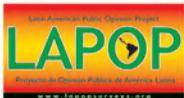




USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Haiti in Distress: The Impact of the 2010 Earthquake on Citizen Lives and Perceptions

- Dominique Zéphyr, M.A., Author, LAPOP Research Coordinator, Vanderbilt University
- Abby Córdova, Ph.D., Author, Vanderbilt University
- Hugo Salgado, Research Assistant, LAPOP
- Mitchell A. Seligson
Scientific Coordinator and Editor of the Series
Vanderbilt University



Haiti in Distress: The Impact of the 2010 Earthquake on Citizen Lives and Perceptions¹

Dominique Zéphyr, M.A.
LAPOP Research Coordinator
Vanderbilt University

Abby Córdova, Ph.D.
Vanderbilt University

With assistance from
Hugo Salgado

Mitchell A. Seligson
Scientific Coordinator and Editor of the Series
Vanderbilt University



This study was done with support from the Program in Democracy and Governance of the United States Agency for International Development. The opinions expressed in this study are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the point of view of the United States Agency for International Development.

March, 2011

¹ We would like to thank Dr. Margaret Sarles for her important guidance in the design of this study. Authors can be reached at: dominique.zephyr@vanderbilt.edu, abby.b.cordova@vanderbilt.edu

Table of Contents

List of Figures.....	ix
List of Tables	xiii
Preface	xv
Executive Summary	xvii
Introductory Chapter	1
Chapter I. Background, Survey Design, and Population Characteristics	3
Background of the Study	3
Sample Design	5
Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents.....	7
Part I: Core Elements of Democracy before and after the Earthquake.....	13
Chapter II. Assessing the Effects of the Earthquake on Democratic Governance and Citizen's Political Attitudes and Behavior.....	15
Introduction.....	15
Democratic Governance.....	15
Citizens' Political Attitudes and Behavior.....	16
Methodological Framework.....	17
Conclusions.....	25
Chapter III. Democratic Values and Citizens' Political Views after the Earthquake.....	27
Introduction.....	27
Citizen Evaluation of Government and Civil Society Response to the Earthquake	28
Support for Democracy	29
Support for Democracy in Comparative Perspective.....	30
Support for Democracy before and after the Earthquake	31
Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Support for Democracy	33
Satisfaction with Democracy	36
Satisfaction with Democracy in Comparative Perspective.....	37
Satisfaction with Democracy and the Earthquake	38
Support for the Political System	39
Support for the Political System in Comparative Perspective	40
Support for the Political System before and after the Earthquake.....	41
Interpersonal Trust.....	43
Interpersonal Trust in Comparative Perspective.....	44
Interpersonal Trust before and after the Earthquake.....	45

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Interpersonal Trust	47
Conclusions.....	50
Appendix.....	51
Chapter IV. Crime, Perception of Insecurity, and Support for the Rule of Law	53
Introduction.....	53
Perception of Insecurity	54
Perception of Insecurity before and after the Earthquake.....	55
Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Perception of Insecurity	57
Crime Victimization.....	58
Crime Victimization in Haiti in Comparative Perspective	61
Crime Victimization Trends	62
Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Crime Victimization.....	64
Other Characteristics of the Victims.....	67
Support for the Rule of Law	68
Support for the Rule of Law in Comparative Perspective	69
Support for the Rule of Law before and after the Earthquake.....	70
Determinants of Support for the Rule of Law	72
Conclusions.....	74
Appendix.....	75
Chapter V. The Justice System.....	77
Introduction.....	77
Trust in the Justice System	78
Trust in the Justice System in Comparative Perspective	79
Trust in the Justice System over Time.....	80
Determinants of Trust in the Justice System.....	82
Trust in the Haitian National Police.....	84
Trust in the Haitian National Police over Time.....	85
Determinants of Trust in the Haitian National Police.....	87
Approval of Civilians Enforcing the Law instead of the Proper Institutions	89
Approval of Civilians Taking the Law into their Own Hands in Comparative Perspective	90
Changing Levels of Approval of Civilians Taking the Law into their Own Hands.....	91
Conclusions.....	93
Appendix.....	94

Chapter VI. Corruption	95
Introduction.....	95
The Measurement of Corruption.....	97
Perception of Corruption in Haiti	98
Perception of Corruption in Comparative perspective.....	98
Perception of Corruption over time	100
Corruption Victimization in Haiti.....	102
Corruption Victimization in Comparative Perspective.....	104
Corruption Victimization over Time	105
Characteristics of Corruption Victims	107
Conclusions.....	108
Appendix.....	109
Chapter VII. Demand Making on Local Governments and their Effectiveness after the Earthquake	111
Introduction.....	111
Trust in Local Government.....	112
Trust in Local Government in Comparative Perspective.....	113
Trust in Local Government before and after the Earthquake	114
Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Trust in Local Government.....	116
Demand-Making on Municipal Government.....	117
Demand-Making on Municipal Government in Comparative Perspective....	118
Demand-Making on Municipal Government before and after the Earthquake	119
Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Demand-Making on Municipal Government	121
Satisfaction with Local Government Services.....	123
Satisfaction with Local Government Services in Comparative Perspective	124
Satisfaction with Local Government Services before and after the Earthquake	125
Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Satisfaction with Local Government Services	127
Conclusions.....	129
Appendix.....	130
Chapter VIII. Civic and Political Participation	131
Introduction.....	131
Civic Participation	131

Participation in Meetings of Civic Organizations.....	132
Participation in Community Improvement Committees	134
Participation in Job Related Associations.....	137
Civic Participation in Haiti vis-à-vis other Countries.....	138
Participation in Local Government Meetings	139
Participation in Municipal Meetings before and after the Earthquake	141
Protest Participation	142
Participation in Protests in Comparative Perspective	142
Participation in Protests before and after the Earthquake	143
Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Participation in Protests.....	145
Conclusions.....	146
Appendix.....	147
Part II: Citizens' Economic Conditions and Basic Service Delivery in Haiti	149
Chapter IX. Citizens' Well-Being in Haiti: An Overview.....	151
Introduction.....	151
Quality of Life in Haiti: The Macro-Picture	152
Perceptions of the Personal Economic Situation	155
Household Income	157
Job Quality	158
Conclusion	160
Chapter X. Quality of Life and Basic Service Delivery in Haiti.....	161
Introduction.....	161
Electricity and Water Services.....	161
Electricity Service	162
Access to Electricity	162
Quality of Electricity Service.....	164
Water Service.....	166
Access to Water	166
Quality of Water Service	169
Food Insecurity	171
Health Services in Haiti	173
Overall Satisfaction with Primary Health Care in Haiti	173
Personal Experience with Health Services	174
Satisfaction with Health Services among Users	176
Education Services.....	177
Satisfaction with the Education System.....	178

School Enrollment among School-Age Children	179
Satisfaction with the Condition of School Buildings.....	181
Satisfaction with the Quality of Education	183
Access to Basic Services and Life Satisfaction	184
Support for Public Policies that Benefit the Poor	187
Conclusions.....	190
References	193
Appendices	199
Appendix I. The IRB “Informed Consent” Document	201
Appendix II. Questionnaire in English	203

List of Figures

Figure I.1. Map of Haiti Showing the Epicenter of the January 12 th Earthquake and Population Affected.....	3
Figure I.2. Sample Distribution by Sex	8
Figure I.3. Sample Distribution by Age.....	8
Figure I.4. Sample Distribution by Geographic Area.....	9
Figure I.5. Sample Distribution by Education	10
Figure I.6. Sample Distribution by Quintiles of Wealth.....	11
Figure II.1. Percent of Respondents Living in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities in 2010 with Comparisons of those same Municipalities for Prior Years	19
Figure II.2. Extent of Housing Damage in Affected Municipalities.....	20
Figure II.3. Residence Condition after the Earthquake.....	21
Figure II.4. Basic Demographic Characteristics by Residence Condition.....	22
Figure II.5. Percent of People who have a Job by Residence Condition	23
Figure II.6. Percent of Families Receiving Remittances by Residence Condition.....	24
Figure II.7. Percent of Families Receiving Remittances by Year.....	25
Figure III.1. Performance of Government and other Institutions after the Earthquake	28
Figure III.2. Performance of Government after the Earthquake	29
Figure III.3. Support for Democracy in the Americas	31
Figure III.4. Support for Democracy by Year.....	32
Figure III.5. Support for Democracy in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year	33
Figure III.6. Impact of Personal Experience with the Earthquake on Support for Democracy ...	34
Figure III.7. Support for Democracy in Haiti by Residence Conditions	35
Figure III.8. Effect of Education and Evaluation of the Job Performance of the Current	36
Figure III.9. Satisfaction with Democracy in Haiti, 2010.....	37
Figure III.10. Satisfaction with Democracy in the Americas	38
Figure III.11. Satisfaction with Democracy by Year	39
Figure III.12. System Support in the Americas	40
Figure III.13. System Support by Year	41
Figure III.14. System Support in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year.....	42
Figure III.15. Effect of Satisfaction with the Performance of the Current	43
Figure III.16. Interpersonal Trust in Haiti, 2010	44
Figure III.17. Interpersonal Trust in Comparative Perspective	45
Figure III.18. Interpersonal Trust by Year.....	46
Figure III.19. Interpersonal Trust in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year.....	47
Figure III.20. Impact of Personal Experience with the Earthquake on Interpersonal Trust	48
Figure III.21. Interpersonal Trust by Residence Condition	49
Figure III.22. Impact of Self-Reported Damage on Interpersonal Trust	49
Figure IV.1. Perception of Insecurity in Comparative Perspective	55
Figure IV.2. Perception of Insecurity by Year.....	56
Figure IV.3. Perception of Insecurity in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year ...	57
Figure IV.4. Perception of Insecurity by Residence Condition	58
Figure IV.5. Individual and Household Crime Victimization	59

Figure IV.6. Types of Crimes, 2010	60
Figure IV.7. Crime Reporting in Haiti.....	61
Figure IV.8. Crime Victimization in Comparative Perspective.....	62
Figure IV.9. Crime Victimization by Year	63
Figure IV.10. Crime Victimization by Year and Residence Condition.....	64
Figure IV.11. Determinants of Crime Victimization in 2010 in Haiti.....	65
Figure IV.12. Crime Victimization by Residence Condition	66
Figure IV.13. Crime Victimization by Sex and Residence Condition.....	67
Figure IV.14. Crime Victimization by Age and Wealth.....	68
Figure IV.15. Support for the Respect of the Rule of Law in Haiti.....	69
Figure IV.16. Support for the Rule of Law in Comparative Perspective	70
Figure IV.17. Support for the Rule of Law by Year	71
Figure IV.18. Support for the Rule of Law in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year.....	72
Figure IV.19. Determinants of Support for the Rule of Law	73
Figure IV.20. Effect of Crime Victimization on Support for the Rule of Law.....	74
Figure V.1. Components of the Trust in the Justice System Index.....	79
Figure V.2. Trust in the Justice System in Latin America and the Caribbean Countries	80
Figure V.3. Trust in the Justice System, 2006 – 2010	81
Figure V.4. Trust in the Justice System in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities (2006 – 2010).....	82
Figure V.5. Determinants of Trust in Justice System	83
Figure V.6. Impact of Perceived Insecurity and Corruption on Trust in Justice	84
Figure V.7. Trust in the Police in the Americas	85
Figure V.8. Trust in the Police by Year	86
Figure V.9. Trust in the Police in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year	87
Figure V.10. Determinants of Trust in the Police	88
Figure V.11. Impact of Perceived Insecurity and Age on Trust in the Police	88
Figure V.12. Percent of the Population with Low/High Approval of People Taking the Law into their Own Hands	89
Figure V.13. Approval of People Taking the Law into their Own Hands in the Americas.....	90
Figure V.14. Approval of People Taking the Law into their Own Hands by Year	91
Figure V.15. Approval of People Taking the Law into their Own Hands in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year	92
Figure VI.1. Perception of Corruption.....	98
Figure VI.2. Perception of Corruption in Comparative Perspective.....	100
Figure VI.3. Perception of Corruption by Year	101
Figure VI.4. Perception of Corruption in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year .	102
Figure VI.5. Modes of Victimization by Corruption	103
Figure VI.6. Total Index of Corruption Victimization	104
Figure VI.7. Corruption Victimization in Comparative Perspective	105
Figure VI.8. Percent of Population Victimized by Corruption in Haiti by Year	106
Figure VI.9. Percent of Population Victimized by Corruption in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year.....	107
Figure VI.10. Determinants of Corruption Victimization in 2010	108
Figure VII.1. Trust in Local Governments vis-à-vis the National Government.....	113

Figure VII.2. Trust in Local and National Government in Comparative Perspective	114
Figure VII.3. Trust in Local Government by Year	115
Figure VII.4. Trust in Local Government in Affected and Non-Affected.....	116
Figure VII.5. Determinants of Trust in Local Government.....	117
Figure VII.6. Demand-Making on Municipal Government in Haiti.....	118
Figure VII.7. Demand-Making on Municipal Government in Comparative Perspective.....	119
Figure VII.8. Demand-Making on Municipal Government by Year.....	120
Figure VII.9. Demand-Making on Municipal Government in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year.....	121
Figure VII.10. Determinants of Demand-Making on Municipal Government.....	122
Figure VII.11. Demand-Making on Municipal Government by Sex and Economic Status	123
Figure VII.12. Satisfaction with Local Government Services.....	124
Figure VII.13. Satisfaction with Local Government Services in Comparative Perspective.....	125
Figure VII.14. Satisfaction with Local Government Services by Year	126
Figure VII.15. Satisfaction with Local Government Services in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year.....	127
Figure VII.16. Determinants of Satisfaction with Local Government Services	128
Figure VII.17. Satisfaction with Local Government Services by Residence Condition	129
Figure VIII.1. Participation in Meetings of Civic Organizations in Haiti, 2010	133
Figure VIII.2. Participation in Meetings of Civic Organizations by Year.....	134
Figure VIII.3. Participation in Meetings of Community Improvement Committees in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year.....	135
Figure VIII.4. Determinants of Participation in Community Improvement Committees.....	136
Figure VIII.5. Participation in Meetings of Committees for Community Improvements by Residence Condition	137
Figure VIII.6. Participation in Meetings of Job Related Associations in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year.....	138
Figure VIII.7. Participation in Secular Civic Organizations in Comparative Perspective	139
Figure VIII.8. Participation in Municipal Meetings in Comparative Perspective	140
Figure VIII.9. Participation in Municipal Meetings by Year.....	141
Figure VIII.10. Participation in Municipal Meetings in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year.....	142
Figure VIII.11. Participation in a Demonstration or Protest March in Comparative Perspective	143
Figure VIII.12. Participation in Protests by Year	144
Figure VIII.13. Participation in Protests in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year	144
Figure VIII.14.Determinants of Participation in Protests	145
Figure VIII.15. Participation in Protests by Residence Condition.....	146
Figure IX.1. Percent of the Population Living in Poverty Based on the MPI and Income- Based Headcount Ratios	153
Figure IX.2. Country-Ranking Based on HDI and Inequality-Adjusted HDI	154
Figure IX.3. Rating of the Personal Economic Situation.....	155
Figure IX.4. Rating of Respondent Personal Economic Situations	156
Figure IX.5. Rating of the Personal Economic Situation by Subpopulations.....	157
Figure IX.6. Distribution of Household Income in Haiti.....	158

