4.54	3.36	137
V18C04-PROJ-LOC							
NR	22.78	1.87	8.23	19.10	26.45	8.19	1.2
Même niveau	32.88	1.77	5.39	29.41	36.35	5.83	1.049
Pire	14.29	1.12	7.84	12.10	16.49	4.20	585

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	3 Estimate 3 3 (%) 3	Standard Error(%)	3 C.V. 3 3 (%) 3	95% Confidence Interval 3 Lower(%)	Upper(%) 3	Design 3 Effect	Number of Observations
Ne sait pas	16.19	1.15	7.09	13.94	18.44	3.98	659
Mieux	13.85	0.97	7.00	11.95	15.76	3.23	595
V18A05-RECH-FINA							
NR	28.19	1.93	6.86	24.40	31.98	7.56	1.32
Non	55.58	2.18	3.92	51.30	59.85	7.88	2.015
Oui	16.24	1.04	6.39	14.20	18.27	3.25	753
V18B05-RECH-FINA							
NR	22.84	1.91	8.38	19.09	26.59	8.52	1.199
Satisfait	32.89	1.85	5.62	29.26	36.51	6.35	1.043
Peu satisfait	14.74	1.13	7.69	12.52	16.96	4.19	606
Très satisfait	12.81	1.01	7.89	10.83	14.79	3.75	562
Pas satisfait	16.72	1.22	7.30	14.33	19.11	4.38	678
V18C05-RECH-FINA							
NR	83.67	1.06	1.27	81.60	85.75	3.37	3.335
Même niveau	6.84	0.74	10.82	5.39	8.29	3.52	305
Mieux	3.48	0.43	12.21	2.65	4.32	2.20	191
Ne sait pas	2.64	0.32	12.29	2.01	3.28	1.68	119
Pire	3.36	0.56	16.66	2.27	4.46	3.96	138
V18A06-ETAT-CIV							
NR	19.52	1.63	8.37	16.32	22.72	6.96	905
Oui	69.22	1.81	2.62	65.67	72.77	6.32	2.794
Non	11.26	0.95	8.45	9.40	13.12	3.71	389
V18B06-ETAT-CIV							
NR	32.02	1.84	5.75	28.41	35.62	6.38	1.339
Satisfait	24.76	1.60	6.47	21.62	27.90	5.64	1.118
Peu satisfait	7.90	0.58	7.37	6.76	9.04	1.91	292
Pas satisfait	15.43	1.47	9.53	12.55	18.31	6.80	530
Très satisfait	19.89	1.23	6.21	17.47	22.32	3.92	809
V18C06-ETAT-CIV							
NR	18.05	1.65	9.15	14.81	21.28	7.56	905
Même niveau	19.15	1.40	7.30	16.41	21.90	5.17	767
Pire	12.33	1.43	11.62	9.52	15.13	7.78	387
Mieux	42.06	2.03	4.84	38.07	46.05	6.96	1.697
Ne sait pas	8.41	0.80	9.52	6.84	9.98	3.41	332
V18A07-CONS-INF							
NR	23.28	1.80	7.75	19.74	26.81	7.47	1.097
Oui	43.12	1.86	4.32	39.47	46.78	5.81	1.853
Non	33.60	1.60	4.77	30.46	36.75	4.73	1.138
V18B07-CONS-INF							
NR	57.37	1.82	3.18	53.80	60.94	5.56	2.255
Très satisfait	12.19	1.08	8.84	10.08	14.30	4.45	540
Satisfait	16.66	1.00	6.02	14.70	18.63	2.97	784
Pas satisfait	4.93	0.66	13.31	3.64	6.22	3.76	192
Peu satisfait	8.85	0.88	9.91	7.13	10.57	3.91	317

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confidence Interval ³ Lower(%)	Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
V18C07-CONS-INF							
NR	18.96	1.76	9.28	15.51	22.41	8.26	1.016
Mieux	31.84	1.69	5.30	28.53	35.14	5.37	1.344
Pire	11.34	0.94	8.28	9.50	13.18	3.59	416
Même niveau	27.06	1.48	5.48	24.15	29.96	4.57	930
Ne sait pas	10.80	0.89	8.24	9.06	12.55	3.37	382
V18A08-INF-SANT							
NR	22.66	1.75	7.73	19.22	26.09	7.18	1.075
Oui	45.33	2.09	4.61	41.23	49.42	7.23	1.864
Non	32.01	1.87	5.83	28.35	35.67	6.57	1.149
V18B08-INF-SANT							
NR	54.86	2.09	3.81	50.77	58.96	7.22	2.226
Très satisfait	14.19	1.08	7.61	12.08	16.31	3.93	548
Peu satisfait	8.35	0.77	9.22	6.84	9.86	3.17	321
Satisfait	15.78	0.99	6.27	13.84	17.72	3.02	719
Pas satisfait	6.81	0.79	11.59	5.26	8.36	4.02	274
V18C08-INF-SANT							
NR	18.45	1.74	9.42	15.04	21.85	8.22	993
Mieux	32.05	1.72	5.38	28.67	35.43	5.60	1.264
Pire	11.92	1.04	8.76	9.87	13.97	4.26	465
Même niveau	27.05	1.63	6.01	23.86	30.24	5.50	959
Ne sait pas	10.53	0.93	8.85	8.71	12.36	3.78	407
V18A09-INF-SPORT							
NR	24.63	1.89	7.68	20.93	28.34	7.87	1.156
Non	45.59	2.01	4.40	41.65	49.52	6.64	1.594
OUI	29.78	1.60	5.36	26.65	32.91	4.99	1.338
V18B09-INF-SPORT							
NR	70.58	1.58	2.23	67.49	73.67	4.89	2.758
Satisfait	10.65	0.78	7.36	9.12	12.19	2.64	526
Peu satisfait	6.99	0.65	9.30	5.71	8.26	2.66	281
Pas satisfait	3.82	0.49	12.78	2.86	4.78	2.65	152
Très satisfait	7.96	0.86	10.78	6.28	9.64	4.10	371
V18C09-INF-SPORT							
NR	20.23	1.81	8.94	16.68	23.78	8.29	1.067
Même niveau	34.11	1.71	5.01	30.76	37.46	5.31	1.145
Mieux	20.05	1.33	6.64	17.44	22.66	4.51	903
Pire	12.93	0.95	7.39	11.05	14.80	3.31	471
Ne sait pas	12.68	0.99	7.80	10.74	14.62	3.61	502
V18A10-APPUI-CUL							
NR	28.65	1.84	6.43	25.04	32.26	6.78	1.303
OUI	29.98	1.29	4.31	27.45	32.51	3.25	1.273
Non	41.37	1.75	4.24	37.93	44.81	5.19	1.512
V18B10-APPUI-CUL							
NR	70.28	1.28	1.83	67.76	72.79	3.22	2.822
Très satisfait	7.78	0.80	10.27	6.22	9.35	3.63	356
Satisfait	12.97	0.84	6.47	11.33	14.61	2.55	562

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	[3] Estimate [3] [3] (%) [3]	Standard Error(%)	[3] C.V. [3] [3] (%) [3]	95% Confidence Interval [3] Lower(%)	Upper(%) [3]	Design [3] Effect	Number of Observations
Pas satisfait	2.72	0.49	17.95	1.76	3.67	3.68	102
Peu satisfait	6.25	0.58	9.20	5.12	7.38	2.31	246
V18C10-APPUI-CUL							
NR	21.33	1.84	8.63	17.72	24.94	8.25	1.125
Mieux	22.43	1.15	5.11	20.18	24.67	3.08	930
Même niveau	29.89	1.52	5.09	26.91	32.88	4.52	990
Pire	11.62	0.91	7.81	9.84	13.40	3.28	473
Ne sait pas	14.73	1.20	8.16	12.37	17.09	4.71	570
V18A11-LOTISSEME							
NR	29.33	1.81	6.16	25.79	32.86	6.43	1.28
Non	46.36	2.29	4.94	41.87	50.85	8.63	1.61
OUI	24.31	1.81	7.46	20.76	27.87	7.31	1.198
V18B11-LOTISSEME							
NR	75.95	1.82	2.40	72.38	79.53	7.45	2.902
Satisfait	8.30	0.86	10.40	6.60	9.99	4.00	450
Peu satisfait	6.18	0.71	11.43	4.79	7.56	3.51	271
Pas satisfait	4.15	0.53	12.74	3.11	5.19	2.87	191
Très satisfait	5.43	0.72	13.29	4.01	6.84	4.14	274
V18C11-LOTISSEME							
NR	23.35	1.81	7.76	19.80	26.90	7.49	1.168
Même niveau	34.01	1.76	5.18	30.56	37.46	5.64	1.121
Pire	11.74	0.91	7.77	9.96	13.53	3.29	479
Mieux	14.41	1.44	9.98	11.59	17.23	6.85	706
Ne sait pas	16.48	1.37	8.30	13.79	19.16	5.56	614
V18A12-AMEN-TERR							
NR	31.41	1.92	6.10	27.65	35.16	6.97	1.402
OUI	21.48	1.50	7.00	18.53	24.42	5.48	939
Non	47.11	2.21	4.69	42.79	51.44	8.00	1.747
V18B12-AMEN-TERR							
NR	78.73	1.48	1.88	75.83	81.64	5.36	3.158
Très satisfait	5.39	0.65	12.05	4.11	6.66	3.38	239
Satisfait	8.08	0.88	10.91	6.35	9.80	4.28	362
Pas satisfait	2.06	0.42	20.26	1.24	2.88	3.53	99
Peu satisfait	5.74	0.69	11.94	4.40	7.09	3.55	230
V18C12-AMEN-TERR							
NR	24.35	1.90	7.82	20.62	28.08	8.04	1.252
Mieux	14.89	1.33	8.93	12.28	17.50	5.71	618
Même niveau	31.02	1.98	6.37	27.14	34.89	7.45	1.026
Ne sait pas	17.20	1.55	9.01	14.17	20.24	6.89	656
Pire	12.54	0.99	7.93	10.59	14.49	3.68	536
V18A13-ENVIRONN							
NR	27.60	1.92	6.97	23.83	31.37	7.57	1.289
OUI	32.70	1.72	5.25	29.34	36.07	5.48	1.231
Non	39.70	1.71	4.30	36.36	43.04	4.97	1.568

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	[3] Estimate [3] [3] (%) [3]	Standard Error(%)	[3] C.V. [3] [3] (%) [3]	95% Confidence Interval [3] Lower(%)	Upper(%) [3]	Design [3] Effect	Number of Observations
V18B13-ENVIRONN							
NR	67.31	1.70	2.53	63.97	70.64	5.38	2.859
Satisfait	11.39	0.95	8.30	9.54	13.25	3.62	429
Très satisfait	8.29	0.82	9.94	6.68	9.91	3.65	307
Pas satisfait	6.24	0.63	10.16	5.00	7.49	2.81	246
Peu satisfait	6.76	0.64	9.53	5.50	8.03	2.69	247
V18C13-ENVIRONN							
NR	22.12	1.84	8.31	18.52	25.73	8.02	1.171
Mieux	20.91	1.52	7.26	17.94	23.89	5.70	741
Pire	16.05	1.06	6.58	13.98	18.12	3.38	579
Même niveau	26.75	1.40	5.21	24.02	29.49	4.06	992
Ne sait pas	14.16	1.12	7.91	11.96	16.35	4.22	605
V18A14-ENTR-INFR							
NR	25.07	1.83	7.32	21.47	28.66	7.32	1.16
OUI	38.01	1.67	4.40	34.73	41.29	4.86	1.52
Non	36.92	1.69	4.57	33.61	40.23	5.00	1.408
V18B14-ENTR-INFR							
NR	62.23	1.77	2.84	58.76	65.70	5.44	2.581
Satisfait	14.58	1.19	8.15	12.25	16.91	4.63	591
Très satisfait	9.06	0.98	10.79	7.15	10.98	4.74	372
Peu satisfait	9.62	0.66	6.88	8.32	10.91	2.06	375
Pas satisfait	4.51	0.60	13.41	3.32	5.69	3.47	169
V18C14-ENTR-INFR							
NR	20.52	1.80	8.75	17.00	24.04	8.09	1.066
Mieux	26.58	1.76	6.61	23.14	30.02	6.46	962
Pire	13.40	1.08	8.04	11.29	15.51	4.09	496
Même niveau	26.22	1.36	5.20	23.55	28.89	3.93	1.053
Ne sait pas	13.28	1.02	7.70	11.27	15.28	3.71	511
V18A15-FIN-FORAG							
NR	22.95	1.82	7.92	19.39	26.51	7.63	1.07
OUI	37.18	1.97	5.31	33.31	41.04	6.81	1.51
Non	39.87	1.79	4.49	36.37	43.38	5.45	1.508
V18B15-FIN-FORAG							
NR	62.93	1.94	3.08	59.13	66.74	6.60	2.586
Satisfait	12.58	1.10	8.73	10.43	14.73	4.48	591
Très satisfait	8.65	0.91	10.46	6.88	10.43	4.24	380
Pas satisfait	9.33	1.19	12.78	6.99	11.67	6.87	289
Peu satisfait	6.50	0.61	9.45	5.29	7.70	2.54	242
V18C15-FIN-FORAG							
NR	20.17	1.76	8.71	16.73	23.61	7.83	1.053
Même niveau	28.53	1.53	5.36	25.53	31.52	4.68	1.074
Pire	17.44	1.25	7.15	15.00	19.88	4.41	575
Mieux	22.14	1.54	6.96	19.12	25.16	5.63	938
Ne sait pas	11.72	0.98	8.34	9.81	13.64	3.78	448