Figure IX.7. Employment Status by Gender.....	159
Figure X.1. Percent with Access to Electricity, 2010	163
Figure X.2. Percent of Families with Access to Electricity by Terciles of Wealth	164
Figure X.3. Frequency of Electricity Service Provision, 2010	165
Figure X.4. Average Satisfaction with Electricity Services	166
Figure X.5. Source of Water	167
Figure X.6. Percent of the Population with Access to Piped Water by Region.....	168
Figure X.7. Percent of Families with Access to Piped Water by Terciles of Wealth.....	169
Figure X.8. Frequency of Water Service	170
Figure X.9. Average Satisfaction with Water Service.....	171
Figure X.10. Percent of Households with at least one Adult Member Suffering Food Deprivation	172
Figure X.11. Food Insecurity by Place of Residence.....	172
Figure X.12. Satisfaction with Primary Care System.....	173
Figure X.13. Satisfaction with Primary Health Care by Gender, Education Level, Place of Residence, and Age.....	174
Figure X.14. Persons Consulted by those who needed Medical Attention.....	175
Figure X.15. Use of Healthcare Facilities among Those who needed Medical Attention.....	176
Figure X.16. Average Satisfaction with the Services Provided at the Health Care Facilities	177
Figure X.17. Satisfaction with the Education System	178
Figure X.18. Satisfaction with the Education System by Gender, Education Level, Place of Residence, and Age.....	179
Figure X.19. Percent of Households with School-Age Children.....	180
Figure X.20. Percent of Households with Full Enrollment by Number of School-Age Children.....	181
Figure X.21. Average Satisfaction with the Condition of the School Building and its Facilities	183
Figure X.22. Average Satisfaction with the Quality of Education	184
Figure X.23. Life Satisfaction in Comparative Perspective	185
Figure X.24. Life satisfaction and Access to Electricity and Water.....	186
Figure X.25. Life Satisfaction and Perception of Service Quality Index	187
Figure X.26. Support for Public Policies that Benefit the Poor in Latin America and the Caribbean	188
Figure X.27. Support for Public Policies that Benefit the Poor and Perceptions of Government Performance	189
Figure X.28. Support for Public Policies that Benefit the Poor and Access to Electricity and Water.....	190

List of Tables

Table I.1. Unweighted sample by Stratum and Urban/Rural Areas	7
Table II.1. Aspects of Democratic Governance Evaluated in this Study.....	16
Table II.2. Factors Related to Citizens' Political Culture Evaluated in this Study.....	17
Table VI.1. Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI), 2010	96
Table IX.1. 2010 Sample: Employment Status.....	159

Preface

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) takes pride in its support of the *AmericasBarometer*. While their primary goal is to give citizens a voice on a broad range of important issues, the surveys also help guide USAID programming and inform policymakers throughout the Latin America and Caribbean region.

USAID officers use the *AmericasBarometer* findings to prioritize funding allocation and guide program design. The surveys are frequently employed as an evaluation tool, by comparing results in specialized “oversample” areas with national trends. In this sense, *AmericasBarometer* is at the cutting-edge of gathering high quality impact evaluation data that are consistent with the 2008 National Academy of Sciences recommendations to USAID. *AmericasBarometer* also alerts policymakers and donors to potential problem areas, and informs citizens about democratic values and experiences in their countries relative to regional trends.

AmericasBarometer builds local capacity by working through academic institutions in each country and training local researchers. The analytical team at Vanderbilt University first develops the questionnaire and tests it in each country. It then consults with its partner institutions, getting feedback to improve the instrument, and involves them in the pretest phase. Once this is all set, local surveyors conduct house-to-house surveys. With the help of its partner, the Population Studies Center at the University of Costa Rica (CCP), interviewers are now entering the replies directly into Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs) in several countries. Once the data is collected, Vanderbilt’s team reviews it for accuracy and devises the theoretical framework for the country reports. Country-specific analyses are later carried out by local teams.

While USAID continues to be the *AmericasBarometer*’s biggest supporter, this year the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Swedish Development Corporation (SIDA), Princeton University, the University of Notre Dame, and York University and Université Laval (Canada) helped fund the surveys as well. Vanderbilt University’s College of Arts and Science made a major contribution to the effort. Thanks to this support, the fieldwork in all countries was conducted nearly simultaneously, allowing for greater accuracy and speed in generating comparative analyses.

USAID is grateful for Dr. Mitchell Seligson’s leadership of *AmericasBarometer* and welcomes Dr. Elizabeth Zechmeister to his team. We also extend our deep appreciation to their outstanding graduate students from throughout the hemisphere and to the many regional academic and expert institutions that are involved with this initiative.

Regards,

Vanessa Reilly
Democracy Specialist
Bureau for Latin American & the Caribbean
US Agency for International Development

Executive Summary

“Haiti in Distress: The Impact of the 2010 Earthquake on Citizen Lives and Perceptions” presents the results of a comprehensive face-to-face public opinion survey carried out in July and August of 2010, especially designed for evaluating the human impact on those who survived the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12th, 2010. The survey was conducted by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) at Vanderbilt University as part of the region-wide AmericasBarometer with financial support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

This study is being published at the time when the country is undergoing the political transition that has been occurring ever since the highly contested presidential election results of November 28th in 2010. This is also a moment when long-term development strategies for Haiti are being discussed and planned. As this study pinpoints some of the critical challenges and opportunities for democracy and development in Haiti, it should serve to inform the policy decisions that will be taken by the Haitian people, their government and international donors. More generally the study should help and deepen scholarly understanding of the impacts of natural catastrophes; in 2010 alone, both Haiti and Chile suffered devastating earthquakes, and as we write these words Japan is struggling to recover from its worst earthquake in history.

The study encompasses a broad array of topics, including the impact of the earthquake on citizens’ security and political factors as well as the exploration of citizens’ socio-economic conditions after the earthquake. The first part of the study focuses on the analysis of aspects related to citizens’ political views and behaviors before and after the earthquake, and how citizens’ personal experience with the disaster has transformed their opinions and lives. A post-earthquake assessment of Haitians’ living conditions is carried out in the second part of the study, providing extensive information on the state of citizens’ economy and basic services provision.

The 2010 post earthquake LAPOP survey of Haiti is based on a representative national sample of 1,752 voting- age Haitians, including an oversample of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps or tents. The interviews were conducted in Creole, and the margin of error for the survey is $\pm 2.34\%$. The 2010 survey contains a number of items that were also asked in the 2006 and 2008 LAPOP surveys in Haiti, making it possible to compare Haitians’ perceptions and experiences before and after the earthquake. We are also able examine Haiti’s reality in comparative perspective, analyzing its situation vis-à-vis that of 25 other countries included in the AmericasBarometer 2010 round of surveys.

Fluctuations in indicators before and after the earthquake in affected and non-affected municipalities are also monitored. Doing so allows us to explore whether an observed change is likely to be directly associated with the earthquake. Our expectation is to find substantial changes in key indicators particularly in municipalities that were affected the most by the earthquake. Of course, given the magnitude of the earthquake it is also likely that areas that did not suffer significant infrastructure damage were also impacted in an indirect way as virtually all Haitians lost a relative or a friend in the tragedy, and an important number of displaced persons

have migrated to non-affected areas. The weakened capacity of the state to respond to citizens' demands after the earthquake is also likely to have impacted both affected and non-affected municipalities, although to a different degree.

In addition to tracking changes over time in affected municipalities and those municipalities not directly affected by the quake (which we call the "non-affected"), we also investigate the consequences of personal experience with the earthquake on the views and experiences of citizens who suffered the greatest housing damage and/or who are living in tents. Because of their tougher living conditions and experiences, individuals who suffered considerable housing damage and/or are living in tent camps are expected to show a different set of attitudes and behaviors than those who suffered less.

The present study is divided in two parts and consists of ten chapters.² Chapter I provides background information on the magnitude of the damage caused by the earthquake and identifies the main areas of the country that were hit. Chapter I also provides a general description of the population interviewed by LAPOP and how the 2010 sample compares with those drawn in 2006 and 2008. Chapter II describes the theoretical and methodological framework employed throughout the first part of the study. As explained in Chapter II, the first part of this study (Chapters III thru VIII) seeks to evaluate the impact of the earthquake on governance indicators, and values and behaviors regarded important for democracy. Part II, corresponding to chapters IX and X, examines the provision of basic services and Haitians' economic conditions after the earthquake. The following pages discuss the main findings of the study.

One of the most encouraging findings of the study is that, despite the extraordinary social and economic consequences of the earthquake, citizens have not turned their backs on democracy, maintaining their belief that democracy is the best possible form of government. We find that the level of support for democracy after the earthquake has remained unchanged in municipalities that suffered great damage and municipalities that were less affected. When asked about their level of agreement with the notion that democracy is the best form of government, in 2010, 64.3% of individuals gave a score higher than 5 points on a 1-7 scale. It is worth mentioning, however, that in comparison to other countries, Haiti is located among the countries in the Americas with the lowest average support for democracy. Similarly, we find that citizens' level of satisfaction with the *functioning* of democracy has not changed, but that Haitians' level of satisfaction is at the bottom when compared to that of other countries included in the 2010 AmericasBarometer surveys.

While the disaster did not shake support for democracy, the survey found great discontent with the response of the national government to the emergency, resulting in widespread disenchantment with the political system itself. When asked after the earthquake about the performance of institutions, the lowest job approval rating was given to the national government, with 40.0 average points on a 0-100 scale. In contrast, foreign NGOs and governments were given the highest scores, 68.1 and 59.7 points, respectively. Citizens' disappointment with the performance of the national government after the earthquake has almost certainty undermined the already low legitimacy of the political system, dropping from 40.6 points in 2008 to 32.0 points in 2010. After the earthquake, low support for the political system was widespread in

² The Haiti 2010 study can be downloaded at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/haiti.php

Haiti. The limited political legitimacy of institutions was eroded in municipalities affected by the earthquake and also in those that were not greatly impacted.

As Haitians are facing one of the most difficult times in their history, and faith in political institutions has been lost, an important proportion of citizens have turned to the streets to demand action and have also engaged in citizen-based organizations. Our analysis of the AmericasBarometer data indicates that individuals who were hit hard by the earthquake and are now living in tents have emerged as an important political force, showing the highest rate of protest participation. The results show that 25% of Haitians living in tents reported to have participated in a street demonstration. The country, as a whole, shows the highest rate of participation in street demonstrations in the Americas, with an overall average participation of 17.2%. Moreover, we find that between 2008 and 2010, participation in community improvement associations significantly increased in municipalities affected by the disaster, from 34.9% to 45.6%. Likewise, participation in meetings of work-related organizations increased from 26.3% to 39.2% during the same period in affected municipalities. The survey results also show that Haiti has the highest participation rate in civic organizations (excluding religious-based ones) in the Americas, with 76.6% of the population reporting to have participated in at least one civic association in the twelve months prior to the survey.

Interestingly, while citizen engagement in civic organizations has increased in municipalities affected by the earthquake, individuals' trust in their fellow citizens, another central component of social capital, has significantly declined in both affected and non-affected municipalities. Moreover, we find that individuals living in affected municipalities who suffered the greatest housing damage, many of whom were forced to move to tents, are the most suspicious of their neighbors. After the earthquake the average level of interpersonal trust in Haiti was 32.0 points (on a 0-100 scale), the lowest level in the Americas. Taken together, these results suggest that, while participation in civic organizations has increased, effective collaboration or teamwork has simultaneously become more difficult.

It is likely that the low levels of trust have resulted from the disintegration of social networks brought on by the movement of people out of their home communities into tents. The lowered trust, we believe is also a function of crime. The results of the LAPOP survey conclusively show that the earthquake has worsened crime and violence in affected municipalities. After the earthquake, our survey found crime rates in municipalities affected by the earthquake were more than double of those in non-affected municipalities (26.4 versus 12.1 percent). Moreover, between 2008 and 2010, crime victimization increased from 15.4 to 26.4% in municipalities affected by the earthquake. But, not all individuals residing in affected municipalities have been exposed equally to crime. We find that women living in tents have suffered the most from the wave of violence and crime experienced by the country after the earthquake. Not surprisingly, the results also show that individuals who live in tents in affected municipalities are more fearful of being victims of crime.

It is worth mentioning that the level of corruption among public officials, another type of unlawful behavior, remained unchanged after the earthquake. However, it should be noted that corruption is widespread at all levels of government. In fact, Haiti is, by far, the country with the

highest index of corruption victimization in the Americas. In 2010, 53.6% of the population reported having to pay a bribe to a public official over the past twelve months.

The weakened capacity of judicial institutions due to the earthquake coupled with higher levels of insecurity, have led citizens to become more distrustful of the national justice system, and to show higher approval of authorities acting at the margins of the law in order to fight crime. Trust in the justice system dropped from an average of 43.1 points (on a 0-100 scale) in 2008 to 36.2 points in 2010. Not surprisingly, the data revealed that trust in the justice system has declined predominantly in the areas where crime is the highest, namely in municipalities affected by the earthquake, from an average of 39.1 to 33.0 points. Citizen support for the rule of law has also significantly and sharply declined. In 2008, 81.4% of the population residing in municipalities that were later affected by the earthquake agreed that in order to catch criminals “authorities should always abide by the law,” but after the earthquake only 57.2% did.

While Haitians do not think highly of the justice system, they have more positive views about the performance of the national police. In 2010, trust in the police in Haiti was relatively high compared to other countries included in the AmericasBarometer surveys. With an average score of 53.7 points on a 0-100 scale, out of 26 countries, Haiti ranked 10th in terms of this item in the survey. Nevertheless, trust in the police went down in municipalities with the highest crime incidence (i.e. those affected by the earthquake). The average level of trust in the police dropped from 57.0 to 50.1 points on a 0-100 scale in those municipalities.

Interestingly, although we find that an important proportion of Haitians approve *authorities or the police* on occasion skirting the law in order to catch criminals, the results also indicate that, after the earthquake, many citizens became less supportive of *people* taking the law into their own hands when the government does not punish criminals, perhaps fearing that unlawful actions like those could result in social chaos.

We now turn to the examination of citizens’ perceptions of local governments and their level of involvement in local government activities. Distrust in local governments is a generalized phenomenon in Haiti which has remained largely unchanged over the past two years, notwithstanding the devastating effects of the earthquake for local governments. In 2010, the average level of trust in local government was 33.9 points on a 0-100 scale. However, we find that individuals who reported serious housing damage due to the earthquake are less inclined to trust their municipalities, suggesting that they are particularly dissatisfied with the way their municipal governments handle the crisis.

Despite the many great needs in the country, the vast majority of the citizens, 85.8%, have not asked their local governments for help. The data also show that the decision not to contact the local government is based on rational assessments, since only a small fraction of those who turn to their local governments reported having their problems resolved. Specifically, only 26.9% of those who sought assistance saw satisfactory responses to their demands. Similarly, citizens have not become more active in local government activities such as meetings organized by municipalities.

Considering the dismaying living conditions of the population in Haiti, the lack of trust in local and national government is not surprising. As shown in Part II of the study, access to basic services such as water, electricity, food, health, and education is greatly limited in the country, with some sub-populations clearly having more limited access of basic services than others. Indeed, staggering inequality in access to basic services is a central feature of Haiti's underdevelopment.

For instance, we find that more than a half of the Haitian population (53.2%) reported not having direct access to electricity. But striking differences in access are found when the sample is divided between rural and urban areas and levels of wealth. While in the rural areas 79.1% of those in the third tercile of wealth have electricity in their homes, only 7.9% of individuals in the first tercile of household wealth have access to this service. Similarly, in terms of water services, only 40.1% of the population reported having access to running or piped-in water. But, in the rural areas only 12.6% of individuals in the first tercile of household wealth consume piped-in water, in comparison to 48.2% of those in the third tercile.

As a final point, this study asks, how can standards of living are improved in Haiti? We find that, because of Haitians' low confidence in the performance of government, support for governmental action to improve the lives of the poor is remarkably low. All things considered, the findings of this study suggest that any development strategy put in place in Haiti is more likely to be supported by the population and consequently succeed, if it entails an active participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations along with efforts to strengthen the capacity of governmental institutions.

Introductory Chapter

Chapter I. Background, Survey Design, and Population Characteristics

Background of the Study

On January 12, 2010, an earthquake struck Haiti for 35 seconds at 16:53 local time with a magnitude of 7.0 on the Richter scale. It was the most powerful earthquake to hit the country in 200 years. The hypocenter of the earthquake was close to the surface (at a depth of 10 km) and its epicenter was close to the town of Léogâne (see Figure I.1), about 17 km south-west of the capital Port-au-Prince in the Department of Ouest (United States Geological Survey 2010). The initial quake was later followed by aftershocks greater than magnitude 5.0. As shown in the map below, the earthquake was felt throughout the country, but the earthquake's greatest intensity areas were the communes of the Departments of Ouest, Sud-est, and Nippes (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 2010). The population of the most heavily affected areas was 1.5 million people, representing 15% of the nation's total population of 10 million. Earthquake damage was severe in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area (including the communes of Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Pétionville, Delmas, Tabarre, Cité Soleil, and Kenscoff) and Léogâne.

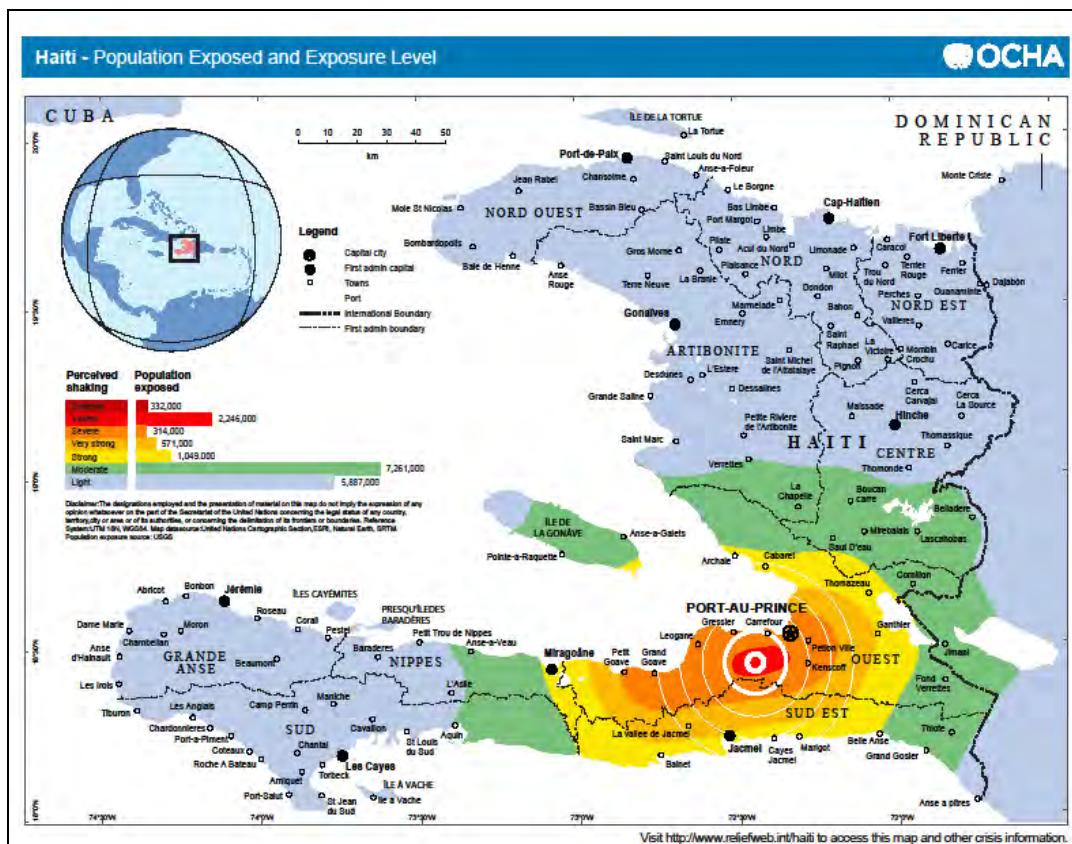


Figure I.1. Map of Haiti Showing the Epicenter of the January 12th Earthquake and Population Affected

The human impact of the earthquake was immense, far greater than in other recent earthquakes of similar magnitude, primarily because it occurred in a large urban area which was

populated by many poorly-constructed buildings (Inter-Agency Standing Committee 2010). The Government estimates that about 300,000 were killed and 300,572 injured (Government of Haiti 2010).

A recent study calculates that in the immediate aftermath of the quake, about 1.5 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were living in temporary shelters in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and an additional over 600,000 people left the disaster areas to seek refuge in the non-affected areas (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 2010). It is estimated that close to 40 % of the latter (up to 250,000 people) have since returned to the Port-Au-Prince area (Bengtsson et al. 2010).

The earthquake also resulted in massive infrastructure destruction. Léogâne, the closest town to the epicenter, suffered nearly 80% structural damage. In the metropolitan area of Port-Au-Prince, several commercial, government and public buildings were damaged to varying degrees. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) identified 105,000 completely destroyed homes and over 208,000 damaged (Government of Haiti 2010). Over 1,300 educational establishments and over 50 hospitals and health centers collapsed or remain unusable. A study by the Inter-American Development Bank estimates that the cost of the earthquake could be between \$7.2 billion to \$13.2 billion, based on a death toll estimate between 200,000 to 250,000 (Cavallo, Powell, and Becerra 2010).

The earthquake also shriveled the historically weak capacity of Haitian institutions, which has made it more difficult for the government to respond to the disaster. The President's Palace, Parliament, the Law Courts, and most of the Ministry and public administration buildings were destroyed.

The earthquake's wide-ranging effects have resulted in an enormous economic burden for an already impoverished country, and almost certainly are producing important political and social transformations. In the political arena, for instance, the catastrophe is likely to have resulted in important changes in Haitians' views about politics and their political involvement or participation. In particular, in light of the limited capacity of the government to respond to the disaster, citizens' level of confidence in democracy and its institutions are likely to be determined by their perceptions on how authorities responded to the disaster. Many other effects are also possible. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps, for example, may be more fearful of crime and become crime victims due to the lack of adequate policing, contributing in turn to an increase in the national level of insecurity. The great internal and external migrations after the earthquake are also likely to have eroded the already low levels of social cohesion in the country, in particular interpersonal trust. Thousands of survivors have started their lives again in new neighborhoods, where residents do not know each other well. These are just some of the topics and hypotheses investigated in this report.

Although the human cost and macroeconomic consequences of the earthquake have been well-documented in previous studies, the ways in which the earthquake has changed citizens' life in Haiti and the magnitude of those impacts have until now remained little studied. The main focus of this report is to fill this gap by bringing these issues to the fore—to assess some of the consequences of the earthquake for people in Haiti. Specifically, as will be explained in the next

chapter, Part I of the study explores the impacts of the earthquake on democratic governance and citizen values and behavior critical for stable democracy. Part II examines citizens' economic conditions after the earthquake and the state of basic services provision.

This study relies on a comprehensive face-to-face public opinion survey especially designed for examining the impact of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. In July and August of 2010, the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) at Vanderbilt University interviewed voting-age Haitians to investigate citizens' perceptions and experiences after the earthquake. The sample was designed to represent all voting-age adults in the country. In addition, as will be explained in the next section of this chapter, the sample was expanded in order to evaluate the opinion of an oversample of Internally Displaced Persons living in camps. The survey was carried out as part of the AmericasBarometer with financial support coming from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The fieldwork for the study was carried out by the survey company Borge y Asociados.

For the 2010 survey, we used a trimmed version of the AmericasBarometer 2010 core questionnaire that had already been used in 25 countries prior to its deployment in Haiti, in addition to which specialized modules were added aimed at capturing Haiti's national reality post-January 12th earthquake. Survey items on the earthquake's impact include questions about the extent of housing damage suffered, whether respondents had moved to another location, and current housing conditions, among others. The full questionnaire (in Creole and English) administered can be found in the appendix of this report. Another distinctive feature of the design of the 2010 survey is that it contains a number of items that were also asked in the 2006 and 2008 LAPOP surveys in Haiti. Consequently, the richness of the LAPOP data for this country makes it possible to examine the impact of the earthquake from two different perspectives:

- 1) The 2010 survey allows comparisons between populations directly affected by the earthquake and those who did not suffer damage.
- 2) The availability of data for previous years makes it possible to monitor Haitians' perceptions and experiences before and after the earthquake.

A full description of the methodology employed in this study for examining the impact of the earthquake will be discussed in the next chapter. The remaining pages of this chapter describe the sample design of the 2010 survey and the characteristics of the interviewed population.

Sample Design

The Haiti 2010 LAPOP survey is based on face-to-face interviews with 1,752 voting-age adults in their dwelling units. The survey was designed to collect information from a nationally representative sample of the entire adult population of Haiti. Only non-institutionalized adults were eligible to participate in the survey. Therefore, the sample excludes people in schools, hospitals, police academies, and inmates of the country's jails. The survey covers the ten departments of the country.

As in 2008, the 2010 sample was stratified into five subgroups: 1) the Metropolitan Area; 2) the Northern region, (the departments of North, Northeast, and Northwest); 3) the Center region (the departments of Centre and Artibonite); 4) the rest of the Department of West, excluding the metropolitan area of Port-Au-Prince; and 5) the Southern region, including the departments of South, Southeast Grand-Ânse, and Nippes. This stratification ensures the inclusion in the sample of the most important geographic regions in the country. The sample was further sub-stratified into urban and rural areas.

Because of the important number of people living in camps in the metropolitan area, it was decided to expand the standard sample of 1,500 respondents and interview 216 IDPs in camps. Because the 2010 dataset includes this oversample of IDPs, for the analysis of the data, we applied sample weights with the purpose of obtaining representative results at the national level.

The survey design followed a multi-stage stratified process. The first stage involved the selection of communes, recorded in the 2003 Census, within each of the strata defined above with probability proportional to the voting age adult population (PPS) of the country. In this stage, 43 communes, disbursed across the country, were selected as primary sampling units (PSUs).

The second stage of the sample design consisted of the selection of census sectors in each PSU and IDP camps using PPS. In this stage, 149 census sectors distributed proportionally within the PSUs, and 27 IDP camps were selected. In the third stage, clusters of households were randomly selected within each PSU. A total of 12 and 8 interviews were carried out in each sampling point in rural and urban areas, respectively. Sampling points represent clusters of interviews, and the clusters were kept relatively small in order not to increase the “design effect” of the sample,³ but were also designed to reduce transportation costs by allowing some concentration in a given geographic point. The larger number of interviews in rural areas reflects the lower density found there, but the overall sample in each stratum remains true to the PPS data obtained from the census.

Finally, in the fourth stage of the sample design, a quota sample by gender and age was employed for selecting a respondent in each household. The objective of the quota sample is to ensure that the distribution of individuals by sex and age in the survey matches Haiti’s official population statistics or those reported by the Census Bureau. Fully random selection within the household would have involved extensive recalls, thus dramatically increasing costs with no assurances that a correct balance by gender and age would be thus achieved.

Table I.1 shows the number of interviews carried out by LAPOP in 2010 in each region by urban and rural areas, and the number of interviews that took place in IDP camps.

³ The design effect becomes important because of the use of stratification, clustering, and weighting in complex samples. It can increase or decrease the standard error of a variable, which will then make the confidence intervals either increase or decrease. Because of this, it was necessary to take into account the complex nature of our surveys to have better precision and not assume, as is generally done, that the data had been collected using simple random samples.