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V18A16-FIN-ASSAI							
NR	19.17	1.71	8.90	15.82	22.51	7.68	928
Oui	59.87	1.94	3.25	56.06	63.68	6.43	2.249
Non	20.96	1.18	5.61	18.66	23.27	3.41	911
V18B16-FIN-ASSAI							
NR	40.37	1.93	4.77	36.60	44.15	6.30	1.84
Très satisfait	18.45	1.54	8.33	15.44	21.47	6.42	628
Peu satisfait	8.10	0.89	10.94	6.37	9.84	4.31	322
Satisfait	20.75	1.35	6.53	18.09	23.40	4.56	745
Pas satisfait	12.32	1.21	9.81	9.95	14.69	5.53	553
V18C16-FIN-ASSAI							
NR	18.20	1.72	9.44	14.84	21.57	8.10	933
Mieux	41.22	2.06	4.99	37.18	45.25	7.14	1.389
Pire	13.69	1.22	8.89	11.31	16.08	5.12	544
Même niveau	20.39	1.30	6.40	17.83	22.94	4.28	889
Ne sait pas	6.50	0.59	9.07	5.34	7.65	2.34	333
V18A17-FOY-FEM							
NR	26.44	1.78	6.72	22.95	29.92	6.63	1.209
Non	50.38	2.24	4.45	45.99	54.78	8.23	1.881
Oui	23.18	1.39	6.00	20.46	25.91	4.44	998
V18B17-FOY-FEM							
NR	77.15	1.30	1.69	74.60	79.70	3.93	3.097
Satisfait	9.22	0.68	7.33	7.90	10.55	2.23	420
Très satisfait	6.78	0.80	11.75	5.22	8.34	4.11	286
Pas satisfait	2.56	0.36	14.14	1.85	3.26	2.14	121
Peu satisfait	4.29	0.42	9.79	3.47	5.11	1.76	164
V18C17-FOY-FEM							
NR	22.30	1.90	8.50	18.58	26.02	8.48	1.153
Même niveau	32.34	1.76	5.44	28.89	35.79	5.78	1.075
Pire	13.05	0.91	6.94	11.27	14.82	2.95	535
Ne sait pas	15.35	1.19	7.74	13.02	17.68	4.43	601
Mieux	16.96	1.20	7.05	14.62	19.31	4.15	724
V18A18-ENTR-ROUT							
NR	22.49	1.78	7.91	19.00	25.97	7.42	1.059
Oui	44.69	1.72	3.86	41.31	48.07	4.91	1.754
Non	32.82	1.51	4.59	29.87	35.78	4.21	1.275
V18B18-ENTR-ROUT							
NR	55.42	1.72	3.10	52.05	58.80	4.89	2.338
Très satisfait	11.03	1.18	10.67	8.72	13.34	5.77	421
Satisfait	16.31	1.10	6.77	14.14	18.47	3.65	631
Peu satisfait	9.75	0.84	8.57	8.11	11.38	3.24	370
Pas satisfait	7.49	0.85	11.28	5.84	9.15	4.21	328
V18C18-ENTR-ROUT							
NR	20.24	1.76	8.71	16.79	23.70	7.86	1.046
Mieux	30.80	1.89	6.12	27.10	34.50	6.82	1.087
Même niveau	25.13	1.49	5.92	22.21	28.05	4.81	996

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confidence Interval ³ Lower(%)	Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
Ne sait pas	10.86	1.03	9.53	8.83	12.88	4.52	442
Pire	12.97	0.97	7.51	11.06	14.88	3.44	517
V18A19-FONDS-PUB							
NR	39.09	2.01	5.14	35.15	43.03	6.92	1.646
Non	41.18	1.82	4.42	37.61	44.75	5.59	1.655
Oui	19.73	1.34	6.80	17.10	22.36	4.64	787
V18B19-FONDS-PUB							
NR	80.91	1.32	1.63	78.33	83.49	4.59	3.328
Satisfait	5.24	0.56	10.75	4.14	6.34	2.61	220
Très satisfait	2.99	0.53	17.90	1.94	4.04	4.03	132
Pas satisfait	5.21	0.50	9.61	4.23	6.20	2.08	208
Peu satisfait	5.65	0.76	13.37	4.17	7.13	4.38	200
V18C19-FONDS-PUB							
NR	25.80	1.88	7.30	22.11	29.49	7.56	1.313
Mieux	10.90	1.03	9.48	8.87	12.92	4.49	407
Pire	16.76	1.02	6.08	14.77	18.76	3.04	690
Ne sait pas	22.82	1.80	7.88	19.30	26.35	7.51	820
Même niveau	23.72	1.57	6.63	20.63	26.80	5.59	858
V18A20-PLAN-DEV							
NR	33.51	1.93	5.75	29.73	37.29	6.81	1.455
Non	42.11	1.92	4.56	38.35	45.87	6.18	1.645
Oui	24.38	1.43	5.86	21.58	27.18	4.53	988
V18B20-PLAN-DEV							
NR	75.76	1.41	1.86	73.00	78.53	4.43	3.11
Satisfait	7.60	0.74	9.68	6.16	9.04	3.15	346
Très satisfait	5.73	0.80	14.02	4.16	7.31	4.89	243
Pas satisfait	2.94	0.44	15.00	2.08	3.81	2.78	112
Peu satisfait	7.96	0.93	11.65	6.14	9.78	4.80	277
V18C20-PLAN-DEV							
NR	24.84	1.81	7.27	21.30	28.38	7.14	1.266
Même niveau	27.29	1.60	5.85	24.17	30.42	5.24	992
Mieux	15.23	1.34	8.80	12.60	17.86	5.69	602
Ne sait pas	19.29	1.47	7.63	16.41	22.18	5.68	692
Pire	13.35	0.91	6.83	11.56	15.13	2.94	536
V18A21-RES-COLL							
NR	35.21	1.95	5.55	31.38	39.04	6.83	1.544
Oui	23.10	1.35	5.86	20.44	25.75	4.22	911
Non	41.69	1.68	4.04	38.39	44.99	4.77	1.633
V18B21-RES-COLL							
NR	77.33	1.37	1.77	74.65	80.01	4.36	3.184
Satisfait	7.40	0.77	10.34	5.90	8.90	3.49	313
Très satisfait	5.11	0.67	13.15	3.80	6.43	3.81	207
Pas satisfait	3.01	0.45	15.06	2.12	3.90	2.88	114
Peu satisfait	7.14	0.85	11.93	5.47	8.81	4.48	270

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confidence Interval ³ Lower(%)	Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
V18C21-RES-COLL							
NR	26.10	1.88	7.21	22.42	29.79	7.50	1.33
Mieux	14.07	1.19	8.45	11.74	16.40	4.78	522
Même niveau	26.21	1.50	5.71	23.28	29.14	4.73	978
Ne sait pas	19.61	1.53	7.82	16.60	22.61	6.10	707
Pire	14.01	0.96	6.86	12.12	15.90	3.14	551
V18A22-RES-CONF							
NR	28.86	1.97	6.83	24.99	32.72	7.74	1.285
Non	44.44	1.86	4.18	40.80	48.08	5.72	1.52
Oui	26.70	1.47	5.52	23.81	29.59	4.54	1.283
V18B22-RES-CONF							
NR	74.32	1.52	2.05	71.34	77.30	4.95	2.833
Satisfait	12.45	0.95	7.65	10.59	14.32	3.41	610
Très satisfait	8.45	0.93	11.06	6.62	10.28	4.61	432
Pas satisfait	1.38	0.29	20.98	0.81	1.95	2.52	71
Peu satisfait	3.39	0.42	12.46	2.56	4.22	2.23	142
V18C22-RES-CONF							
NR	23.73	1.82	7.67	20.16	27.30	7.49	1.214
Même niveau	26.18	1.54	5.87	23.17	29.20	5.00	863
Pire	11.86	0.99	8.33	9.92	13.79	3.81	471
Ne Sait pas	18.49	1.47	7.95	15.61	21.37	5.86	605
Mieux	19.74	1.24	6.28	17.31	22.17	3.97	935
V18A23-QUART-FLO							
NR	38.74	1.93	4.98	34.96	42.52	6.41	1.629
Non	46.78	2.18	4.65	42.51	51.05	7.78	1.715
Oui	14.48	1.28	8.81	11.98	16.98	5.37	744
V1823-QUART-FLO							
NR	86.03	1.24	1.44	83.59	88.46	5.25	3.36
Satisfait	4.76	0.57	12.00	3.64	5.88	2.94	238
Très satisfait	3.67	0.56	15.32	2.57	4.77	3.65	201
Peu satisfait	2.62	0.40	15.31	1.83	3.40	2.57	135
Pas satisfait	2.93	0.38	12.99	2.18	3.67	2.08	154
V18C23-QUART-FLO							
NR	34.13	1.54	4.51	31.11	37.15	4.31	1.564
Mieux	9.20	0.96	10.45	7.31	11.08	4.52	450
Pire	12.93	0.91	7.01	11.15	14.70	2.98	529
Ne sait pas	21.11	1.53	7.27	18.10	24.12	5.78	728
Même niveau	22.63	1.29	5.68	20.11	25.15	3.86	817
V19A01-TERRE-DOM							
NR	27.09	1.46	5.39	24.23	29.96	4.41	1.21
Etati	22.43	1.26	5.61	19.96	24.90	3.72	884
commune	25.32	1.20	4.76	22.95	27.68	3.14	1.138
ONG	11.97	1.07	8.90	9.88	14.06	4.40	379
Secteur privé	6.06	0.63	10.33	4.83	7.28	2.81	196
Association de b	5.08	0.55	10.78	4.00	6.15	2.54	173
région	2.06	0.34	16.56	1.39	2.72	2.35	108