Table I.1. Unweighted sample by Stratum and Urban/Rural Areas

Stratum	Total Country		Urban		Rural	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Metropolitan Area	280	16.0%	280	100.0%	0	0.0%
Northern	252	14.4%	72	28.6%	180	71.4%
Central	336	19.2%	96	28.6%	240	71.4%
Rest of West	360	20.5%	24	6.7%	336	93.3%
Southern	308	17.6%	32	10.4%	276	89.6%
IDP camps	216	12.3%	216	100.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,752	100.0%	720	41.1%	1,032	58.9%

The sampling error of the survey is ± 2.34 , assuming a Simple Random Sample (SRS) design, a 50-50% distribution for a dichotomous variable, and a 95% confidence interval. That is, 95% of the time the true value of an answer will be within the $\pm 2.34\%$ of the estimate produced by this sample. Since the survey is based on a stratified, clustered and weighted sample, for the analysis of the data we took into account the “complex” sample design to accurately estimate the precision of the results presented in this study (Kish 1995). Throughout the study, these corrected confidence intervals are applied to all of our results.⁴

The remaining pages of this chapter present the results of the 2010 survey for basic demographic and socio-economic population characteristics. Since we will be comparing the 2006 and 2008 LAPOP survey results to those of 2010, it is best to begin the data presentation in this report with an overview of the characteristic of the three samples.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

The distribution of respondents in each of the three samples, in terms of demographic and socio-economic factors, is shown in the following figures. Figure I.2 presents the distribution of the sample by sex (after applying the appropriate sample weights, as we do in all results in this report). As can be seen, in 2010, 50% of the respondents were female. The distribution is identical for the 2006 and 2008 samples. This reflects the above-mentioned quota by gender applied at the household level.

⁴ The project’s lead data analyst, Dominique Zéphyr, created programs using STATA to generate graphs which presented the confidence intervals taking into account the “design effect” of survey variables. This approach represents a major advancement in the presentation of the results of the LAPOP surveys, as we are now able to have a higher level of precision in the analysis of the data. In fact, most bivariate and multivariate analyses as well as the regression analyses in the study now take into account the design effect of the sample and are displayed graphically. The implementation of this methodology has allowed us to assert a higher level of certainty if the differences between variables averages are statistically significant.

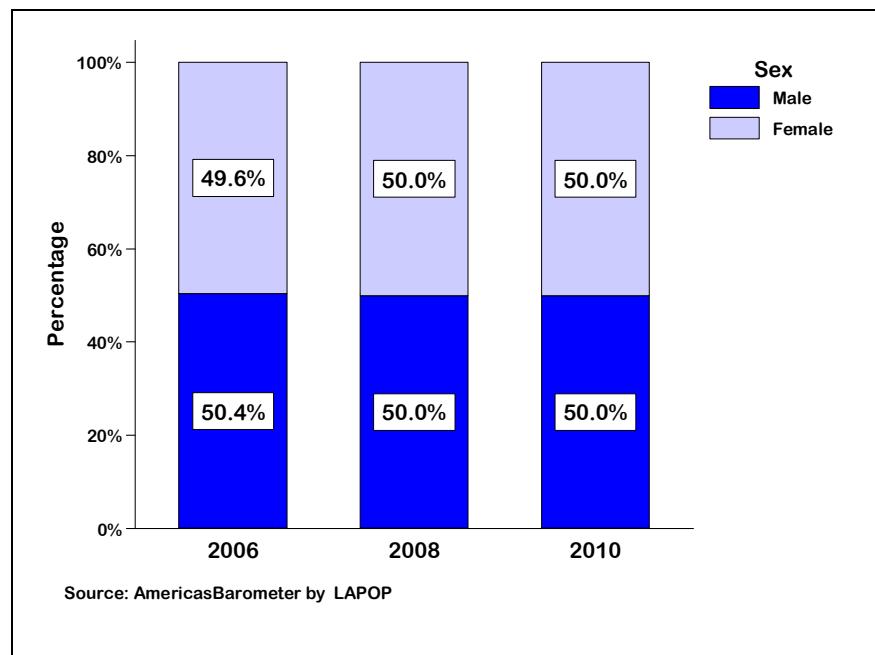


Figure I.2. Sample Distribution by Sex

In comparison to previous years, respondents in 2010 sample are slightly younger. The average age of the 2010 sample is 35 years compared to 37 in 2006 and 2008. In 2010, 53.4% of respondents are younger than 35 years old. This figure was 49.5% and 49.8% in 2006 and 2008, respectively (see Figure I.3). For some of the age cohorts there is no statistically significant difference between 2010 and the prior surveys (e.g., 26-35).

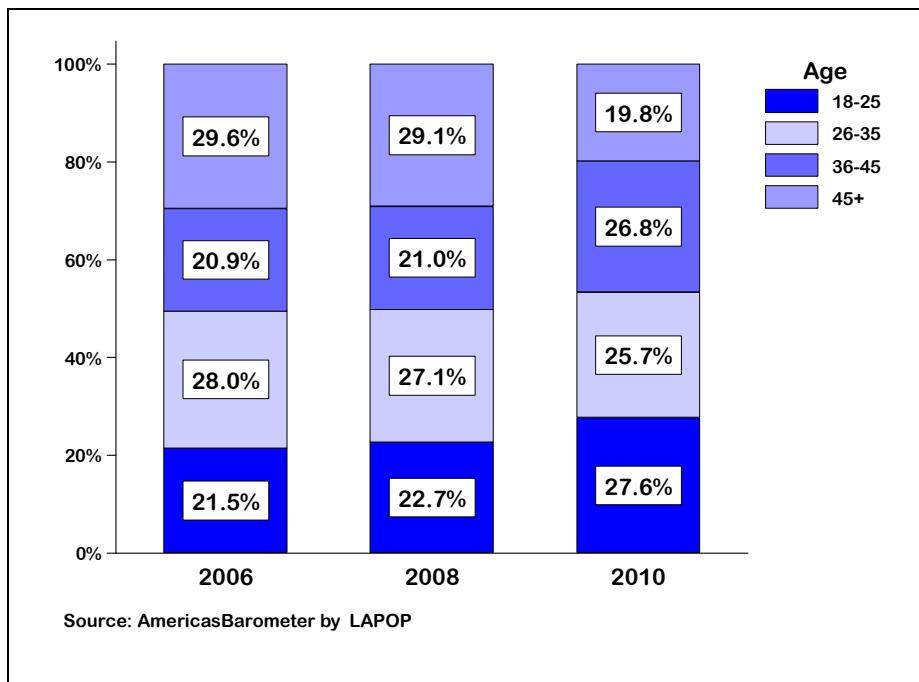


Figure I.3. Sample Distribution by Age

The geographic distribution of interviewees shown in Figure I.4 indicates that Haiti is still a country with a large percentage of its population living in rural areas. In 2010, 61.1% of the population resided in rural areas. In 2008, this number was 67.2%, and 58.5% in 2006. We do not consider the variation from survey-to-survey to indicate important migration shifts.

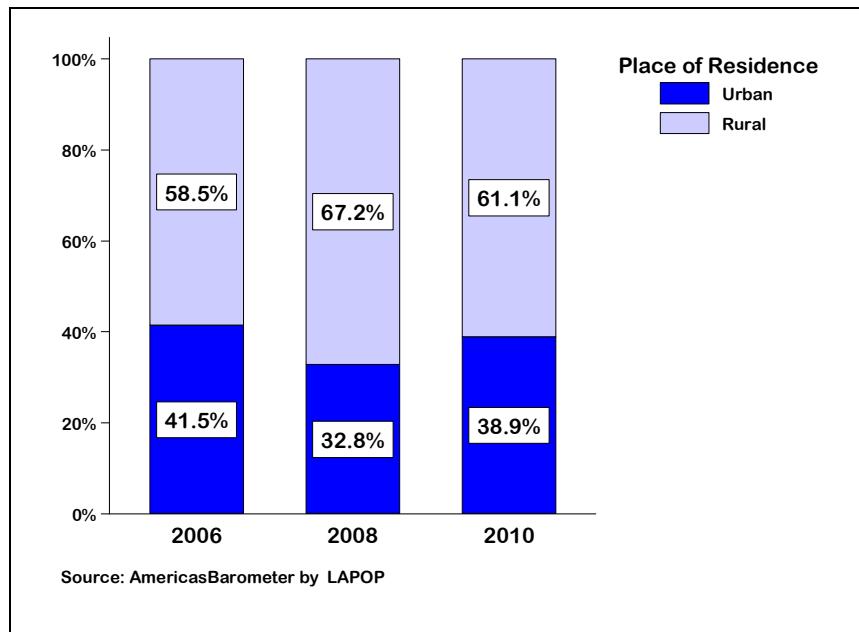
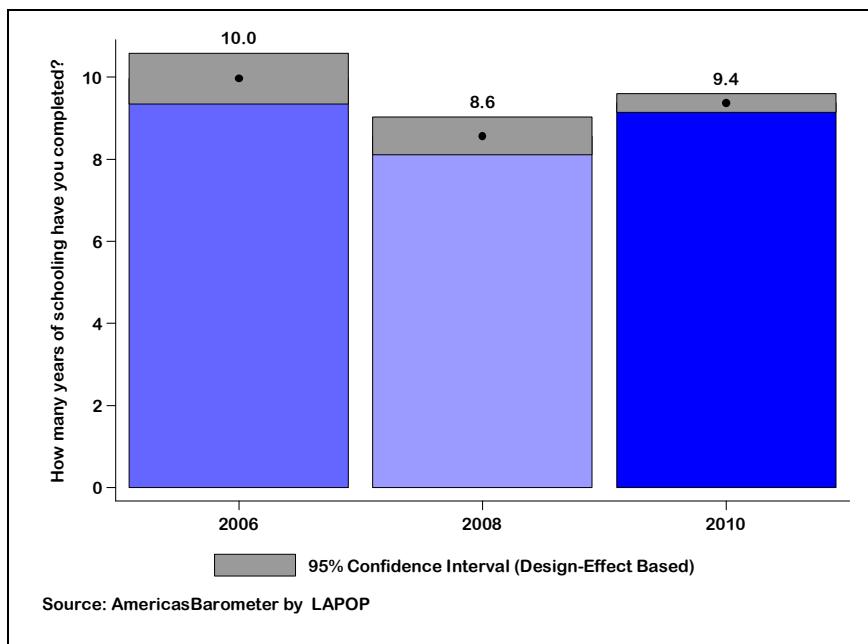


Figure I.4. Sample Distribution by Geographic Area

In 2010, the average number of completed years of education is 9.4, compared to 10 in 2006 and 8.6 in 2008 (see Figure I.5). In general, the LAPOP surveys for Haiti have reported average education levels higher than the ones reported by the 2003 census (*Institut Haitien de Statistique et d' informatique* 2003). This is explained in part because the national census bureau takes into account the schooling of children between 10 and 18 years of age in the computation of education estimates, while the LAPOP surveys only consider individuals over 18 years of age or older. As a result, the average level of education reported by the census is, by definition, lower than the ones registered by the LAPOP survey.

The reader should note carefully the grey areas representing the confidence interval on each bar in the graph below. We use these confidence intervals in many of the charts in this report. Whenever two or more bars are close enough to each other in magnitude so that the grey areas overlap, there is no statistically significant difference among the averages for these years. Average estimates are depicted by a “dot.” For example, the average number of completed years of education is 9.4 in 2010 and slightly higher but not significantly different, statistically speaking, than that of 2008 (8.6).

**Figure I.5. Sample Distribution by Education**

We next analyze the overall economic conditions of the Haitian population. To assess the economic well-being of the population, we use an index based on a large number of items in the survey on household assets and access to basic services (see the R series in the questionnaire). The distribution of “household wealth” is first estimated separately for urban and rural areas in order to take into account area-specific conditions and, after that, quintiles of wealth were computed (Córdova 2009). Figure I.6 shows the percent of the population that falls in each quintile of wealth by year. As can be observed, after the earthquake, a much larger proportion of individuals (45%) falls into the first quintile (i.e., poorest) of wealth, indicating that a sharply larger number of Haitians became poorer after the quake. This is not surprising, and reflects well on the validity of the survey, but it is disappointing nonetheless to see how much poverty has grown in Haiti after the earthquake. Specifically, the percent of the population falling in the first quintile of wealth increased from about 20% to 45%.

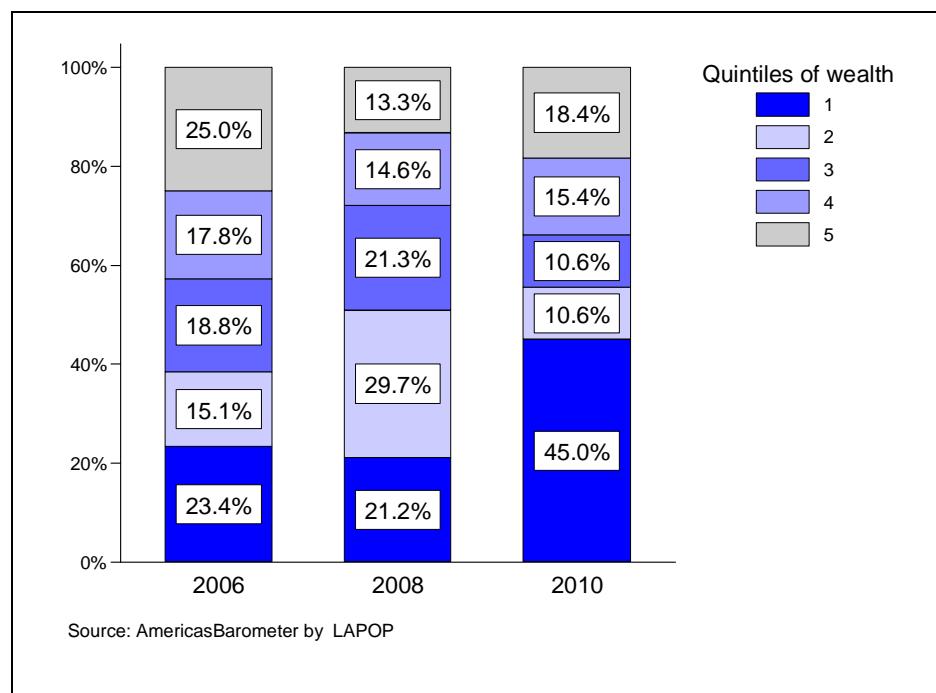


Figure I.6. Sample Distribution by Quintiles of Wealth

We have now concluded this brief discussion of the basic demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the three samples. We now move on to Part I of this study.

Part I: Core Elements of Democracy before and after the Earthquake

Chapter II. Assessing the Effects of the Earthquake on Democratic Governance and Citizen's Political Attitudes and Behavior

Summary: This chapter lists the variables analyzed in Part I of the study and presents the strategies employed for evaluating the impact of the earthquake on each of them. Two main strategies will be employed. The first is the evaluation of over-time changes in municipalities affected by the earthquake vis-à-vis municipalities that did not suffer great damage. The second approach consists in the examination of the consequences of personal experience with the earthquake. In particular, to determine the impact of personal experience with the earthquake, the effect of two factors will be explored: the extent of housing damage and residence condition at the time of the survey.

Introduction

In this chapter, we present the theoretical and methodological framework employed throughout Part I of this study to explore the effects of the January 12th earthquake in Haiti. This report examines the effects of the earthquake on two aspects regarded as essential for achieving a stable democracy: democratic governance and citizens' political attitudes and behavior. We start this chapter by defining each of these two dimensions and identifying the indicators that will be used to measure them. Our expectation is that we will find that the devastating earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12th resulted in significant effects on variables associated with these two aspects of stable democracy.

Democratic Governance

Although many definitions of "governance" can be found in the literature, most of them emphasize the importance of "a capable state, accountable to its citizens and operating under the rule of law" (Kaufmann and Kraay 2008, 2). The damaging effects of the earthquake for the Haitian economy and governmental institutions undermined the state's capacity to respond to citizens' demands and cope with old and new problems, putting any form of stable governance at risk. The arrival in Haiti of thousands of international volunteers, donors, and peace keepers after January 12th constitutes tangible evidence that the consequences of the earthquake superseded, by far, the state's capacity to respond to the tragedy.

To explore the impact of the earthquake on democratic governance, a set of governance indicators first must be identified. There have been many attempts to measure governance quality, the best known of which is the World Bank Institute "Worldwide Governance Indicators."⁵ To measure this quality, the World Bank takes into account variables on corruption, absence of violence, and satisfaction with public services, among many others.⁶ We include these variables in our effort to measure the quality of governance that is explored in this report using the AmericasBarometer data. We also use additional measures to round out the picture.

⁵ Beginning with the 2006 round of World Bank indicators, the LAPOP AmericasBarometer data results have been incorporated within them.

⁶ For a full description of The World Bank's WorldWide Governance Indicators visit:
<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>

While most of the World Bank's indicators are based on a series of surveys of expert opinion, often involving non-nationals, the AmericasBarometer data allow us to measure the quality of governance as perceived and experienced by the citizens of the Americas themselves (Córdova and Seligson 2010). Moreover, rather than relying on national-level indicators, as the World Bank must do because of its aggregation of data at the national level, the AmericasBarometer data makes it possible to explore within country variations in the quality of governance. To examine sub national patterns is particularly important for this study, since the intensity with which the earthquake was felt in Haiti varied substantially across municipalities and regions. Thus, it is expected that the impact of the earthquake on the quality of governance will not be uniform across the country. An additional advantage offered by the AmericasBarometer surveys to study the earthquake's impacts in Haiti is that they ask citizens to rate the performance of both the national and local governments, facilitating, for the purpose of this study, evaluations of citizens' views about the response of the national and local governments to the earthquake. Table II.1 summarizes the aspects of democratic governance examined in this study using the AmericasBarometer data.

Table II.1. Aspects of Democratic Governance Evaluated in this Study

Indicator	Citizens' Experiences	Citizens' Perceptions
1. Security	Crime victimization	Fear of Crime
2. Corruption	Corruption victimization	Perception of the level of corruption among public employees
3. Government effectiveness		Performance of national government Performance of local government

The exact wording of the survey items and the methodology for index construction associated to each governance indicator will be specified in the various chapters of Part I of this report.

Citizens' Political Attitudes and Behavior

Besides assessing the effects of the earthquake on important indicators of democratic governance, its impact on several dimensions of citizens' political culture is also examined. Political culture has been traditionally defined as "the pattern of individual attitudes and orientations toward politics among the members of a political system" or as "the subjective realm that underlies and gives meaning to political actions" (Almond and Powell 1966, 50). The classic work of Almond and Verba (1963), *The Civic Culture*, contends that a country's political stability is largely determined by the political attitudes and behaviors of its citizens. Recent cross-country evidence world-wide does show that, on average, citizens in stable democracies hold more democratic values (Inglehart 1997; Inglehart and Welzel 2005; Newton 1999). Within the Latin American and Caribbean region, evidence based on the LAPOP surveys also suggests that democracy is more fragile in countries where citizens' political culture is not supportive of the political system (Booth and Seligson 2009). In this report, we focus on distinct dimensions of

citizens' political culture that have been regarded as essential for the achievement of stable democracy, including aspects related to political legitimacy (Lipset 1961) and social capital (Putnam 1993). Table II.2 lists the variables related to citizens' political culture analyzed in this report. The literature that discusses the relevance of each of these variables for democracy is briefly reviewed in subsequent chapters.

Table II.2. Factors Related to Citizens' Political Culture Evaluated in this Study

Democratic Attitudes/Values	Civic and Political Behavior
1. Support for democracy	11. Participation in civic organizations
2. Satisfaction with the way democracy works	12. Participation in street protests
3. Support for the Political System	13. Participation in local government meetings
4. Interpersonal trust	14. Demand-making on the local government
5. Support for the rule of law	
6. Trust in the justice system	
7. Trust in the police	
8. Approval of people taking the law into their own hands	
9. Trust in the national government	
10. Trust in the local government	

Methodological Framework

As mentioned in the previous chapter, two main methodologies will be employed in this study for determining the impact of the earthquake on indicators of democratic governance and citizens' political attitudes and behaviors. Each of those methodologies is explained below.

- 1) Comparing results before and after the earthquake in affected and non-affected municipalities

The impact of the earthquake can be analyzed within the framework of a “natural experiment” (very unfortunate, indeed tragic), or a situation in which the “treatment,” or action that provokes a change in a given variable, “occurs without the intervention of the researcher, through some incidental process” (Robinson, McNulty, and Krasno 2009, 344). The AmericasBarometer data available for Haiti and the sample design of the surveys allow analyzing the data using a quasi-experimental design. First, the waves of AmericasBarometer surveys prior the earthquake, corresponding to 2006 and 2008, can be used as baseline data for monitoring the decline or improvement of a given indicator relative to the survey results after the earthquake. Thus, for each indicator of democratic governance and citizens' political attitudes and behaviors analyzed in Part I of the study, we first compare estimates for the years prior to the earthquake to those of the post-earthquake situation. Secondly, the sample design of the three waves of AmericasBarometer surveys in Haiti makes it possible to identify and cluster the municipalities affected by the 2010 earthquake in one group and those that did not suffer great damage or were not affected into another group. We can then monitor fluctuations in indicators comparing their levels before and after the earthquake in affected and non-affected municipalities. Comparing overtime changes before and after the earthquake in affected and non-

affected municipalities allows exploring whether an observed change is likely to be associated in a direct way with the earthquake or not.

A way to determine whether a shift is directly related to earthquake is to examine if a greater decline or increase in the average level of a given variable is found in municipalities affected by the earthquake. If this was indeed the case, we would have found strong evidence suggesting that the observed fluctuation is directly linked with the quake.

Of course, given the magnitude of the earthquake is also likely that populations living in areas that did not suffer significant infrastructure damage were also impacted in an indirect way as most Haitians lost a relative or a friend in the tragedy, and an important number of displaced persons have migrated to non-affected areas, resulting in important social changes. The weaken capacity of the state to respond to citizens' demands after the earthquake is also likely to have impacted both affected and non-affected municipalities.

The LAPOP survey includes a total of 19 affected and 24 non-affected municipalities. The identification of affected and non-affected municipalities was based on information available from the National System for the Administration of Risks and Disasters (January 23, 2010). It is important to note that, in the 2010 sample, all individuals living in non-affected municipalities, without exception, reported that they lived in the same municipality when the earthquake hit; this means that the people interviewed in non-affected municipalities were not directly exposed to the damaging effects of the earthquake, making our comparisons of people living in affected versus non-affected municipalities valid.⁷ Figure II.1 presents the percent of the people living in these two types of municipalities by year.

⁷ To determine the internal migration of individuals living in non-affected municipalities at the time of the interview, we cross-tabulated the variable identifying affected and non-affected municipalities in the dataset and the HAIMIG1 item in the survey. We found that none of the respondents interviewed in non-affected municipalities had migrated from affected municipalities after the earthquake.

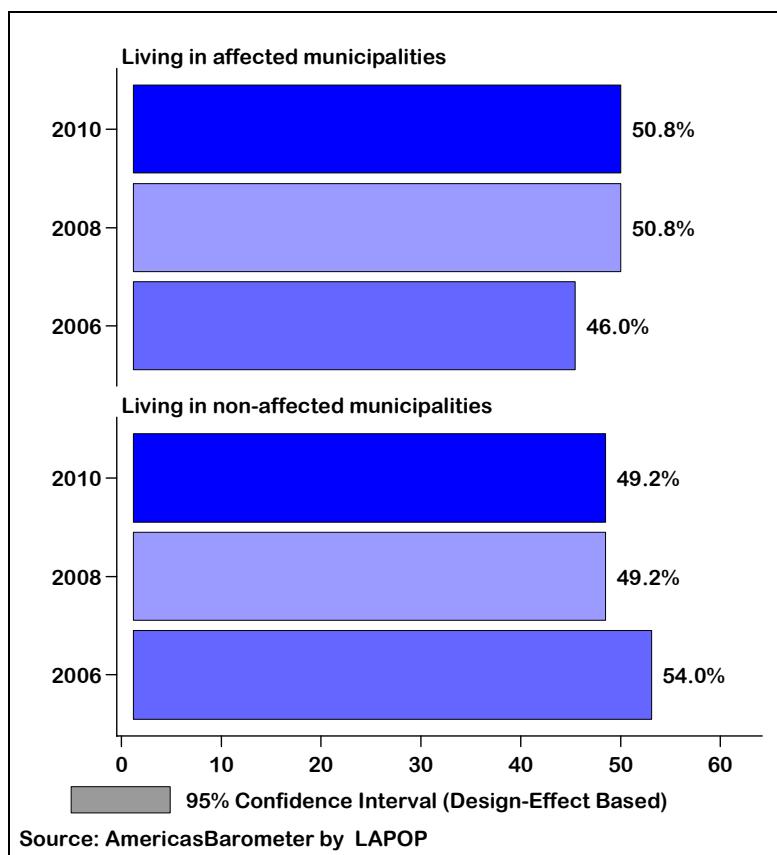


Figure II.1. Percent of Respondents Living in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities in 2010 with Comparisons of those same Municipalities for Prior Years

Figure II.1 shows that roughly 50 percent of respondents in a given year lived in municipalities affected by the 2010 earthquake. In other words, the total number of respondents in each type of municipality corresponds to about 50% of the total sample for each of the three rounds of LAPOP surveys in Haiti. With a sample of this size, we can safely split the sample in affected and non-affected areas and draw reasonable conclusions.

We now turn to the second methodology employed in this study for assessing the effects of the earthquake.

- 2) Evaluating the effect of *personal experience with the earthquake* using the 2010 national survey

In addition to tracking changes over time in affected and non-affected municipalities, we further investigate the consequences of the earthquake, taking advantage of the unique design of the 2010 LAPOP survey. As mentioned in the previous chapter, by including special modules on the earthquake, the 2010 survey facilitates examining citizens' personal experiences with the earthquake and how this relates to indicators of democratic governance and citizens' political culture. Moreover, the oversample of Internally Displaced Persons included in the national 2010 survey facilitates the examination of how citizens' internal mobility due to the earthquake has

shaped their lives and views about political issues. Specifically, we gauge the effects of personal experience with the earthquake employing the following two main strategies:

a) Evaluating the effect of “self-reported” housing damage

The 2010 national survey asked respondents living in affected municipalities on January 12th to rate the extent of damage to their dwellings as consequence of the earthquake. The expectation is that we will find that people who reported greater housing damage will show distinct experiences, attitudes, and behaviors relative to those who did not experience much damage. The wording of this item is shown below.

AIDP2. And now, speaking of that residence where you lived prior to the earthquake, how much damage did that place suffer from the earthquake? [Read options]

(1) None (2) It was damaged but repairable (3) It was damaged but is not repairable
(4) It was completely destroyed

This item was recoded into a 0-3 scale, with zero representing no damage and a score of ‘3’ representing complete destruction. For individuals living in non-affected municipalities, this variable takes the value of zero. Figure II.2 presents the frequency distribution of this survey item for individuals living in affected municipalities.

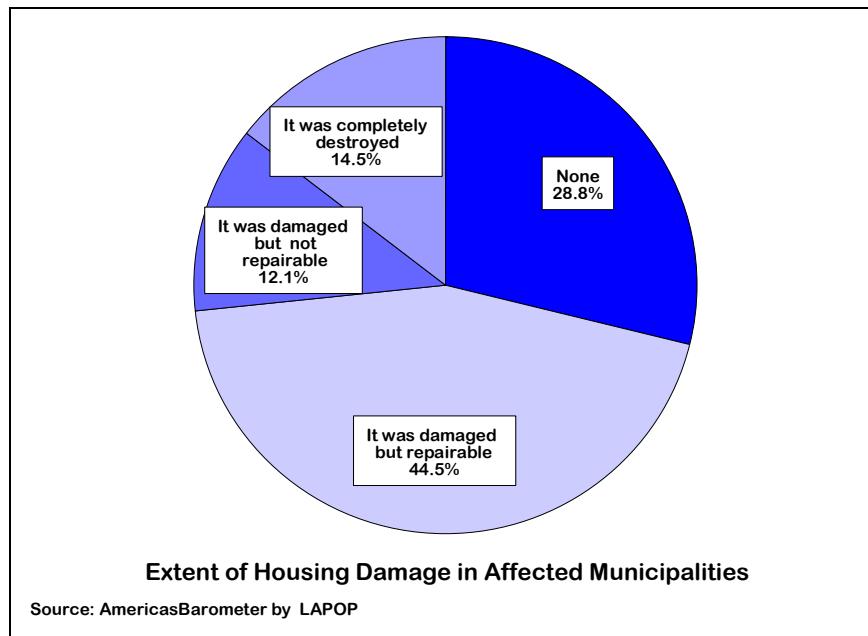


Figure II.2. Extent of Housing Damage in Affected Municipalities

Only 28.8% of the population living in affected municipalities reported not having had any housing damage. The rest of the population reported at least some damage. Among those reporting housing damage, 26.6% indicated that the place where they lived on January 12th was completely destroyed or unusable; 44.5% reported that their house was damaged but repairable. Thus, the overwhelming majority of the population living in affected municipalities, as expected, reported to have been directly impacted by the earthquake when asked about the extent of housing damage.

b) Evaluating the effect of residence condition after the earthquake

Although it is likely that citizens' views and behaviors have been shaped by the extent to which they suffered losses related to housing infrastructure, it is also possible that another factor that might have influenced their views and behaviors is their current living conditions, specifically their residence condition. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the earthquake produced approximately 1.5 million internally displaced persons, many of whom are still living in tents, mainly in the Port-Au-Prince area. We expect residence conditions, in particular residence in tents, to have an effect on citizens' experiences and views. Individuals living in tents, for instance, have a harder time accessing basic services such as water and electricity, and perhaps are also more exposed to crime. Thus, because of their harder living conditions, IDPs living in tents are expected to have distinct different experiences and views relative to those living in affected municipalities but in/at homes or in non-affected municipalities.