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V19A02-GEST-LOCA							
NR	27.90	1.67	6.00	24.62	31.18	5.69	1.285
Etat	16.36	0.99	6.04	14.42	18.30	2.92	638
commune	32.48	1.65	5.07	29.25	35.70	5.05	1.415
ONG	11.30	0.97	8.58	9.40	13.20	3.83	330
région	2.34	0.37	15.93	1.61	3.07	2.49	119
Association de b	4.22	0.53	12.45	3.19	5.25	2.79	137
Secteur privé	5.40	0.53	9.75	4.37	6.43	2.21	164
V19A03-TAXES							
NR	25.31	1.59	6.29	22.19	28.43	5.48	1.164
région	1.45	0.27	18.29	0.93	1.98	2.02	79
commune	47.29	1.60	3.39	44.15	50.43	4.21	1.925
ONG	6.62	0.81	12.27	5.03	8.21	4.36	215
Secteur privé	3.78	0.46	12.04	2.89	4.67	2.33	125
Association de b	3.19	0.55	17.23	2.11	4.27	4.00	101
Etat	12.35	0.80	6.49	10.78	13.92	2.42	479
V19A04-PROJ-LOC							
NR	25.76	1.65	6.39	22.53	28.98	5.79	1.212
région	1.97	0.32	16.16	1.34	2.59	2.14	106
commune	26.65	1.54	5.79	23.62	29.67	4.98	1.097
ONG	21.81	1.30	5.95	19.26	24.35	4.03	708
Secteur privé	6.12	0.72	11.75	4.71	7.52	3.67	215
Association de b	5.63	0.58	10.33	4.49	6.77	2.60	226
Etat	12.08	0.95	7.91	10.21	13.95	3.51	524
V1905-RECH-FINA							
NR	25.23	1.59	6.30	22.12	28.35	5.47	1.18
région	1.82	0.29	16.02	1.25	2.39	1.95	102
commune	22.36	1.36	6.09	19.69	25.03	4.36	931
ONG	24.54	1.37	5.56	21.87	27.22	4.11	818
Secteur privé	6.07	0.70	11.50	4.71	7.44	3.49	204
Association de b	4.61	0.52	11.23	3.60	5.63	2.49	170
Etat	15.36	0.95	6.21	13.49	17.23	2.86	683
V19A06-ETAT-CIV							
NR	21.27	1.58	7.45	18.16	24.37	6.12	1.022
Etat	8.75	0.63	7.22	7.51	9.98	2.04	328
commune	62.45	1.57	2.51	59.37	65.53	4.30	2.462
ré+A711gion	0.87	0.20	22.69	0.48	1.26	1.85	48
ONG	3.21	0.51	15.98	2.21	4.22	3.46	125
Association de b	1.72	0.40	23.15	0.94	2.50	3.83	48
Secteur privé	1.74	0.37	21.24	1.01	2.46	3.26	55
V19A07-IINF-EDUC							
NR	23.02	1.58	6.84	19.93	26.11	5.73	1.097
Etat	26.94	1.20	4.47	24.58	29.30	3.01	1.119
commune	30.76	1.49	4.85	27.84	33.68	4.26	1.195
ONG	10.95	0.96	8.74	9.07	12.82	3.84	380
région	1.55	0.26	16.93	1.04	2.07	1.85	84
Association de b	3.13	0.59	18.87	1.97	4.28	4.70	89
Secteur privé	3.65	0.56	15.39	2.55	4.76	3.67	124

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V19A08-INF-SANT							
NR	23.27	1.58	6.79	20.17	26.36	5.71	1.095
Etat	27.54	1.14	4.16	25.30	29.79	2.68	1.182
commune	29.29	1.52	5.20	26.31	32.27	4.57	1.122
ONG	11.39	1.04	9.15	9.34	13.43	4.40	383
région	1.69	0.25	15.04	1.20	2.19	1.59	91
Association de b	2.65	0.48	18.02	1.71	3.58	3.61	81
Secteur privé	4.17	0.61	14.72	2.97	5.38	3.86	134
V19A09-INF-SPORT							
NR	23.94	1.55	6.49	20.90	26.99	5.42	1.132
Etat	24.08	1.39	5.79	21.35	26.81	4.35	1.013
commune	31.84	1.71	5.38	28.48	35.20	5.53	1.267
ONG	10.38	1.12	10.83	8.17	12.58	5.56	327
région	1.63	0.25	15.48	1.14	2.13	1.63	92
Association de b	4.53	0.72	15.90	3.12	5.94	4.90	131
Secteur privé	3.60	0.54	15.09	2.53	4.66	3.47	126
V19A10-APPUI-CUL							
NR	26.21	1.50	5.71	23.28	29.15	4.74	1.215
Etat	14.82	1.07	7.20	12.73	16.92	3.68	594
commune	38.93	1.78	4.58	35.43	42.42	5.47	1.591
ONG	8.07	0.91	11.24	6.30	9.85	4.53	247
Secteur privé	3.57	0.53	14.83	2.53	4.61	3.33	117
Association de b	6.86	0.76	11.04	5.37	8.34	3.67	231
région	1.53	0.27	17.29	1.01	2.05	1.90	93
V19A11-LOTISSEME							
NR	27.25	1.51	5.54	24.29	30.20	4.70	1.208
Etat	24.29	1.16	4.79	22.01	26.57	3.01	882
commune	34.31	1.64	4.79	31.09	37.54	4.90	1.496
ONG	7.30	0.90	12.39	5.53	9.07	4.94	230
Secteur privé	2.92	0.48	16.43	1.98	3.86	3.32	94
Association de b	2.18	0.38	17.34	1.44	2.92	2.74	80
région	1.76	0.28	15.89	1.21	2.31	1.85	98
V19A12-AMEN-TERR							
NR	26.55	1.68	6.33	23.26	29.85	5.93	1.225
Etat	25.26	1.29	5.12	22.72	27.79	3.62	966
commune	31.70	1.72	5.41	28.34	35.07	5.55	1.312
ONG	7.58	0.78	10.35	6.04	9.12	3.59	252
Secteur privé	3.85	0.53	13.84	2.81	4.90	3.14	110
Association de b	2.34	0.36	15.33	1.64	3.05	2.31	81
région	2.71	0.36	13.48	1.99	3.42	2.07	142
V19A13-ENVIRONN							
NR	25.53	1.65	6.48	22.29	28.78	5.89	1.207
Etat	22.33	1.50	6.72	19.39	25.27	5.30	900
commune	33.86	1.56	4.59	30.81	36.90	4.41	1.287
ONG	8.08	0.77	9.49	6.58	9.58	3.24	271
Secteur privé	4.30	0.57	13.32	3.18	5.42	3.26	147
Association de b	4.02	0.55	13.63	2.95	5.10	3.18	149
région	1.88	0.25	13.49	1.38	2.37	1.42	127

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confider Lower(%)	ce Interval ³ Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
V19A14-ENTR-INFR							
NR	24.95	1.67	6.70	21.67	28.22	6.10	1.169
région	1.59	0.26	16.59	1.08	2.11	1.82	75
commune	40.96	1.69	4.13	37.65	44.27	4.83	1.67
ONG	7.32	0.71	9.71	5.93	8.71	3.04	248
Etat	16.84	1.10	6.52	14.69	19.00	3.51	646
Association de b	3.96	0.55	13.87	2.88	5.04	3.24	129
Secteur privé	4.38	0.62	14.13	3.17	5.59	3.73	151
V19A15-FIN-FORAG							
NR	23.84	1.63	6.84	20.64	27.04	5.99	1.11
Etat	28.17	1.29	4.57	25.65	30.69	3.34	1.137
commune	24.93	1.52	6.11	21.94	27.92	5.07	1.013
ONG	13.47	1.04	7.74	11.43	15.51	3.81	468
région	1.74	0.29	16.59	1.17	2.31	1.99	90
Secteur privé	6.07	0.62	10.17	4.86	7.28	2.73	210
Association de b	1.77	0.46	25.86	0.87	2.67	4.93	60
V19A16-FIN-ASSAI							
NR	21.75	1.70	7.82	18.42	25.08	6.94	1.04
Etat	11.06	0.79	7.14	9.51	12.60	2.59	410
commune	47.46	1.70	3.58	44.12	50.79	4.74	1.893
région	1.07	0.24	22.38	0.60	1.54	2.22	61
ONG	9.16	0.95	10.32	7.31	11.01	4.39	326
Secteur privé	4.95	0.68	13.70	3.62	6.28	4.00	190
Association de b	4.55	0.74	16.34	3.09	6.00	5.20	168
V19A17-CENTR-SOC							
NR	24.66	1.62	6.57	21.49	27.84	5.77	1.163
Etat	18.15	0.93	5.11	16.34	19.97	2.37	770
commune	27.21	1.66	6.12	23.95	30.47	5.71	1.112
ONG	19.27	1.31	6.78	16.71	21.83	4.48	610
Secteur privé	5.36	0.64	12.00	4.10	6.62	3.34	193
Association de b	4.06	0.57	14.04	2.94	5.17	3.41	148
région	1.28	0.19	15.02	0.90	1.66	1.20	92
V20A01-PROMOTION							
NR	16.53	1.58	9.54	13.44	19.62	7.36	807
Non	27.25	1.60	5.86	24.12	30.38	5.26	1.033
Oui	30.15	1.51	5.00	27.20	33.11	4.41	1.252
Ne sait pas	26.07	1.38	5.31	23.35	28.78	4.07	996
V20A02-COND-VIE							
NR	16.08	1.57	9.75	13.01	19.15	7.44	782
Non	36.80	1.95	5.29	32.98	40.62	6.67	1.337
Oui	28.27	1.51	5.34	25.31	31.22	4.59	1.196
Ne sait pas	18.86	1.06	5.63	16.78	20.94	3.01	773
V20A03-FIN-PROJ							
NR	16.24	1.59	9.78	13.13	19.35	7.57	796
Non	37.87	1.86	4.90	34.23	41.50	5.99	1.344
Oui	26.12	1.33	5.08	23.52	28.72	3.73	1.116
Ne sait pas	19.78	1.30	6.60	17.22	22.33	4.39	832

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V20A04-RES-CONFL							
NR	16.79	1.54	9.18	13.77	19.81	6.95	818
Non	33.34	1.80	5.39	29.82	36.87	5.94	1.075
Ne sait pas	18.25	1.10	6.00	16.10	20.39	3.29	723
Oui	31.62	1.59	5.01	28.52	34.73	4.75	1.472
V20A05-EMPLOIS							
NR	16.02	1.62	10.13	12.84	19.20	7.99	778
Non	43.63	1.88	4.32	39.94	47.32	5.90	1.613
Oui	27.51	1.40	5.10	24.76	30.25	4.03	1.145
Ne sait pas	12.84	0.98	7.61	10.93	14.76	3.49	552
V20A06-APPR-VIVR							
NR	16.15	1.59	9.85	13.04	19.27	7.63	789
Non	50.21	2.19	4.36	45.92	54.50	7.83	1.824
Oui	19.16	1.10	5.75	17.00	21.32	3.20	858
Ne sait pas	14.48	1.07	7.42	12.37	16.58	3.81	617
V20A07-COLLA-AUT							
NR	16.24	1.58	9.71	13.15	19.33	7.47	803
Oui	36.55	1.56	4.27	33.49	39.61	4.28	1.512
Ne sait pas	30.66	1.63	5.32	27.47	33.86	5.11	1.188
Non	16.55	1.65	9.95	13.32	19.78	8.02	585
V20A08-TRANSPAR							
NR	16.85	1.59	9.42	13.74	19.97	7.35	820
Non	37.00	1.73	4.68	33.61	40.39	5.25	1.387
Ne sait pas	23.06	1.38	5.96	20.37	25.76	4.36	979
Oui	23.08	1.31	5.70	20.51	25.66	3.98	902
V20A09-INFORMER							
NR	16.02	1.56	9.77	12.95	19.09	7.44	790
Non	43.67	1.92	4.40	39.91	47.44	6.14	1.523
Oui	28.51	1.33	4.68	25.90	31.13	3.57	1.228
Ne sait pas	11.80	0.86	7.26	10.12	13.47	2.88	547
V22A01-PROG-COLL							
NR	27.05	1.74	6.44	23.63	30.46	6.29	1.33
Oui	22.40	1.49	6.64	19.48	25.32	5.21	931
Non	42.96	2.25	5.24	38.55	47.37	8.45	1.497
Ne sait pas	7.59	0.92	12.14	5.79	9.40	4.95	330
V22B01-PROG-COLL							
NR	22.19	1.91	8.62	18.44	25.93	8.65	1.219
Oui	65.81	2.49	3.78	60.94	70.69	11.25	2.385
Non	5.69	1.03	18.15	3.67	7.72	8.12	207
Ne sait pas	6.31	0.81	12.90	4.71	7.90	4.58	277
V22A02-PROJ-POP							
NR	27.34	1.75	6.39	23.92	30.77	6.29	1.346
Oui	18.18	1.44	7.93	15.36	21.01	5.72	785
Non	46.04	2.38	5.18	41.37	50.71	9.34	1.581
Ne sait pas	8.43	0.99	11.75	6.49	10.37	5.20	376

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confider Lower(%)	ce Interval ³ Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
V22B02-PROJ-POP							
NR	22.55	1.95	8.65	18.72	26.37	8.91	1.23
Oui	62.71	2.46	3.92	57.90	67.53	10.54	2.31
Non	7.94	0.89	11.23	6.19	9.69	4.45	255
Ne sait pas	6.79	0.83	12.26	5.16	8.43	4.48	293
V22A03-EMPLOIS							
NR	27.19	1.74	6.39	23.79	30.60	6.23	1.337
Non	50.73	2.46	4.85	45.91	55.55	9.89	1.765
Oui	14.06	1.19	8.47	11.73	16.40	4.80	650
Ne sait pas	8.01	0.94	11.71	6.17	9.85	4.88	336
V22B03-EMPLOIS							
NR	22.15	1.93	8.73	18.36	25.94	8.86	1.209
Oui	63.72	2.41	3.79	58.99	68.45	10.31	2.36
Non	7.90	0.98	12.35	5.99	9.82	5.35	254
Ne sait pas	6.22	0.79	12.64	4.68	7.77	4.34	265
V22A04-COLL-ELU							
NR	27.64	1.77	6.40	24.18	31.11	6.39	1.365
Oui	12.44	1.03	8.26	10.42	14.45	3.96	513
Non	45.56	2.18	4.79	41.28	49.85	7.86	1.622
Ne sait pas	14.36	1.18	8.24	12.04	16.67	4.65	588
V22B04-COLL-ELU							
NR	22.92	1.93	8.43	19.13	26.70	8.64	1.255
Oui	55.47	2.35	4.23	50.87	60.08	9.13	2.032
Non	11.55	1.04	9.03	9.51	13.60	4.35	365
Ne sait pas	10.05	0.97	9.64	8.16	11.95	4.24	436
V22A05-FORM-POP							
NR	27.47	1.76	6.40	24.02	30.91	6.34	1.352
Oui	16.22	1.17	7.20	13.93	18.51	4.11	701
Non	47.30	2.33	4.93	42.73	51.87	8.91	1.637
Ne sait pas	9.02	1.04	11.56	6.97	11.06	5.41	398
V22B05-FORM-POP							
NR	22.73	1.96	8.61	18.90	26.57	8.90	1.241
Oui	62.38	2.38	3.81	57.72	67.04	9.85	2.262
Non	7.66	0.98	12.76	5.75	9.58	5.52	253
Ne sait pas	7.23	0.81	11.23	5.64	8.82	4.01	332
V22A06-COMPETENC							
NR	27.74	1.76	6.35	24.29	31.19	6.32	1.381
Oui	10.83	1.12	10.34	8.63	13.02	5.30	413
Non	48.17	2.29	4.75	43.68	52.66	8.59	1.714
Ne sait pas	13.27	1.30	9.83	10.71	15.83	6.04	580
V22B06-COMPETENC							
NR	22.99	1.96	8.54	19.14	26.83	8.89	1.266
Oui	54.77	2.26	4.13	50.34	59.21	8.44	1.955
Non	11.61	0.97	8.36	9.71	13.52	3.75	388
Ne sait pas	10.63	0.96	9.08	8.74	12.52	4.00	479

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	3 Estimate 3 3 (%) 3	Standard Error(%)	3 C.V. 3 3 (%) 3	95% Confider Lower(%)	ce Interval 3 Upper(%) 3	Design 3 Effect	Number of Observations
V22A07-SERV-SANT							
NR	27.30	1.75	6.40	23.87	30.72	6.28	1.344
Oui	17.03	1.53	8.99	14.03	20.04	6.79	750
Non	47.46	2.27	4.78	43.01	51.91	8.45	1.626
Ne sait pas	8.21	1.06	12.87	6.14	10.28	6.06	368
V22B07-SERV-SANT							
NR	22.36	1.94	8.70	18.55	26.17	8.91	1.223
Oui	62.56	2.46	3.94	57.73	67.38	10.59	2.317
Non	8.41	0.94	11.11	6.58	10.25	4.64	276
Ne sait pas	6.67	0.87	13.10	4.96	8.39	5.01	272
V22A08-EDUCATION							
NR	27.16	1.74	6.42	23.74	30.58	6.28	1.324
Oui	19.89	1.68	8.43	16.61	23.18	7.21	955
Non	45.45	2.48	5.45	40.59	50.30	10.13	1.507
Ne sait pas	7.50	1.04	13.93	5.45	9.55	6.43	302
V22B08-EDUCATION							
NR	22.62	1.97	8.69	18.77	26.47	9.02	1.232
Oui	62.97	2.54	4.03	58.00	67.94	11.27	2.351
Non	8.06	1.00	12.38	6.10	10.02	5.50	246
Ne sait pas	6.35	0.86	13.56	4.66	8.04	5.09	259
V22A09-INFORMATI							
NR	27.43	1.75	6.38	24.00	30.86	6.29	1.355
Oui	18.06	1.43	7.92	15.26	20.87	5.65	808
Non	46.42	2.26	4.87	42.00	50.85	8.39	1.578
Ne sait pas	8.08	1.09	13.44	5.96	10.21	6.49	347
V22B09-INFORMATI							
NR	22.73	1.97	8.66	18.87	26.58	9.01	1.246
Oui	61.64	2.51	4.07	56.72	66.56	10.90	2.264
Non	8.75	0.98	11.25	6.82	10.67	4.95	270
Ne sait pas	6.89	0.84	12.16	5.25	8.53	4.47	308
V23-OPER-PRIV							
NR	18.03	1.66	9.23	14.77	21.30	7.66	884
Oui	47.19	1.70	3.61	43.85	50.53	4.76	2.104
Non	34.78	2.29	6.58	30.29	39.26	9.43	1.1
V24A1-EMPLOIS							
NR	23.10	1.69	7.29	19.80	26.40	6.53	1.155
Non	49.36	2.51	5.09	44.44	54.28	10.31	1.751
Oui	19.13	1.44	7.51	16.31	21.94	5.46	878
Ne sait pas	8.41	1.14	13.56	6.17	10.64	6.89	304
V24B1-EMPLOIS							
NR	20.16	1.74	8.64	16.75	23.58	7.71	1.093
Oui	65.85	2.07	3.14	61.80	69.90	7.75	2.45
Ne sait pas	6.55	0.87	13.22	4.85	8.25	5.00	247
Non	7.43	0.78	10.45	5.91	8.95	3.58	298

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confider Lower(%)	ce Interval ³ Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
V24A2-FOURN-BIEN							
NR	23.04	1.65	7.14	19.82	26.27	6.24	1.148
Oui	29.92	1.64	5.47	26.71	33.13	5.22	1.285
Non	39.51	2.38	6.04	34.83	44.18	9.72	1.372
Ne sait pas	7.53	1.09	14.43	5.40	9.66	6.93	283
V24B2-FOURN-BIEN							
NR	20.37	1.75	8.61	16.93	23.81	7.75	1.101
Oui	66.19	2.09	3.16	62.08	70.29	8.01	2.481
Ne sait pas	6.77	0.90	13.28	5.00	8.53	5.23	261
Non	6.68	0.86	12.82	5.00	8.35	4.81	245
V24A3-PRIX-JUSTE							
NR	23.25	1.69	7.26	19.94	26.56	6.53	1.162
Oui	27.68	1.56	5.64	24.62	30.74	4.98	1.163
Non	40.59	2.21	5.44	36.26	44.92	8.27	1.434
Ne sait pas	8.48	1.12	13.26	6.27	10.68	6.65	329
V24B3-PRIX-JUSTE							
NR	20.60	1.74	8.47	17.18	24.02	7.61	1.11
Oui	63.88	2.14	3.36	59.68	68.08	8.15	2.406
Non	8.22	0.81	9.80	6.64	9.80	3.52	281
Ne sait pas	7.31	0.91	12.43	5.53	9.09	4.98	291
V24A4-TRANSPAREN							
NR	23.47	1.70	7.26	20.14	26.81	6.60	1.179
Oui	24.14	1.49	6.18	21.22	27.07	4.97	985
Non	41.51	2.25	5.42	37.10	45.92	8.52	1.454
Ne sait pas	10.87	1.32	12.13	8.29	13.46	7.34	470
V24B4-TRANSPAREN							
NR	21.02	1.79	8.50	17.52	24.52	7.87	1.126
Oui	61.36	2.04	3.32	57.36	65.35	7.15	2.285
Ne sait pas	8.75	0.98	11.22	6.82	10.67	4.93	374
Non	8.88	0.81	9.07	7.30	10.45	3.28	303
V24A5-PRIS-COMPE							
NR	23.83	1.69	7.10	20.51	27.14	6.45	1.196
Non	48.39	2.26	4.68	43.96	52.83	8.38	1.724
Oui	12.45	1.18	9.47	10.14	14.76	5.21	481
Ne sait pas	15.33	1.33	8.69	12.72	17.94	5.58	687
V25A09-INF-SPORT							
NR	21.24	1.63	7.69	18.04	24.44	6.51	1.013
Mieux	15.44	1.08	6.97	13.33	17.54	3.62	680
Même chose	20.78	1.84	8.84	17.18	24.38	8.37	696
Ne sait pas	25.08	1.22	4.86	22.69	27.47	3.23	1.11
NA	11.50	1.81	15.74	7.96	15.05	13.16	327
Pire	5.96	0.66	11.06	4.67	7.25	3.17	262
V25B09-INF-SPORT							
NR	27.21	1.73	6.37	23.81	30.61	6.21	1.234
Mieux	8.47	0.95	11.25	6.60	10.34	4.78	415
Même chose	4.61	0.79	17.19	3.06	6.16	5.83	167
Ne sait pas	26.77	1.28	4.79	24.26	29.29	3.43	1.2
NA	32.83	2.34	7.14	28.24	37.43	10.19	1.066
Pire	0.10	0.05	45.59	0.01	0.20	0.89	6

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confider Lower(%)	ce Interval ³ Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
V25C09-INF-SPORT							
NR	24.28	1.67	6.88	21.00	27.55	6.21	1.108
Mieux	11.23	1.04	9.25	9.19	13.26	4.42	471
Même chose	8.44	1.14	13.52	6.21	10.68	6.89	300
Ne sait pas	28.14	1.36	4.84	25.47	30.81	3.75	1.224
NA	24.04	2.38	9.89	19.38	28.69	12.64	861
Pire	3.87	0.80	20.69	2.30	5.45	7.05	124
V25A10-APP-CULT							
NR	22.76	1.72	7.54	19.40	26.13	6.84	1.1
Mieux	11.90	1.29	10.83	9.38	14.43	6.48	452
Même chose	14.98	1.41	9.44	12.21	17.75	6.42	529
Ne sait pas	31.25	1.51	4.82	28.29	34.20	4.32	1.371
NA	11.24	1.98	17.61	7.36	15.11	16.05	335
Pire	7.87	0.92	11.69	6.06	9.67	4.77	301
V25B10-APP-CULT							
NR	28.12	1.82	6.48	24.55	31.70	6.72	1.29
Mieux	2.07	0.33	15.73	1.43	2.71	2.14	95
Même chose	2.11	0.35	16.58	1.42	2.79	2.42	81
Ne sait pas	28.05	1.27	4.54	25.55	30.54	3.28	1.252
NA	39.53	2.31	5.85	35.00	44.06	9.14	1.365
Pire	0.12	0.08	64.76	-0.03	0.27	2.06	5
V25C10-APP-CULT							
Mieux	6.03	0.83	13.73	4.41	7.65	4.94	219
NR	24.50	1.68	6.88	21.20	27.80	6.27	1.135
Même chose	8.43	0.92	10.95	6.62	10.23	4.51	275
Ne sait pas	29.14	1.31	4.49	26.57	31.70	3.39	1.28
NA	29.18	2.49	8.52	24.31	34.05	12.22	1.089
Pire	2.73	0.74	27.04	1.28	4.17	8.37	90
V25A11-LOTISSEME							
NR	22.03	1.71	7.75	18.68	25.37	6.93	1.041
Mieux	14.33	1.48	10.33	11.42	17.23	7.30	623
Même chose	16.50	1.43	8.68	13.69	19.31	6.08	609
Ne sait pas	30.38	1.32	4.34	27.79	32.96	3.36	1.27
NA	10.85	1.93	17.81	7.06	14.64	15.79	305
Pire	5.92	0.82	13.90	4.31	7.53	4.97	240
V25B11-LOTISSEME							
NR	27.60	1.78	6.44	24.11	31.08	6.47	1.267
Mieux	4.70	0.55	11.64	3.63	5.77	2.73	238
Même chose	2.56	0.45	17.64	1.68	3.45	3.34	112
Ne sait pas	28.22	1.30	4.62	25.66	30.77	3.43	1.246
NA	36.65	2.27	6.20	32.20	41.11	9.09	1.215
Pire	0.27	0.11	41.09	0.05	0.49	1.89	10
V25C11-LOTISSEME							
Mieux	7.07	0.76	10.72	5.59	8.56	3.57	292
NR	24.45	1.64	6.72	21.23	27.67	5.97	1.138
Même chose	8.66	1.03	11.87	6.65	10.68	5.46	289
Ne sait pas	29.56	1.26	4.27	27.09	32.04	3.13	1.288
NA	26.92	2.37	8.82	22.27	31.57	11.70	981
Pire	3.33	0.79	23.64	1.79	4.87	7.87	100