Figure II.3 shows the distribution of respondents according to their residence condition. Interviewees living in tents and in affected municipalities represent 16.1% of the total sample; 34.7% of respondents are living in affected municipalities in/at homes. The remainder of respondents lives in non-affected areas (49.2%). In Part I of this study, as one of the strategies employed for examining the impact of the earthquake, we search for differences across these three groups in variables related to democratic governance and citizens' political attitudes and behaviors.

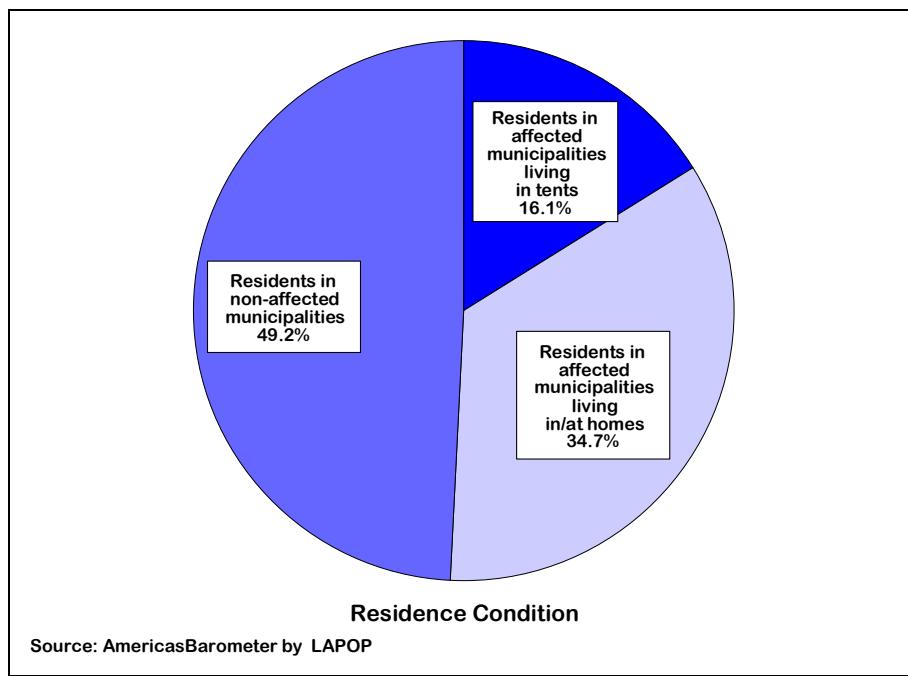


Figure II.3. Residence Condition after the Earthquake

Figure II.4 shows the basic socio-demographic characteristics of respondents by residence condition. One of the most marked differences between the three types of residence condition is that 98.1% of the respondents living in tents live in urban areas. This is congruent with the reality in Haiti, since the so-called "tent cities" are located predominantly in the Port-Au-Prince area. In contrast, only 36.6% and 25.4% of individuals living in affected

municipalities but living in/at homes and in non-affected municipalities reside in urban areas, respectively.

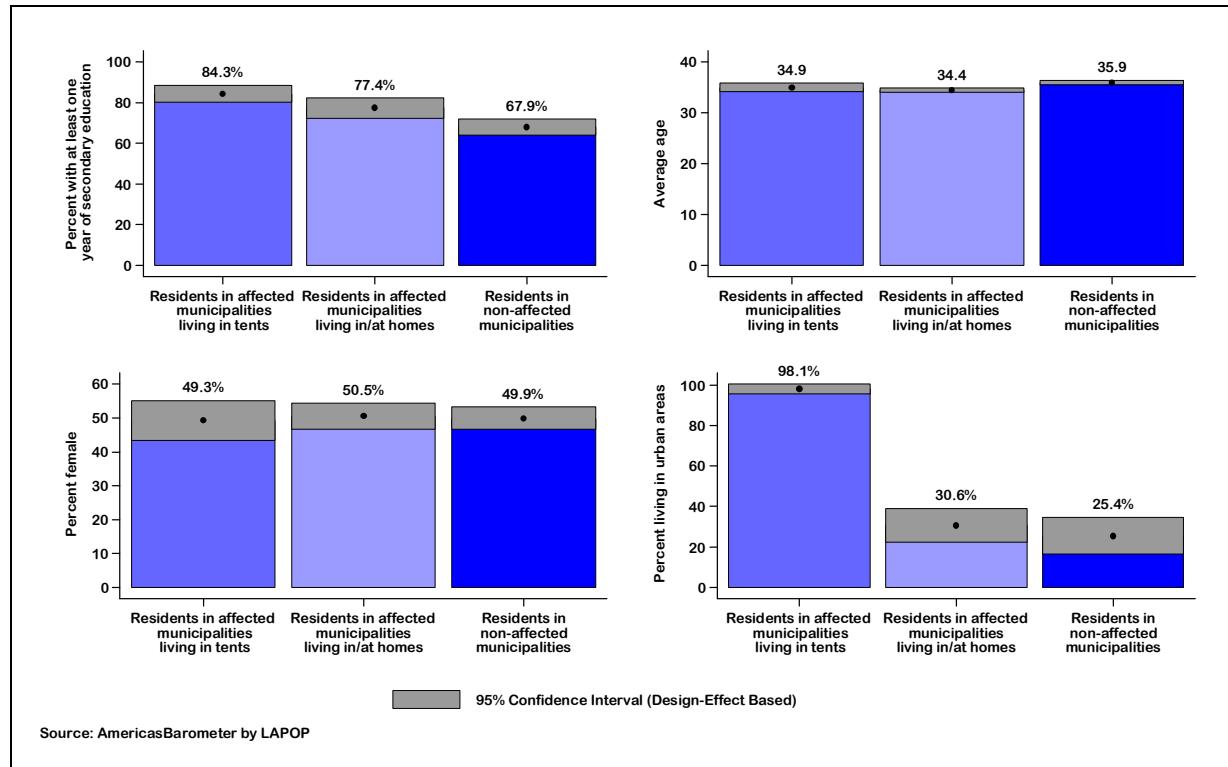


Figure II.4. Basic Demographic Characteristics by Residence Condition

Because people living in tents are individuals from urban areas, where pre-earthquake levels of education were higher than in rural areas, we also find statistically significant differences in their level of education when compared to other subgroups. Given that access to education is usually greater in urban areas, not surprisingly, individuals living in tents, who are predominantly an urban population, are more educated. As shown in Figure II.4, 84.3% of the people living in tents have at least one year of secondary education, while 77.4% of the individuals living in affected municipalities in/at homes have attended high school. Among those living in non-affected areas, only 67.9% of them have some secondary education.

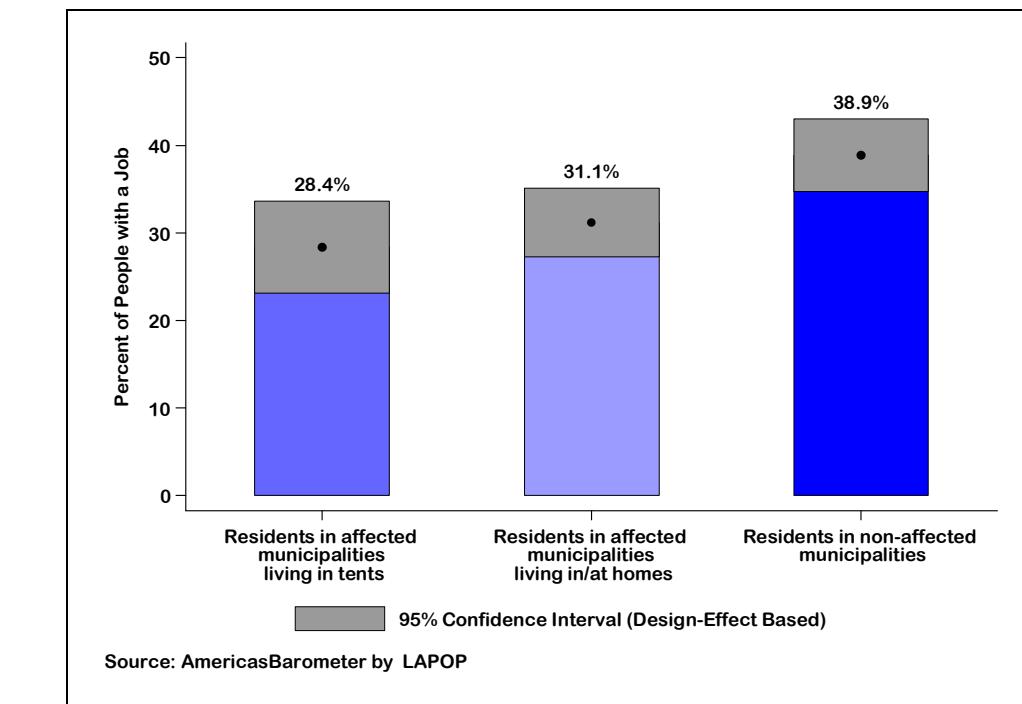


Figure II.5. Percent of People who have a Job by Residence Condition

Unemployment in Haiti has been high for decades. It is not surprising, therefore, that the LAPOP Haiti survey finds that only 28.4% of IDPs in tents reported to have a job, as shown in Figure II.5. Similarly, only 31.1% of the people also living affected municipalities in/at homes said that they were working. In contrast, 38.9% of individuals in non-affected areas were employed at the time of the survey. For Haiti, then, living in non-affected municipalities presents the best employment picture, yet even there, three-fifths of the adult population is unemployed. These statistics, moreover, indicate that urban populations, which were struck the hardest by the earthquake, have the worst labor market conditions in the country. In general, however, unemployment affects most of Haiti's adult population. Given the poor conditions of the labor market in Haiti, citizens are largely relying on external resources for making their living. As can be seen in Figure II.6, remittances from relatives living abroad constitute an important financial resource for Haitian households.

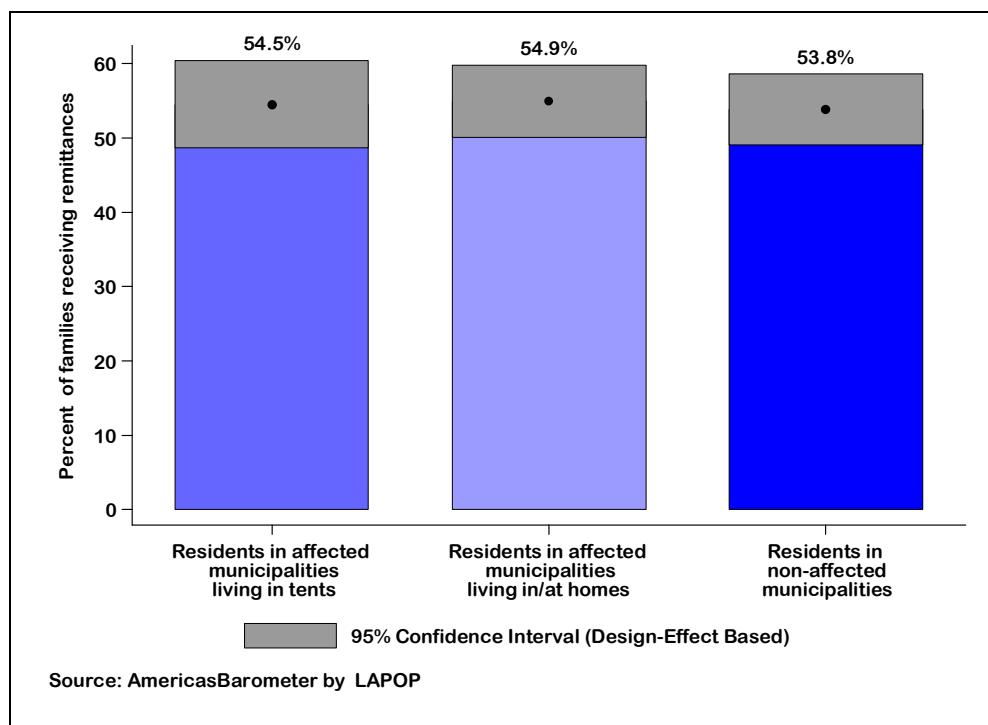


Figure II.6. Percent of Families Receiving Remittances by Residence Condition

On average, about one out of two Haitian families received remittances from abroad after the earthquake. The proportion of recipient families is similar in both affected and non-affected municipalities. In affected municipalities, there are also no statistically significant differences between the proportion of families residing in tents and homes that receive remittances. Not surprisingly, the residence condition of family members in Haiti after the earthquake does not seem to be critical for relatives abroad when deciding to send remittances since the need is so high, and families send help no matter where their Haitian relatives live in the country. Moreover, we find evidence that the percent of families receiving remittances was similar before and after the earthquake (see Figure II.7).