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V25A12-AMEN-TERR							
NR	22.43	1.71	7.62	19.08	25.78	6.87	1.062
Mieux	13.09	1.16	8.85	10.82	15.36	4.82	550
Même chose	17.96	1.56	8.68	14.90	21.01	6.74	639
Ne sait pas	30.43	1.35	4.45	27.78	33.09	3.53	1.307
NA	11.13	1.95	17.48	7.32	14.94	15.64	316
Pire	4.96	0.57	11.58	3.83	6.09	2.86	214
V25B12-AMEN-TERR							
NR	27.62	1.76	6.36	24.18	31.06	6.31	1.264
Mieux	3.99	0.51	12.89	2.98	5.00	2.82	228
Même chose	3.27	0.45	13.75	2.39	4.16	2.62	123
Ne sait pas	28.45	1.28	4.51	25.93	30.96	3.31	1.265
NA	36.59	2.31	6.31	32.06	41.11	9.38	1.203
Pire	0.08	0.04	51.13	-0.00	0.16	0.87	5
V25C12-AMEN-TERR							
Mieux	8.76	0.82	9.40	7.15	10.37	3.46	372
NR	23.99	1.71	7.11	20.64	27.33	6.52	1.115
Même chose	8.16	0.88	10.82	6.43	9.89	4.25	279
Ne sait pas	27.74	1.27	4.57	25.25	30.23	3.28	1.23
NA	28.86	2.29	7.94	24.37	33.36	10.45	1.013
Pire	2.49	0.57	22.79	1.38	3.61	5.43	79
V25A13-ENVIRONN							
NR	21.21	1.73	8.17	17.82	24.61	7.34	1.008
Mieux	20.03	1.44	7.17	17.22	22.85	5.27	953
Même chose	16.22	1.47	9.06	13.34	19.09	6.49	524
Ne sait pas	25.48	1.16	4.56	23.20	27.75	2.91	1.058
NA	12.90	1.54	11.96	9.87	15.92	8.66	339
Pire	4.17	0.46	11.14	3.26	5.08	2.21	206
V25B13-ENVIRONN							
NR	26.67	1.77	6.64	23.20	30.14	6.55	1.212
Mieux	18.10	1.42	7.85	15.32	20.89	5.57	888
Même chose	3.12	0.46	14.91	2.21	4.03	2.92	105
Ne sait pas	23.24	1.13	4.88	21.02	25.46	2.94	994
NA	28.55	2.13	7.46	24.37	32.72	9.09	880
Pire	0.32	0.13	39.73	0.07	0.58	2.10	9
V25C13-ENVIRONN							
Mieux	15.24	1.29	8.46	12.71	17.76	5.26	745
NR	22.77	1.62	7.11	19.60	25.94	6.08	1.069
Même chose	10.89	1.27	11.67	8.40	13.39	6.81	334
Ne sait pas	23.92	1.23	5.12	21.52	26.32	3.37	1.023
NA	23.49	2.12	9.03	19.33	27.64	10.23	781
Pire	3.69	0.63	17.04	2.46	4.93	4.55	136
V25A14-INF-EDUC							
NR	21.42	1.73	8.09	18.02	24.81	7.28	1.028
Mieux	14.01	1.12	8.00	11.82	16.21	4.26	649
Même chose	22.12	1.82	8.22	18.55	25.68	7.84	785
Ne sait pas	22.06	1.19	5.41	19.72	24.40	3.39	939
NA	12.88	1.81	14.03	9.34	16.42	11.90	350
Pire	7.51	0.70	9.25	6.15	8.87	2.84	337
V25B14-INF-EDUC							
NR	27.37	1.76	6.42	23.93	30.82	6.35	1.259

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confidence Interval ³ Lower(%)	Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
Mieux	5.47	0.63	11.46	4.24	6.69	3.10	325
Même chose	4.01	0.62	15.47	2.80	5.23	4.09	159
Ne sait pas	26.13	1.27	4.85	23.65	28.62	3.40	1.164
NA	36.25	2.40	6.63	31.54	40.96	10.21	1.151
Pire	0.76	0.21	27.13	0.36	1.17	2.31	30
V25C14-INF-EDUC							
NR	24.59	1.66	6.75	21.34	27.85	6.07	1.141
Mieux	10.53	1.20	11.41	8.18	12.89	6.27	471
Même chose	8.07	0.83	10.33	6.43	9.70	3.83	298
Ne sait pas	26.43	1.25	4.75	23.97	28.88	3.31	1.138
NA	28.07	2.27	8.10	23.61	32.52	10.45	962
Pire	2.31	0.45	19.27	1.44	3.19	3.59	78
V25A15-APPR-EAU							
NR	24.34	1.71	7.00	21.00	27.68	6.45	1.165
Pire	3.15	0.45	14.34	2.26	4.03	2.73	160
Même chose	13.30	1.46	10.96	10.44	16.16	7.53	396
Ne sait pas	26.19	1.54	5.87	23.18	29.20	4.99	1.045
NA	15.54	1.81	11.66	11.99	19.09	10.23	433
Mieux	17.48	1.43	8.21	14.67	20.29	5.83	889
V25B15-APPR-EAU							
NR	29.90	1.77	5.93	26.42	33.37	6.13	1.431
Mieux	3.74	0.49	13.19	2.77	4.71	2.76	211
Même chose	1.52	0.29	19.28	0.95	2.10	2.35	69
Ne sait pas	26.18	1.22	4.68	23.78	28.58	3.17	1.171
NA	38.63	2.25	5.83	34.21	43.04	8.75	1.202
Pire	0.04	0.02	55.84	-0.00	0.08	0.46	4
V25C15-APPR-EAU							
NR	45.72	3.09	6.75	39.67	51.77	15.71	1.874
Mieux	3.02	0.42	13.80	2.20	3.83	2.42	154
Même chose	1.41	0.32	22.71	0.78	2.03	3.01	49
Ne sait pas	19.98	1.44	7.21	17.16	22.81	5.31	946
NA	29.40	2.52	8.55	24.47	34.33	12.46	1.053
Pire	0.47	0.32	67.26	-0.15	1.09	8.77	12
V25B08-INF-SANT							
NR	26.90	1.77	6.58	23.43	30.37	6.51	1.228
Mieux	10.60	1.02	9.64	8.60	12.60	4.50	499
Même chose	3.56	0.61	17.19	2.36	4.76	4.46	123
Ne sait pas	25.42	1.19	4.68	23.09	27.75	3.05	1.124
NA	33.29	2.18	6.54	29.02	37.55	8.73	1.101
Pire	0.23	0.07	30.68	0.09	0.37	0.90	13
V25C08-INF-SANT							
NR	22.61	1.67	7.40	19.33	25.88	6.54	1.074
Mieux	11.39	1.08	9.44	9.28	13.50	4.68	459

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confidence Interval ³ Lower(%)	Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
Même chose	11.01	1.42	12.87	8.23	13.79	8.38	332
Ne sait pas	26.03	1.29	4.95	23.51	28.56	3.53	1.174
NA	25.85	2.24	8.67	21.45	30.24	10.72	944
Pire	3.11	0.74	23.73	1.66	4.56	7.38	105
V26-SATIS-SERVIC							
NA	26.46	2.06	7.80	22.42	30.50	8.94	1.151
Oui	25.26	1.65	6.53	22.02	28.49	5.89	1.044
Ne sait pas	8.89	0.84	9.41	7.25	10.53	3.53	389
Non	34.38	1.99	5.79	30.47	38.28	7.18	1.32
NR	5.02	0.65	12.92	3.75	6.29	3.61	184
V271-RECOURS							
NR	68.50	2.07	3.02	64.44	72.56	8.13	2.881
Ne plus voter	5.19	0.68	13.04	3.86	6.52	3.80	251
Voter pour l'opp	10.59	1.06	9.99	8.51	12.66	4.83	415
Autre	10.40	1.03	9.87	8.39	12.41	4.62	354
Contact avec aut	5.33	0.49	9.26	4.36	6.29	1.97	187
V272-RECOURS							
NR	94.62	0.73	0.77	93.20	96.05	4.24	3.88
Ne plus voter	0.81	0.26	32.66	0.29	1.33	3.56	32
Contact avec aut	1.66	0.29	17.44	1.09	2.23	2.10	64
Autre	1.51	0.37	24.66	0.78	2.24	3.81	45
Voter pour l'opp	1.39	0.37	26.76	0.66	2.13	4.14	67
V29-MOYENS							
NR	34.82	3.00	8.62	28.94	40.70	16.22	1.401
Non	15.94	1.22	7.62	13.56	18.32	4.50	677
Oui	31.25	2.00	6.41	27.32	35.17	7.63	1.174
Ne sait pas	17.99	1.30	7.25	15.43	20.55	4.72	836
V301-RENF-ETAT							
NR	81.18	1.07	1.32	79.08	83.28	3.06	3.323
Oui	14.54	0.95	6.57	12.67	16.41	3.00	623
Non	3.84	0.51	13.21	2.85	4.84	2.85	123
Ne sait pas	0.44	0.18	41.66	0.08	0.80	3.15	19
V302-RENF-BAILLE							
NR	81.81	1.06	1.29	79.74	83.88	3.06	3.368
Non	6.79	0.67	9.93	5.47	8.11	2.93	218
Oui	11.07	1.02	9.23	9.06	13.07	4.34	484
Ne sait pas	0.33	0.17	50.11	0.01	0.66	3.43	18
V303-RENF-POPUL							
NR	86.24	1.24	1.43	83.82	88.66	5.25	3.522
Non	11.34	1.13	9.96	9.13	13.56	5.19	449
Oui	2.09	0.31	14.85	1.48	2.70	1.93	101
Ne sait pas	0.32	0.12	36.65	0.09	0.56	1.78	16
V304-RENF-AUTRE							
NR	97.74	0.48	0.49	96.80	98.68	4.28	4.015
Non	1.60	0.43	26.97	0.75	2.44	4.83	45
Oui	0.64	0.20	31.41	0.24	1.03	2.58	26
Ne sait pas	0.02	0.02	81.10	-0.01	0.06	0.66	2

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V28A01-CONSEIL							
NA	97.39	0.35	0.36	96.70	98.08	2.00	3.928
Première source	1.65	0.24	14.58	1.18	2.12	1.46	106
Troisième source	0.29	0.11	36.98	0.08	0.50	1.62	14
Autre source	0.27	0.14	52.76	-0.01	0.54	3.03	13
Deuxième source	0.41	0.10	24.08	0.21	0.60	0.97	27
V28B01-CONSEIL							
NA	99.05	0.25	0.25	98.57	99.53	2.63	4.047
Première source	0.47	0.18	37.24	0.13	0.82	2.69	21
Deuxième source	0.17	0.08	47.71	0.01	0.33	1.60	8
Troisième source	0.17	0.10	61.79	-0.04	0.37	2.64	3
Autre source	0.14	0.12	87.49	-0.10	0.37	4.24	9
V28C01-CONSEIL							
NA	91.55	1.32	1.45	88.96	94.15	9.25	3.779
Première source	5.46	0.94	17.18	3.62	7.29	6.96	190
Deuxième source	2.27	0.55	24.46	1.18	3.35	5.67	88
Autre source	0.26	0.13	48.55	0.01	0.51	2.55	15
Troisième source	0.46	0.15	32.49	0.17	0.75	1.98	16
V28A02-RADIO							
NA	71.70	1.54	2.15	68.68	74.71	4.77	2.963
Première source	17.42	1.14	6.57	15.18	19.67	3.72	656
Deuxième source	8.70	0.76	8.73	7.21	10.19	2.97	356
Troisième source	1.73	0.22	12.73	1.30	2.16	1.17	89
Autre source	0.45	0.14	31.45	0.17	0.72	1.81	24
V28B02-RADIO							
NA	87.78	0.81	0.92	86.19	89.37	2.50	3.567
Première source	7.50	0.69	9.16	6.16	8.85	2.78	300
Deuxième source	3.26	0.42	12.94	2.43	4.09	2.31	149
Troisième source	1.19	0.21	17.41	0.78	1.59	1.49	55
Autre source	0.27	0.13	46.75	0.02	0.52	2.44	17
V28C02-RADIO							
NA	88.10	0.86	0.98	86.41	89.80	2.91	3.621
Première source	5.14	0.56	10.82	4.05	6.23	2.59	210
Deuxième source	4.95	0.52	10.49	3.93	5.97	2.34	169
Troisième source	1.53	0.26	16.78	1.03	2.03	1.79	69
Autre source	0.27	0.12	42.95	0.04	0.50	2.04	19
V28A03-TELE							
NA	85.85	1.41	1.65	83.08	88.62	6.72	3.609
Deuxième source	7.51	0.76	10.16	6.02	9.01	3.43	253
Troisième source	2.69	0.37	13.64	1.97	3.41	2.10	104
Première source	3.34	0.66	19.89	2.04	4.64	5.58	94
Autre source	0.61	0.21	34.98	0.19	1.02	3.06	28
V28B03-TELE							
NA	91.89	0.81	0.88	90.31	93.46	3.55	3.795
Deuxième source	4.69	0.58	12.38	3.55	5.83	3.08	159
Première source	2.12	0.43	20.14	1.28	2.95	3.58	71
Troisième source	0.95	0.21	22.06	0.54	1.37	1.91	43
Autre source	0.35	0.16	46.16	0.03	0.68	3.10	20
V28C03-TELE							
NA	93.96	0.67	0.72	92.64	95.28	3.27	3.832

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confidence Interval ³ Lower(%)	Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
Deuxième source	2.85	0.44	15.45	1.99	3.72	2.87	116
Première source	2.08	0.31	14.80	1.48	2.69	1.91	80
Troisième source	0.76	0.17	22.78	0.42	1.10	1.63	41
Autre source	0.34	0.15	43.34	0.05	0.63	2.60	19
V28A04A-REUN-POL							
NA	94.85	0.53	0.56	93.82	95.89	2.34	3.835
Deuxième source	1.43	0.21	14.86	1.02	1.85	1.31	75
Troisième source	0.72	0.20	27.93	0.33	1.12	2.32	39
Première source	2.54	0.40	15.91	1.75	3.34	2.70	115
Autre source	0.44	0.16	36.03	0.13	0.76	2.37	24
V28B04A-REUN-POL							
NA	98.79	0.26	0.26	98.28	99.29	2.28	4.034
Première source	0.41	0.14	32.95	0.15	0.68	1.84	19
Troisième source	0.37	0.17	47.29	0.03	0.71	3.36	10
Deuxième source	0.20	0.09	45.18	0.02	0.37	1.64	11
Autre source	0.24	0.13	54.23	-0.01	0.49	2.84	14
V28C04A-REUN-POL							
NA	99.26	0.19	0.20	98.88	99.64	2.10	4.038
Première source	0.16	0.05	33.03	0.06	0.27	0.73	16
Troisième source	0.21	0.10	48.77	0.01	0.41	2.05	7
Autre source	0.26	0.16	59.44	-0.04	0.57	3.83	16
Deuxième source	0.10	0.03	34.88	0.03	0.17	0.50	11
V28A05-CONSEIL							
NA	98.71	0.28	0.28	98.16	99.26	2.54	4.021
Première source	0.57	0.16	28.42	0.25	0.88	1.88	25
Troisième source	0.19	0.09	45.44	0.02	0.36	1.59	10
Deuxième source	0.30	0.10	34.03	0.10	0.51	1.44	17
Autre source	0.23	0.15	67.02	-0.07	0.53	4.25	15
V18B05-CONSEIL							
NA	99.66	0.16	0.16	99.35	99.98	3.12	4.063
Deuxième source	0.03	0.02	52.90	-0.00	0.07	0.38	4
Première source	0.09	0.04	47.99	0.01	0.17	0.83	6
Autre source	0.20	0.15	75.46	-0.10	0.50	4.72	13
Troisième source	0.01	0.01	70.37	-0.00	0.03	0.26	2
V28C05A-CONSEIL							
NA	97.69	0.49	0.50	96.74	98.65	4.35	3.991
Deuxième source	0.72	0.22	31.01	0.28	1.15	2.83	31
Première source	1.11	0.25	22.66	0.62	1.60	2.35	36
Troisième source	0.22	0.10	42.78	0.04	0.41	1.68	13
Autre source	0.26	0.16	60.38	-0.05	0.56	3.84	17
V28A06-REUN-PUB							
NA	93.58	0.55	0.59	92.51	94.65	2.04	3.75
Première source	3.22	0.44	13.78	2.35	4.09	2.58	143
Troisième source	0.95	0.18	19.24	0.59	1.31	1.45	54
Deuxième source	1.87	0.25	13.11	1.39	2.36	1.34	117
Autre source	0.38	0.14	37.36	0.10	0.65	2.16	24
V28B06-REUN-PUB							
NA	95.71	0.55	0.57	94.64	96.79	3.01	3.868
Première source	2.84	0.46	16.17	1.94	3.74	3.12	127

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confidence Interval ³ Lower(%)	Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
Deuxième source	0.99	0.18	18.70	0.63	1.35	1.43	61
Autre source	0.22	0.12	57.38	-0.03	0.46	2.92	14
Troisième source	0.24	0.08	33.31	0.08	0.40	1.10	18
V28C06-REUN-PUB							
NA	95.73	0.50	0.52	94.75	96.71	2.49	3.881
Première source	2.71	0.38	14.04	1.96	3.45	2.24	119
Deuxième source	0.90	0.18	19.50	0.56	1.25	1.42	57
Troisième source	0.43	0.13	31.22	0.17	0.69	1.71	17
Autre source	0.23	0.15	66.53	-0.07	0.53	4.18	14
V28A07-REUN-ONG							
NA	98.41	0.29	0.30	97.84	98.99	2.27	4.026
Deuxième source	0.44	0.15	33.52	0.15	0.72	2.02	13
Troisième source	0.24	0.11	43.66	0.04	0.45	1.90	9
Première source	0.64	0.17	27.01	0.30	0.98	1.92	24
Autre source	0.27	0.17	63.77	-0.07	0.60	4.46	16
V28B07-REUN-ONG							
NA	95.71	0.50	0.52	94.73	96.68	2.44	3.896
Deuxième source	0.92	0.23	24.90	0.47	1.37	2.36	32
Première source	2.94	0.36	12.14	2.24	3.64	1.82	135
Troisième source	0.20	0.09	43.29	0.03	0.37	1.55	11
Autre source	0.23	0.15	66.38	-0.07	0.53	4.20	14
V28C07-REUN-ONG							
NA	95.21	0.49	0.52	94.24	96.18	2.19	3.837
Deuxième source	0.57	0.14	23.75	0.31	0.84	1.33	44
Première source	3.15	0.45	14.31	2.27	4.03	2.72	162
Autre source	0.32	0.14	45.31	0.04	0.60	2.66	17
Troisième source	0.75	0.19	24.82	0.39	1.12	1.91	28
V28A08-JOUR-BULL							
NA	95.76	0.61	0.64	94.56	96.96	3.74	3.927
Première source	0.75	0.20	26.60	0.36	1.15	2.20	30
Troisième source	1.80	0.35	19.73	1.10	2.50	2.91	55
Deuxième source	1.19	0.25	21.21	0.69	1.68	2.21	44
Autre source	0.50	0.18	35.79	0.15	0.85	2.63	32
V28B08-JOUR-BULL							
NA	97.16	0.41	0.42	96.37	97.96	2.44	3.97
Première source	0.67	0.17	25.65	0.33	1.01	1.81	29
Troisième source	1.13	0.24	21.39	0.66	1.60	2.14	37
Autre source	0.49	0.19	38.32	0.12	0.86	2.95	22
Deuxième source	0.55	0.14	24.74	0.28	0.82	1.39	30
V28C08-JOUR-BULL							
NA	97.62	0.35	0.36	96.93	98.31	2.17	3.979
Deuxième source	0.55	0.16	29.63	0.23	0.87	1.99	25
Troisième source	0.55	0.17	30.21	0.22	0.87	2.05	26
Première source	0.84	0.22	25.67	0.42	1.26	2.28	37
Autre source	0.45	0.18	40.65	0.09	0.80	3.03	21
V28A09-AFFICHES							
NA	96.43	0.54	0.56	95.37	97.50	3.51	3.958
Première source	1.57	0.42	26.46	0.76	2.38	4.56	45
Troisième source	0.51	0.15	29.09	0.22	0.81	1.78	26

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
Deuxième source	1.16	0.24	20.84	0.68	1.63	2.08	37
Autre source	0.33	0.15	44.77	0.04	0.61	2.69	22
V28B09-AFFICHESL							
NA	97.35	0.39	0.40	96.58	98.12	2.46	3.978
Première source	1.33	0.24	18.09	0.86	1.80	1.80	46
Troisième source	0.34	0.12	35.62	0.10	0.57	1.76	20
Deuxième source	0.69	0.20	28.60	0.31	1.08	2.34	24
Autre source	0.29	0.17	59.35	-0.05	0.63	4.18	20
V28C09-AFFICHES							
NA	82.32	2.23	2.71	77.95	86.70	14.01	3.516
Première source	12.47	1.61	12.95	9.31	15.63	9.76	381
Troisième source	1.24	0.24	19.60	0.77	1.72	1.98	49
Deuxième source	3.51	0.76	21.64	2.02	4.99	6.95	114
Autre source	0.46	0.19	41.95	0.08	0.83	3.30	28
V28A10-PARENTS							
NA	51.64	2.02	3.92	47.67	55.60	6.70	2.081
Première source	35.07	1.95	5.56	31.25	38.89	6.82	1.383
Troisième source	4.24	0.43	10.11	3.40	5.08	1.85	201
Deuxième source	8.45	0.69	8.22	7.09	9.81	2.55	389
Autre source	0.61	0.14	22.88	0.34	0.89	1.32	34
V28B10-PARENTS							
NA	65.78	1.72	2.61	62.41	69.14	5.35	2.833
Première source	27.51	1.67	6.07	24.23	30.78	5.72	946
Troisième source	1.95	0.24	12.18	1.48	2.41	1.20	81
Autre source	0.31	0.10	32.14	0.11	0.51	1.31	19
Deuxième source	4.46	0.48	10.85	3.51	5.41	2.25	209
V28C10-PARENTS							
NA	72.04	1.83	2.53	68.46	75.62	6.77	2.926
Première source	22.09	1.71	7.76	18.73	25.45	6.98	875
Troisième source	1.34	0.26	19.39	0.83	1.85	2.09	66
Deuxième source	4.22	0.49	11.55	3.26	5.17	2.40	202
Autre source	0.31	0.09	30.67	0.12	0.49	1.18	19
V28A11-MOSQUEE							
NA	98.55	0.30	0.30	97.97	99.14	2.55	3.989
Première source	0.68	0.19	28.12	0.31	1.05	2.21	44
Troisième source	0.22	0.07	30.34	0.09	0.36	0.84	17
Autre source	0.22	0.12	55.70	-0.02	0.46	2.82	14
Deuxième source	0.32	0.08	26.13	0.16	0.49	0.90	24
V28B11-MOSQUEE							
NA	99.06	0.23	0.24	98.60	99.52	2.38	4.04
Première source	0.52	0.14	26.02	0.26	0.79	1.46	27
Deuxième source	0.13	0.08	59.91	-0.02	0.27	1.85	6
Autre source	0.20	0.14	69.49	-0.07	0.47	3.96	11
Troisième source	0.09	0.07	76.40	-0.04	0.23	2.16	4
V28C11-MOSQUEE							
NA	97.96	0.37	0.37	97.24	98.67	2.73	3.995
Première source	1.04	0.23	22.17	0.59	1.50	2.12	44
Troisième source	0.50	0.21	41.73	0.09	0.90	3.56	18
Deuxième source	0.27	0.10	35.11	0.08	0.46	1.38	17