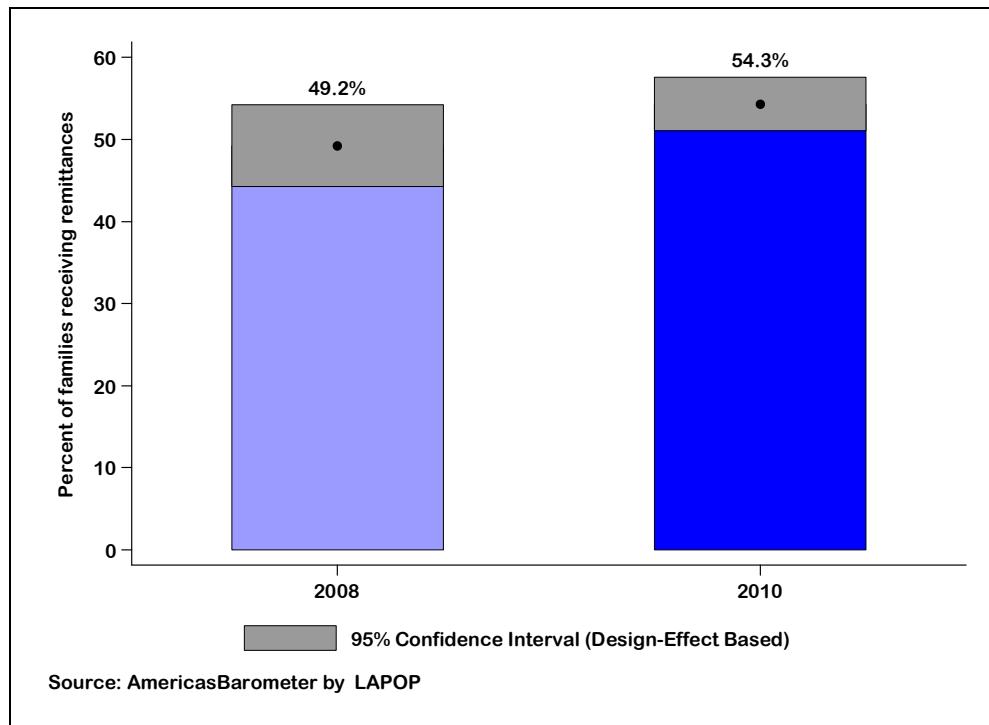


Figure II.7. Percent of Families Receiving Remittances by Year

Conclusions

In this chapter, we have listed the indicators related to democratic governance and citizen's political attitudes and behaviors that will be analyzed in Part I of this study. In addition, we have described the methodology that will be employed for examining the effects of the earthquake on these two dimensions of stable democracy. Two main strategies will be used for investigating the impact of the earthquake. The first is the evaluation of changes over time in municipalities affected by the earthquake vis-à-vis municipalities that did not suffer great damage. Second, we will also investigate the consequences of personal experience with the earthquake for democratic governance and citizens' political attitudes and behaviors. In particular, to determine the impact of personal experience with the earthquake, we will focus on two variables: housing damage and residence condition. We hypothesize that citizens who suffered greater housing damage will show a different set of experiences and perceptions about politics and social life. Similarly, we expect individuals who had to find a temporary shelter after the earthquake and are now living in tents to have a different political culture and experiences with democratic governance.

Chapter III. Democratic Values and Citizens' Political Views after the Earthquake

Summary: After the earthquake, Haitians were greatly disappointed with the way the government of President Préval responded to the catastrophe, which has translated into great dissatisfaction with the political system and its institutions. A substantial decline in the legitimacy of the political system occurred in Haiti after the earthquake, positioning it as the country with the lowest level of system support in the Americas. Yet, although Haitians' support for democracy as the best form of government is low compared to other countries in the region, it has not declined. However, Haitians have lost social capital, of which there was little to spare before the earthquake. They are also less trusting of the people around them, showing the lowest level of interpersonal trust since 2006. Distrust towards neighbors is particularly low among those whose dwellings were severely damaged by the earthquake and therefore among those who were forced to move into new neighborhoods.

Introduction

There is reason to believe that support for democracy, as well as confidence in the political system, may have declined in Haiti as a result of the earthquake. When natural events result in catastrophes, citizens typically ask themselves whether measures to prevent the disaster or reduce its impact could have been taken. In particular, citizens evaluate the performance of the state and political system to prevent and respond to natural disasters. Given the devastating human and economic consequences of the earthquake in Haiti, this chapter asks whether or not Haitians are disappointed with the performance of their country's government and political regime. How do Haitians evaluate the government's efforts to manage the emergency vis-à-vis the job of non-governmental organizations?

This chapter also investigates the impact of the earthquake on social cohesion; specifically, the effect of the earthquake on a component of social capital regarded central for democracy: interpersonal trust. The literature suggests that it is likely that disasters can depress levels of social trust, unless during the disaster citizens work together to help each other out. When the disaster is of the magnitude found in Haiti, the expectation is that social capital will fall. This is because the earthquake was so great that it produced the effective disappearance of some neighborhoods and the emergence of new ones, resulting in extensive and rapid social disintegration. Moreover, the great internal and external migrations, plus increased violence and vandalism right after the earthquake, could have also led to a decline in interpersonal trust. Both residence instability and insecurity have been found to discourage social cohesion (Córdova 2008; Cox 2009; Helliwell and Wang 2010; Lederman, Loayza, and Menendez 2002). This chapter hypothesizes that, by eroding interpersonal trust, the earthquake has made cooperation and solidarity among neighbors less likely and has also fomented social conflict, endangering democratic stability. In sum, besides examining the effects of the earthquake on citizens' trust in political institutions and support for the political regime, this chapter also investigates the impact of the earthquake on Haitians' views of their fellow citizens.

Citizen Evaluation of Government and Civil Society Response to the Earthquake

We start this chapter by exploring Haitians' evaluations on the response of institutions to the earthquake. The following item in the 2010 survey is used for examining citizens' opinions on the performance of institutions:

Now I'd like to know how you think government and other institutions responded after the January 12th earthquake. For each organization, please tell me whether the performance was very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad.

EARTHQ11. National Government

EARTHQ12. Foreign governments.

EARTHQ13. Local NGOs.

EARTHQ14. Local churches.

EARTHQ15. Neighborhood or community organizations.

EARTHQ15. Foreign NGOs.

We recoded respondents' answers into a 0-100 scale with the objective of comparing the average scores across different organizations. Figure III.1 presents the results. As can be seen, Haitians provided a more positive evaluation of the job of foreign institutions than that of local or national organizations. Foreign non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been given the highest score, with 68.1 points, followed by foreign governments. In contrast, the average approval rate of local NGOs and community organizations is about 50 points. The lowest job approval rating is for the national government, with 40.0 average points. This is a very sad and disturbing commentary on attitudes toward government in Haiti, but given the magnitude of the destruction of government infrastructure, it was perhaps inevitable.

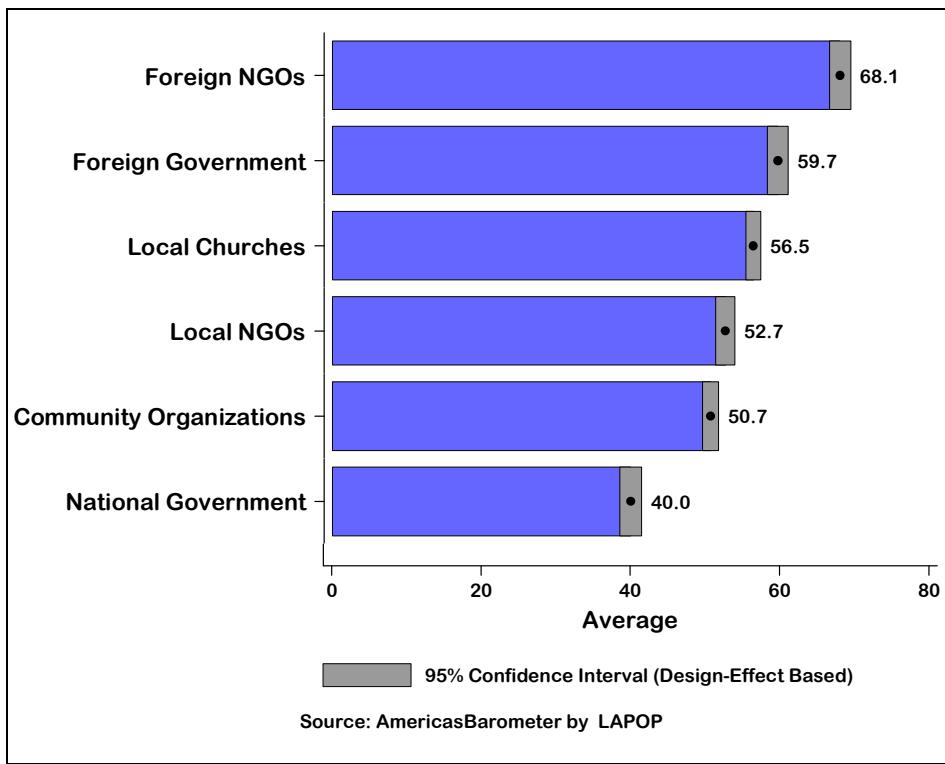


Figure III.1. Performance of Government and other Institutions after the Earthquake

As shown in Figure III.2, on the left hand side graph, only 8.7% of the population said that the performance of the national government after the earthquake was “good” or “very good.” About 40% of Haitians thought that the national government did a “bad” or “very bad” job. About half of the population had a more neutral stand, indicating that the performance of the national government after the earthquake was “neither good nor bad.” These results echo citizens’ views about the job of the current president (see graph on the right hand side of Figure III.2). When citizens were asked in the 2010 survey about their level of satisfaction with the job of the president, about 62.8% said that President Préval was doing a “bad” or “very bad” job. Only 2.6% rated the President’s job as “good” or “very good,” and 34.6% said “neither good nor bad.”

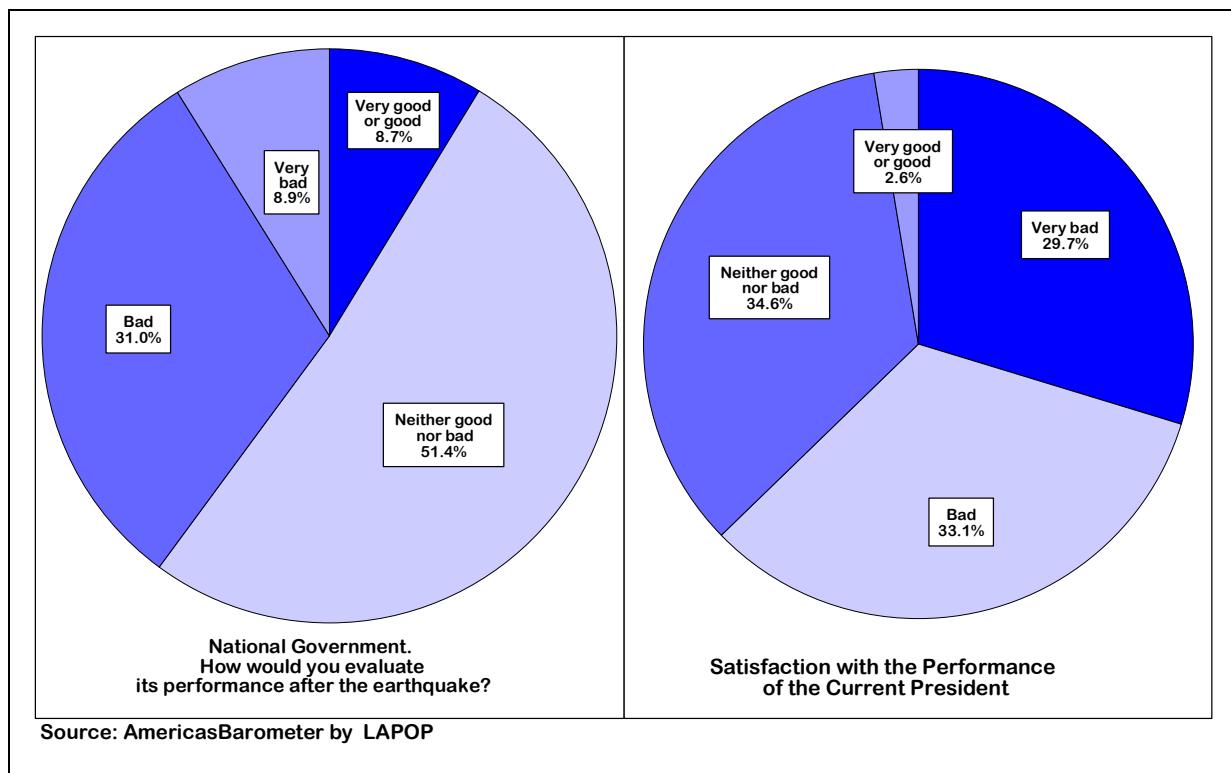


Figure III.2. Performance of Government after the Earthquake

Keeping in mind the low approval rate of the national government’s response to the earthquake and the consequent low satisfaction with the job of the President, the next section investigates whether, after the earthquake, citizens’ disenchantment with the performance of a democratically elected government has translated into lower support for democracy as the best form of government.

Support for Democracy

We measure citizens’ support for democracy with a question that was developed by Mishler and Rose (Rose, Mishler, and Haerpfer 1998; Rose and Shin 2001). The survey item is often called the “Churchillean concept of democracy,” as it comes from Winston Churchill’s famous speech made before the House of Commons in 1947: “Many forms of government have

been tried and will be tried in this world of sin and woe. No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all wise. Indeed, it has been said that democracy is the worst form of government, except for all those other forms that have been tried from time to time" (as quoted in Mishler and Rose 1998, 81). In this section, we will examine the level of support for democracy in Haiti in comparison to other countries in the region. One of the objectives of this section is to explore whether support for democracy was also shaken by the January 12th earthquake.

Support for Democracy in Comparative Perspective

Support for democracy is measured using the following item in the AmericasBarometer surveys:

[GIVE CARD "D"]: Now we will use a similar ladder, but this time 1 means "strongly disagree" and 7 means "strongly agree." A number in between 1 and 7 represents an intermediate score.

ING4. Democracy may have problems, but it is better than any other form of government. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

In 2010, the majority of citizens in Haiti expressed agreement with the Churchillian notion of democracy. When the ING4 question was asked, 64.3% of individuals gave a score higher than 5 points on a 1-7 scale. Nevertheless, in comparison to other countries, Haiti is located among the countries in the Americas with the lowest average support for democracy. Figure III.3 shows the country rankings based on the recoded answers to ING4 on a 0-100 scale. As noted in previous chapters, grey areas represent the confidence interval on each bar and "dots" average estimates. Whenever two or more bars are close enough to each other in magnitude so that the grey areas overlap, there is no statistically significant difference among average values. In effect, only one country, Peru, scores significantly lower than Haiti. The average support for democracy in Haiti is 65.8 and slightly higher but not significantly different, statistically speaking, than that of El Salvador, Paraguay, Guatemala, and Honduras but significantly different than the average for Peru (60.1), the country with the lowest support for democracy in the region.