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confidence Interval ³ Lower(%)	Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
Autre source	0.23	0.14	60.77	-0.04	0.50	3.45	14
V28A12-ECOLE							
NA	97.63	0.39	0.40	96.86	98.40	2.72	3.969
Première source	1.18	0.28	23.78	0.63	1.74	2.77	49
Troisième source	0.32	0.11	35.35	0.10	0.54	1.63	16
Deuxième source	0.54	0.13	23.99	0.28	0.79	1.27	34
Autre source	0.33	0.15	44.76	0.04	0.62	2.72	20
V28B12-ECOLE							
NA	98.82	0.24	0.25	98.34	99.29	2.06	4.025
Première source	0.39	0.12	31.06	0.15	0.62	1.53	22
Deuxième source	0.34	0.12	35.56	0.10	0.57	1.74	15
Autre source	0.28	0.15	55.42	-0.02	0.58	3.49	15
Troisième source	0.18	0.06	34.76	0.06	0.31	0.90	11
V28C12-ECOLE							
NA	98.31	0.39	0.40	97.55	99.08	3.78	4.011
Première source	0.48	0.16	34.24	0.16	0.80	2.30	15
Deuxième source	0.35	0.11	30.91	0.14	0.57	1.38	23
Troisième source	0.63	0.31	49.77	0.02	1.25	6.43	25
Autre source	0.23	0.15	67.93	-0.07	0.53	4.28	14
V28A13-MARCHEL							
NA	97.06	0.45	0.47	96.17	97.95	2.96	3.904
Première source	0.71	0.17	23.37	0.39	1.04	1.60	47
Deuxième source	1.31	0.25	19.06	0.82	1.80	1.97	74
Troisième source	0.57	0.16	27.39	0.27	0.88	1.77	41
Autre source	0.34	0.15	43.45	0.05	0.63	2.64	22
V18B13-MARCHE							
NA	98.46	0.34	0.34	97.80	99.13	3.08	4.016
Première source	0.41	0.14	34.48	0.13	0.70	2.02	13
Troisième source	0.40	0.18	44.29	0.05	0.76	3.26	15
Deuxième source	0.42	0.14	32.23	0.15	0.69	1.79	25
Autre source	0.30	0.16	53.54	-0.01	0.61	3.48	19
V28C13-MARCHE							
Première source	1.06	0.23	21.74	0.61	1.51	2.07	42
NA	97.42	0.45	0.46	96.54	98.30	3.26	3.976
Deuxième source	0.73	0.33	44.97	0.09	1.37	6.05	24
Autre source	0.51	0.19	36.90	0.14	0.89	2.88	26
Troisième source	0.28	0.09	33.37	0.10	0.46	1.28	20
V28A14-CONCERTAT							
Première source	1.56	0.28	18.03	1.01	2.12	2.11	56
NA	95.95	0.88	0.92	94.22	97.68	8.19	3.922
Deuxième source	1.49	0.58	39.13	0.35	2.63	9.44	58
Troisième source	0.55	0.23	42.69	0.09	1.00	4.09	27
Autre source	0.46	0.18	39.45	0.10	0.81	2.93	25
V28B14-CONCERTAT							
Première source	1.70	0.32	18.77	1.07	2.32	2.48	65
NA	95.98	0.89	0.92	94.24	97.71	8.33	3.927
Deuxième source	1.63	0.59	36.00	0.48	2.78	8.76	56
Autre source	0.29	0.17	58.20	-0.04	0.63	4.07	15
Troisième source	0.41	0.21	50.37	0.01	0.81	4.25	25

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V28C14-CONCERTAT							
NA	96.24	0.82	0.85	94.63	97.84	7.54	3.919
Première source	1.77	0.30	17.09	1.18	2.37	2.16	72
Deuxième source	1.18	0.50	42.18	0.20	2.16	8.68	45
Troisième source	0.45	0.20	43.58	0.07	0.84	3.55	27
Autre source	0.36	0.18	49.57	0.01	0.70	3.59	25
V28A15-AUTRE							
NA	96.17	0.49	0.51	95.20	97.13	2.71	3.902
Première source	1.62	0.32	19.66	1.00	2.25	2.61	68
Deuxième source	1.16	0.19	16.67	0.78	1.54	1.33	55
Troisième source	0.62	0.15	24.24	0.32	0.91	1.49	34
Autre source	0.44	0.17	38.14	0.11	0.76	2.61	29
V28B15-AUTRE							
NA	97.55	0.40	0.41	96.76	98.34	2.79	3.982
Première source	1.47	0.26	18.02	0.95	1.99	1.98	53
Troisième source	0.22	0.10	46.11	0.02	0.42	1.94	10
Deuxième source	0.40	0.13	32.30	0.15	0.66	1.72	21
Autre source	0.36	0.18	48.96	0.01	0.71	3.54	22
V28C15-AUTRE							
NA	98.41	0.29	0.30	97.84	98.98	2.22	3.998
Première source	0.66	0.15	23.08	0.36	0.96	1.44	33
Troisième source	0.23	0.09	37.58	0.06	0.40	1.33	15
Deuxième source	0.35	0.11	31.92	0.13	0.58	1.48	21
Autre source	0.35	0.17	47.15	0.03	0.67	3.19	21
V31-PARTICIPE							
NR	34.98	3.15	9.01	28.80	41.16	17.86	1.42
Non	43.33	2.65	6.12	38.13	48.53	11.70	1.809
Oui	19.16	1.37	7.17	16.47	21.85	4.97	788
V321-NATURE							
NR	86.34	0.98	1.14	84.41	88.27	3.36	3.607
Moins qu'avant	1.22	0.25	20.54	0.73	1.71	2.13	56
Même chose	1.63	0.33	20.10	0.99	2.28	2.74	70
Jamais participé	7.64	0.81	10.58	6.06	9.23	3.79	226
Plus qu'avant	3.03	0.46	15.25	2.12	3.93	2.97	122
Ne sait pas	0.14	0.06	47.18	0.01	0.27	1.25	7
V322-ESPECE							
NR	83.36	1.17	1.40	81.07	85.66	4.04	3.504
Moins qu'avant	2.66	0.35	13.13	1.98	3.35	1.93	92
Même chose	3.02	0.44	14.75	2.14	3.89	2.76	121
Jamais participé	4.88	0.60	12.35	3.70	6.06	3.20	159
Plus qu'avant	5.91	0.65	10.92	4.65	7.18	3.06	206
Ne sait pas	0.16	0.09	53.95	-0.01	0.34	1.95	6
V323-MAIN-OEUVRE							
NR	80.06	1.24	1.55	77.63	82.49	3.94	3.313
Moins qu'avant	4.81	0.59	12.28	3.65	5.96	3.11	162
Même chose	4.15	0.59	14.16	3.00	5.30	3.55	187
Jamais participé	0.81	0.21	25.28	0.41	1.22	2.14	35
Plus qu'avant	7.16	0.86	12.03	5.47	8.84	4.56	296
13	1.46	0.36	25.02	0.74	2.17	3.79	35

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V331-DOMAINE1							
0	89.77	0.95	1.06	87.91	91.63	4.00	3.672
2	0.21	0.09	42.90	0.03	0.38	1.55	11
3	0.55	0.14	24.75	0.28	0.81	1.38	27
4	0.56	0.15	26.14	0.27	0.84	1.56	28
1	0.13	0.05	37.98	0.03	0.23	0.77	11
6	0.15	0.08	53.57	-0.01	0.31	1.77	6
7	0.64	0.15	23.56	0.35	0.94	1.47	25
8	0.27	0.12	42.21	0.05	0.50	2.00	7
9	0.08	0.08	91.45	-0.07	0.24	2.88	2
5	0.05	0.04	71.12	-0.02	0.12	1.06	3
11	0.11	0.08	72.11	-0.04	0.26	2.25	3
12	0.06	0.03	55.04	-0.00	0.13	0.79	5
13	4.63	0.85	18.33	2.97	6.29	6.66	130
14	2.64	0.39	14.91	1.87	3.41	2.46	143
V332-DOMAIN2							
0	96.70	0.41	0.42	95.90	97.50	2.14	3.926
2	0.07	0.03	45.91	0.01	0.13	0.60	5
3	0.25	0.11	42.99	0.04	0.46	1.89	9
4	0.32	0.10	30.82	0.13	0.51	1.24	18
5	0.09	0.07	79.16	-0.05	0.24	2.41	3
6	0.33	0.13	40.37	0.07	0.59	2.20	13
7	0.38	0.12	31.62	0.15	0.62	1.58	18
8	0.13	0.08	63.85	-0.03	0.28	2.11	5
9	0.10	0.05	52.86	-0.00	0.20	1.11	4
10	0.31	0.10	32.77	0.11	0.50	1.35	22
11	0.14	0.08	61.14	-0.03	0.30	2.08	4
12	0.09	0.08	85.89	-0.06	0.24	2.73	2
13	0.40	0.11	27.55	0.19	0.62	1.26	27
14	0.66	0.16	24.59	0.34	0.98	1.65	31
V333-DOMAIN3							
NR	98.75	0.22	0.22	98.32	99.18	1.60	4.021
2	0.18	0.09	51.02	0.00	0.35	1.88	6
3	0.18	0.08	45.82	0.02	0.35	1.57	10
4	0.12	0.05	40.03	0.03	0.21	0.78	9
5	0.05	0.04	69.61	-0.02	0.12	1.02	3
6	0.03	0.02	54.21	-0.00	0.06	0.37	4
7	0.08	0.04	53.37	-0.00	0.17	0.95	5
8	0.05	0.03	52.95	-0.00	0.10	0.56	4
9	0.07	0.07	99.60	-0.07	0.22	3.02	1
10	0.07	0.03	48.72	0.00	0.13	0.65	5
1	0.01	0.01	100.47	-0.01	0.02	0.23	1
12	0.03	0.02	72.22	-0.01	0.08	0.68	2
13	0.31	0.11	36.07	0.09	0.53	1.66	13
14	0.07	0.03	49.90	0.00	0.13	0.69	4
V34-VOTER							
6	6.58	1.23	18.70	4.17	9.00	10.08	192
NR	23.16	1.91	8.26	19.41	26.91	8.41	1.07
Oui	31.63	1.40	4.43	28.88	34.38	3.72	1.369
V35-POURQUOI							
NR	65.02	2.31	3.55	60.50	69.54	9.57	2.748
Pas inscrit	13.21	1.13	8.53	11.00	15.42	4.53	487

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	³ Estimate ³ ³ (%) ³	Standard Error(%)	³ C.V. ³ ³ (%) ³	95% Confider Lower(%)	ce Interval ³ Upper(%) ³	Design ³ Effect	Number of Observations
Pas intérêt vote	5.20	0.64	12.24	3.95	6.44	3.35	175
Ne peut rien cha	1.69	0.34	20.24	1.02	2.36	2.88	57
Pas retiré carte	1.68	0.34	20.04	1.02	2.34	2.81	73
Autre	12.45	0.90	7.20	10.70	14.21	3.01	523
Loin bureau	0.75	0.27	36.11	0.22	1.28	4.04	25
V36-CONTACT							
NR	38.10	3.56	9.34	31.12	45.07	21.92	1.503
Non	57.42	3.53	6.14	50.51	64.33	20.78	2.373
Oui	3.83	0.48	12.54	2.89	4.77	2.56	182
V371-COMMISSION							
0	97.09	0.38	0.39	96.34	97.84	2.11	3.939
Santé, action so	0.93	0.24	25.51	0.46	1.39	2.50	39
Education	0.37	0.11	31.03	0.15	0.60	1.46	18
Environnement	0.44	0.16	36.23	0.13	0.76	2.39	26
Culture, loisirs	0.23	0.09	37.04	0.06	0.40	1.29	12
Jeunesse, sports	0.31	0.10	32.46	0.11	0.51	1.35	18
91	0.08	0.08	93.21	-0.07	0.24	3.00	2
Relations extéri	0.15	0.08	56.63	-0.02	0.31	1.92	5
61	0.01	0.01	100.34	-0.01	0.04	0.52	1
Habitat, urbanis	0.08	0.04	50.20	0.00	0.16	0.86	6
V372-COMMISSION							
0	98.64	0.20	0.20	98.25	99.03	1.23	4.023
Education	0.33	0.13	39.17	0.08	0.59	2.09	10
Santé, action so	0.20	0.09	42.82	0.03	0.37	1.51	13
Domaine	0.03	0.02	62.11	-0.01	0.06	0.41	3
Culture, loisirs	0.17	0.08	48.22	0.01	0.33	1.62	7
Jeunesse, sports	0.16	0.08	48.53	0.01	0.32	1.58	8
Environnement	0.20	0.07	34.21	0.07	0.33	0.95	12
Relations extéri	0.09	0.08	86.19	-0.06	0.24	2.75	2
Habitat, urbanis	0.15	0.08	52.53	-0.00	0.31	1.73	8
11	0.02	0.02	100.40	-0.02	0.06	0.78	1
V373-COMMISSION							
0	99.36	0.15	0.15	99.06	99.66	1.51	4.057
Education	0.17	0.08	49.10	0.01	0.33	1.66	8
Environnement	0.04	0.02	61.49	-0.01	0.09	0.60	3
Domaine	0.05	0.04	77.60	-0.02	0.12	1.15	3
Culture, loisirs	0.11	0.08	73.05	-0.05	0.26	2.32	4
Jeunesse, sports	0.07	0.03	41.73	0.01	0.13	0.53	7
Budget	0.02	0.01	75.34	-0.01	0.05	0.44	2
Relations extéri	0.15	0.10	67.25	-0.05	0.35	2.82	2
Habitat, urbanis	0.04	0.03	70.87	-0.01	0.09	0.73	2

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V381-RAISON1							
NR	42.73	2.86	6.70	37.12	48.34	13.68	1.743
1	26.42	1.76	6.66	22.98	29.87	6.51	1.114
3	11.79	1.10	9.35	9.63	13.95	4.77	462
21	0.62	0.19	30.65	0.25	0.99	2.39	26
71	0.73	0.17	23.02	0.40	1.06	1.60	33
6	1.80	0.28	15.59	1.25	2.35	1.82	67
7	2.86	0.36	12.56	2.15	3.56	1.90	125
91	0.13	0.08	58.16	-0.02	0.28	1.82	6
9	0.41	0.12	28.93	0.18	0.64	1.41	21
10	0.82	0.36	44.20	0.11	1.54	6.62	26
11	4.07	0.65	15.89	2.80	5.34	4.38	171
2	5.13	0.72	14.09	3.71	6.55	4.39	175
5	0.78	0.20	25.21	0.40	1.17	2.05	42
4	0.52	0.23	43.16	0.08	0.97	4.01	23
V382-RAISON2							
NR	87.24	1.21	1.39	84.86	89.62	5.42	3.521
2	1.97	0.30	15.45	1.38	2.57	1.96	92
3	2.62	0.47	18.05	1.69	3.54	3.58	104
1	2.57	0.38	14.60	1.84	3.31	2.30	111
5	0.50	0.14	27.73	0.23	0.78	1.59	29
4	0.75	0.35	46.89	0.06	1.43	6.76	35
7	1.12	0.20	17.81	0.73	1.51	1.47	54
6	0.97	0.22	22.76	0.54	1.40	2.08	32
21	0.17	0.08	47.01	0.01	0.33	1.54	8
9	0.57	0.15	26.30	0.28	0.87	1.63	26
11	0.42	0.13	31.27	0.16	0.68	1.70	21
12	0.25	0.13	54.14	-0.02	0.51	2.98	7
13	0.10	0.08	75.50	-0.05	0.26	2.42	3
31	0.15	0.08	57.06	-0.02	0.31	1.94	5
V383-RAISON3							
NR	97.10	0.46	0.47	96.20	97.99	3.05	3.943
1	0.45	0.12	26.68	0.21	0.68	1.30	27
3	0.48	0.17	35.83	0.14	0.82	2.54	20
4	0.20	0.10	50.88	0.00	0.39	2.07	9
2	0.79	0.22	27.18	0.37	1.22	2.41	41
6	0.47	0.15	32.41	0.17	0.76	2.01	18
7	0.19	0.08	39.29	0.04	0.34	1.22	13
5	0.12	0.05	39.23	0.03	0.21	0.75	9
9	0.21	0.15	71.34	-0.08	0.51	4.39	8
V39-DISCUTER							
NA	16.59	1.48	8.94	13.69	19.50	6.49	842
Parfois	3.08	0.43	13.97	2.24	3.93	2.54	177
Rarement	7.82	0.72	9.21	6.41	9.23	2.94	345
Jamais	70.61	1.71	2.42	67.26	73.97	5.77	2.638
Souvent	1.89	0.33	17.34	1.25	2.53	2.37	86
V40-VOIR-ELUS							
NA	17.59	1.47	8.37	14.71	20.48	6.11	916
Parfois	12.07	1.82	15.07	8.51	15.64	12.75	419
Rarement	13.62	1.12	8.24	11.42	15.82	4.38	573
Jamais	51.66	3.15	6.10	45.48	57.84	16.26	2.005
5	0.73	0.28	38.21	0.18	1.27	4.37	21

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V41-UTIL-TAXES							
NA	21.68	1.98	9.13	17.80	25.56	9.42	985
10	1.94	0.44	22.58	1.08	2.80	4.13	67
36	10.01	1.32	13.17	7.43	12.59	7.88	353
Payer salaires	2.25	0.37	16.43	1.53	2.98	2.54	92
26	11.35	1.38	12.19	8.64	14.07	7.78	383
NR	14.19	2.74	19.29	8.83	19.56	25.15	454
56	1.18	0.33	27.93	0.54	1.83	3.82	40
V44A01-CONSEIL							
Première source	75.87	1.65	2.18	72.63	79.10	6.08	2.956
Deuxième source	7.35	0.84	11.36	5.71	8.99	4.19	266
NA	15.86	1.44	9.05	13.05	18.68	6.32	823
Troisième source	0.92	0.26	28.10	0.41	1.43	3.00	43
V44A02-RADIO							
Première source	72.72	1.52	2.09	69.74	75.70	4.77	2.905
NA	16.11	1.46	9.06	13.25	18.97	6.44	829
Deuxième source	10.26	1.06	10.36	8.18	12.34	5.01	307
Troisième source	0.91	0.23	24.97	0.46	1.35	2.34	47
V4403-TELE							
Première source	77.78	1.61	2.07	74.62	80.94	6.15	3.009
Deuxième source	5.60	0.72	12.82	4.19	7.01	3.99	215
NA	15.86	1.45	9.12	13.03	18.70	6.41	824
Troisième source	0.76	0.20	26.05	0.37	1.14	2.12	40
V4404A-REUN-POL							
Première source	77.37	1.67	2.15	74.10	80.63	6.47	2.995
Deuxième source	5.74	0.75	13.06	4.27	7.21	4.25	222
NA	16.00	1.45	9.06	13.15	18.84	6.39	829
Troisième source	0.89	0.22	24.46	0.46	1.32	2.20	42
V4405-CONSEIL							
Première source	79.35	1.62	2.04	76.18	82.51	6.51	3.075
NA	16.05	1.46	9.07	13.20	18.91	6.43	830
Deuxième source	3.87	0.56	14.46	2.78	4.97	3.45	149
Troisième source	0.72	0.23	31.52	0.28	1.17	2.96	34
V44A06-REUN-PUB							
Première source	79.05	1.62	2.04	75.88	82.21	6.44	3.069
NA	16.19	1.47	9.11	13.30	19.08	6.55	834
Deuxième source	3.93	0.61	15.57	2.73	5.12	4.05	148
Troisième source	0.84	0.25	30.02	0.34	1.33	3.11	37
V44A07-REUN-ONG							
Première source	79.16	1.64	2.07	75.96	82.37	6.63	3.074
NA	15.94	1.46	9.19	13.07	18.82	6.54	824
Deuxième source	3.94	0.64	16.23	2.68	5.19	4.41	147
Troisième source	0.96	0.27	27.98	0.43	1.48	3.09	43
V44A08-JOUR-BULL							
Première source	78.79	1.62	2.05	75.62	81.96	6.40	3.063
Deuxième source	4.29	0.61	14.24	3.09	5.49	3.71	157
NA	16.00	1.47	9.16	13.13	18.88	6.54	827
Troisième source	0.92	0.26	28.47	0.40	1.43	3.06	41

Appendix Table 4. Calculation of Sampling Errors, Urban

Calcul des erreurs de sondage pour la strate urbaine

Category	Estimate (%)	Standard Error(%)	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval Lower(%)	Upper(%)	Design Effect	Number of Observations
V44A09-AFFICHES							
Première source	78.57	1.56	1.99	75.52	81.63	5.91	3.053
Deuxième source	4.64	0.63	13.52	3.41	5.87	3.63	172
NA	15.94	1.46	9.18	13.07	18.81	6.53	825
Troisième source	0.85	0.24	28.78	0.37	1.33	2.90	38
V44A10-PARENTS							
Première source	78.48	1.53	1.95	75.47	81.49	5.70	3.05
Deuxième source	4.72	0.65	13.83	3.44	6.00	3.88	173
NA	15.98	1.47	9.17	13.10	18.85	6.54	826
Troisième source	0.83	0.23	28.02	0.37	1.28	2.67	39
V44A11-MOSQUEE							
Première source	76.96	1.61	2.10	73.79	80.12	6.01	2.99
Deuxième source	6.09	0.78	12.84	4.56	7.62	4.37	225
NA	16.18	1.46	9.02	13.32	19.04	6.41	834
Troisième source	0.77	0.22	28.57	0.34	1.21	2.60	39
V44A12-ECOLE							
Première source	76.88	1.68	2.19	73.58	80.18	6.50	2.982
Deuxième source	6.23	0.82	13.22	4.62	7.84	4.75	233
NA	16.13	1.47	9.13	13.24	19.01	6.55	833
Troisième source	0.77	0.22	28.73	0.33	1.20	2.60	40
V44A13-MARCHE							
NA	32.38	2.86	8.82	26.78	37.98	15.24	1.367
Deuxième source	9.13	1.10	12.08	6.97	11.29	5.99	307
Première source	57.82	3.19	5.52	51.57	64.07	17.06	2.378
Troisième source	0.67	0.23	33.93	0.22	1.11	3.16	36
V44A14-CONCERTAT							
NA	80.41	2.15	2.68	76.19	84.63	12.05	3.312
Première source	4.34	1.02	23.52	2.34	6.33	10.25	123
Deuxième source	15.12	1.53	10.11	12.12	18.11	7.44	641
10	0.01	0.01	100.29	-0.01	0.04	0.54	1
11	0.02	0.02	75.77	-0.01	0.06	0.57	2

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