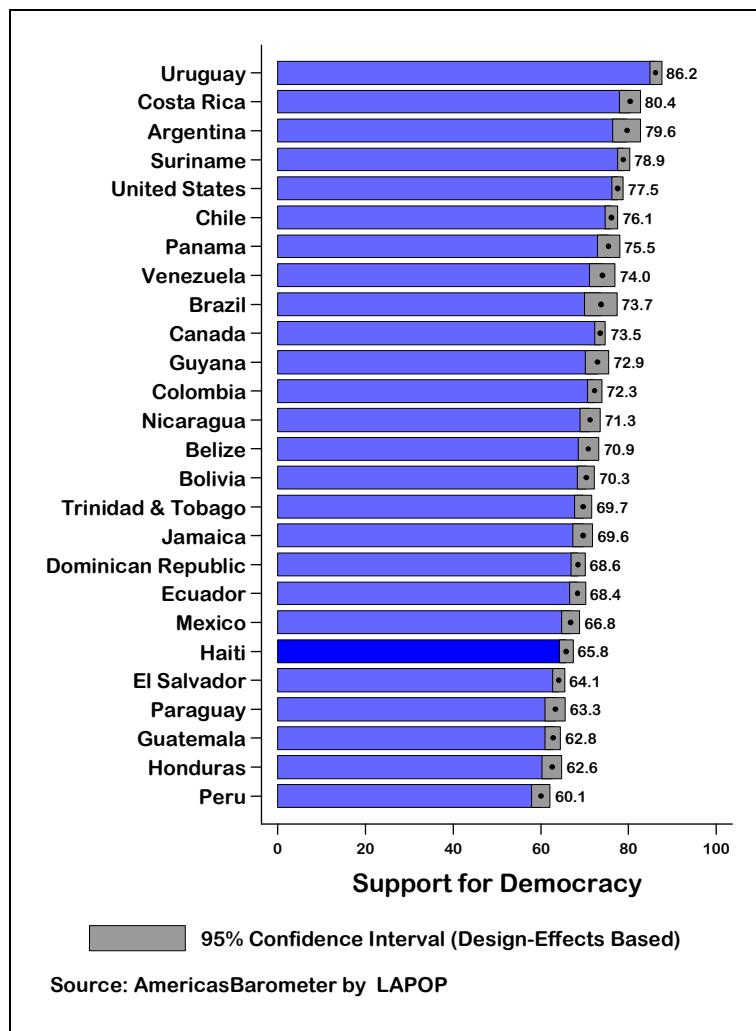


Figure III.3. Support for Democracy in the Americas

Support for Democracy before and after the Earthquake

We now examine over time fluctuations in support for democracy in Haiti before and after the earthquake. Although support for democracy has slightly decreased since 2006, its level in 2010 remained basically the same as the one registered in the survey prior to the earthquake (see Figure III.4). Indeed, between 2008 and 2010, the difference in the average support for democracy is not statistically significant (grey areas overlap). Consequently, we conclude that despite the low approval rates to the job of the Préval government after the disaster, the 2010 earthquake did not further reduce citizen support for democracy in the country as a whole.

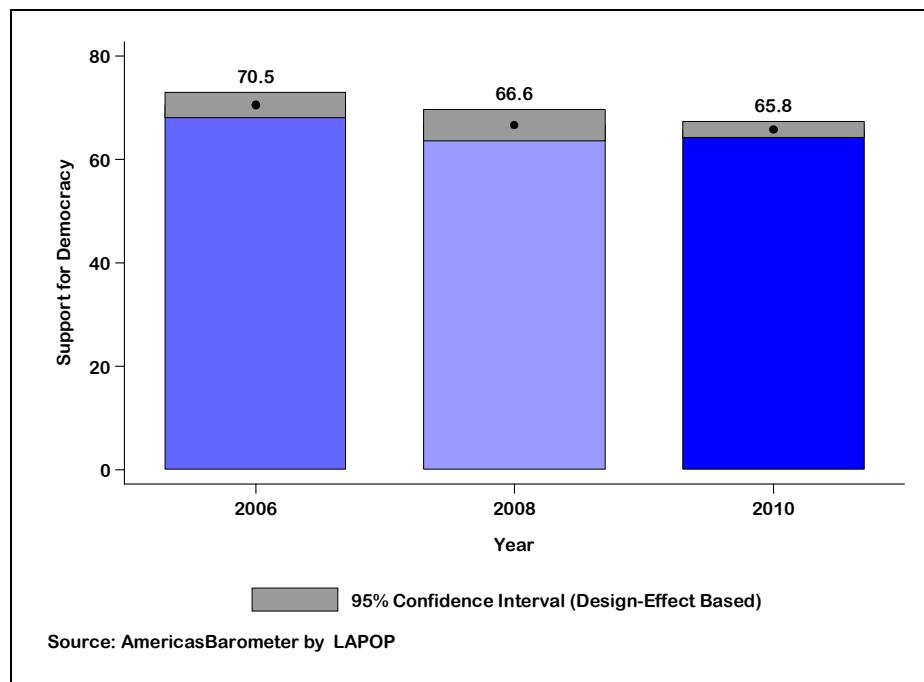


Figure III.4. Support for Democracy by Year

Figure III.5 looks at over time changes in support for democracy in municipalities affected by the earthquake in comparison to municipalities that did not suffer great damage. As can be observed, support for democracy has remained unchanged in both affected and non-affected municipalities. Differences across years in both types of municipalities are not statistically significant. This evidence supports the idea that citizens have not turned their backs to democracy, not even in the municipalities affected the most by the earthquake. While relatively low, we are pleased to find at least that support for democracy has remained unaffected.

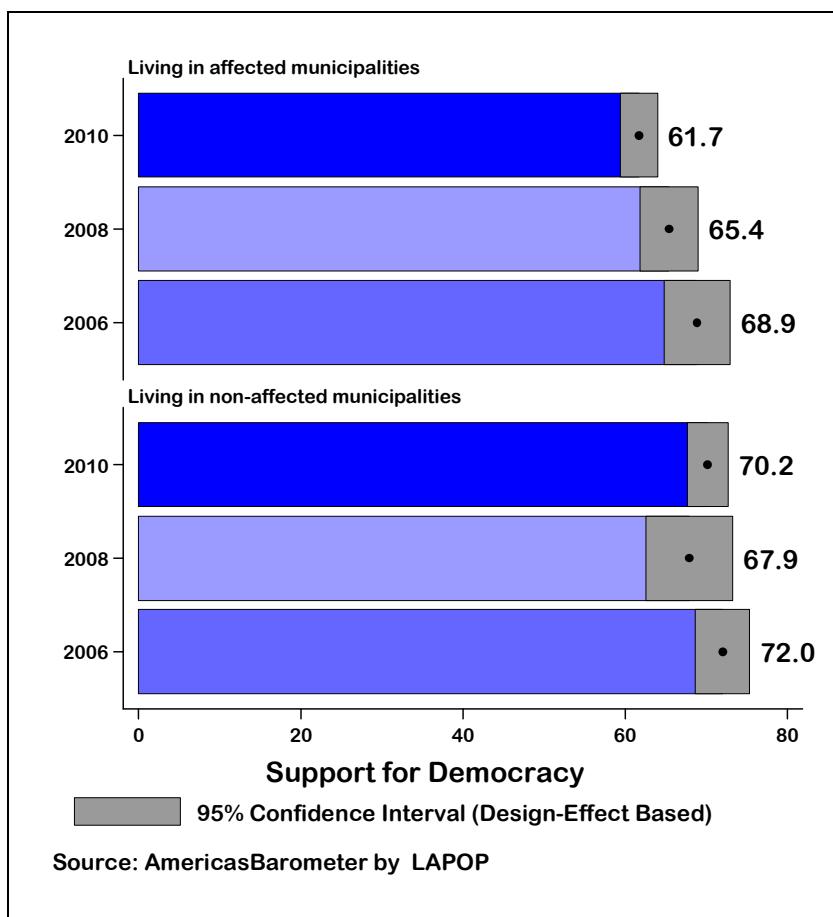


Figure III.5. Support for Democracy in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Support for Democracy

Although support for democracy has remained unchanged after the earthquake, it is likely that populations that suffered the greatest damage or are living in the worst conditions after the earthquake might be particularly disillusioned with democracy. In order to examine the impact of personal experience with the earthquake on support for democracy, we ran two regression models taking into account self-reported housing damage and residence condition as predictors of support for democracy. In addition, we took into account other possible confounding factors: individuals' economic status, age, sex, education, place of residence (urban vs. rural areas), and satisfaction with the performance of the current president.⁸

The results of the regression model are illustrated graphically in Figure III.6. Each variable included in the analysis is listed on the vertical (y) axis. The impact of each of those variables on support for democracy is depicted by a dot which, if located to the right of the vertical "0" line, indicates a positive contribution, and, if to the left of the "0" line, a negative contribution. Statistically significant contributors are shown by confidence interval lines

⁸ Satisfaction with the performance of the current presidents corresponds to variable M1 in the 2010 questionnaire.

stretching to the left and right of each dot; only when the confidence intervals do not overlap the vertical “0” line is the factor significant (at .05 or better). The relative strength of each variable is indicated by standardized coefficients.⁹

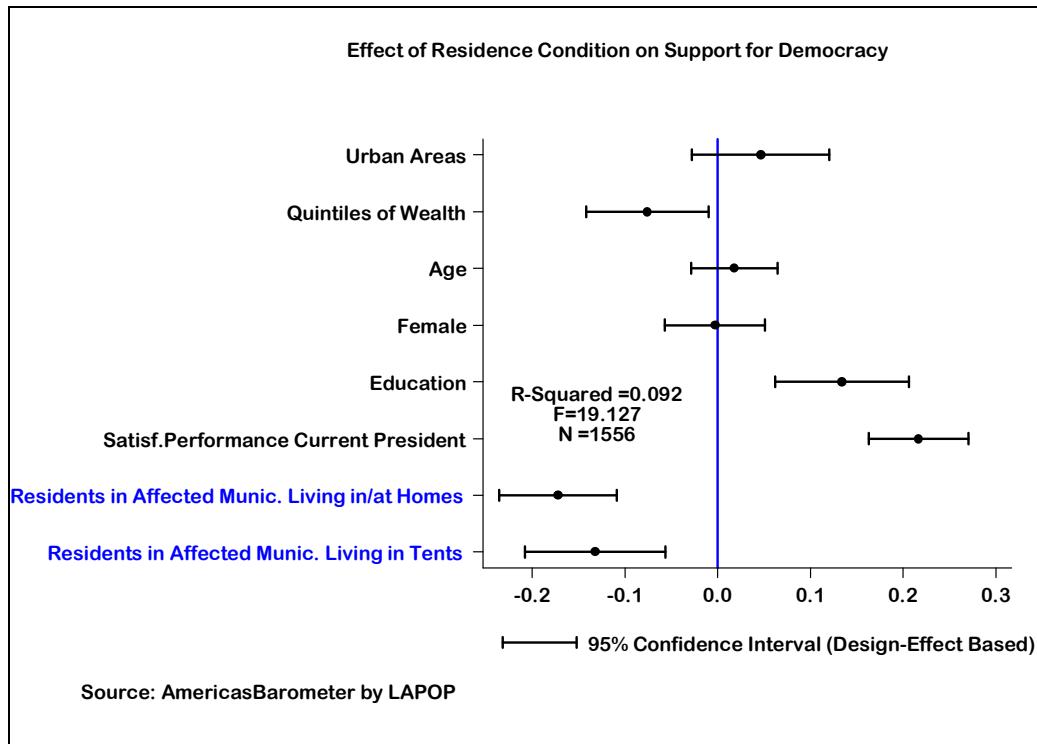
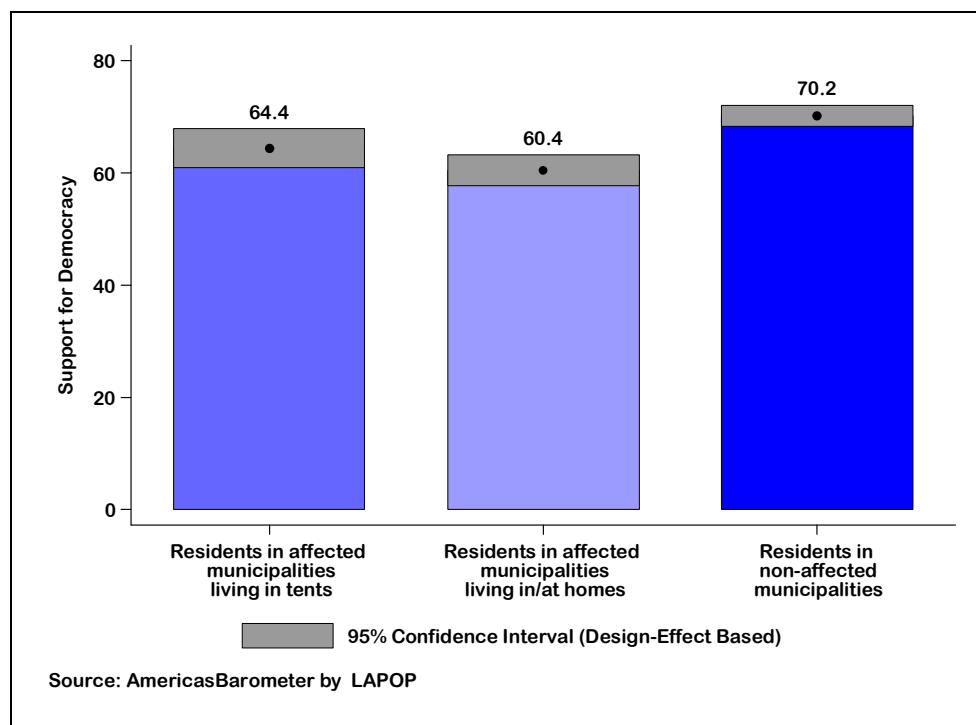


Figure III.6. Impact of Personal Experience with the Earthquake on Support for Democracy

As can be seen in Figure III.6, in 2010, individuals living in affected municipalities, either in tents or in/at homes, show lower levels of support for democracy. Nevertheless, the main effect is found between individuals living in affected and non-affected municipalities as shown in Figure III.6 and highlighted in more detail in Figure III.7, and not between individuals living in tents and homes in affected areas. However, the observed difference in support for democracy between affected and non-affected municipalities in 2010 cannot be attributed to the earthquake, because support for democracy has been slightly higher in non-affected municipalities in all survey years.

⁹In this study, tables showing the full output of regression results are included in the appendix at the end of each chapter.

**Figure III.7. Support for Democracy in Haiti by Residence Conditions**

The regression results shown in Figure III.6 also indicate that education and satisfaction with the performance of the current president have a significant positive effect. As we expect and find in other countries, support for democracy is the highest among those with higher education, 66.1 average points, and the lowest among those with only primary education or less, 59.0 points as shown in Figure III.8. Moreover, there is also a positive relationship between satisfaction with the performance of the current president and support for democracy. That is, the few who think that the job performance of the current president is “very good” show much higher levels of support for democracy, demonstrating the strong link between perceptions of good governance and support for democracy as the best form of government.

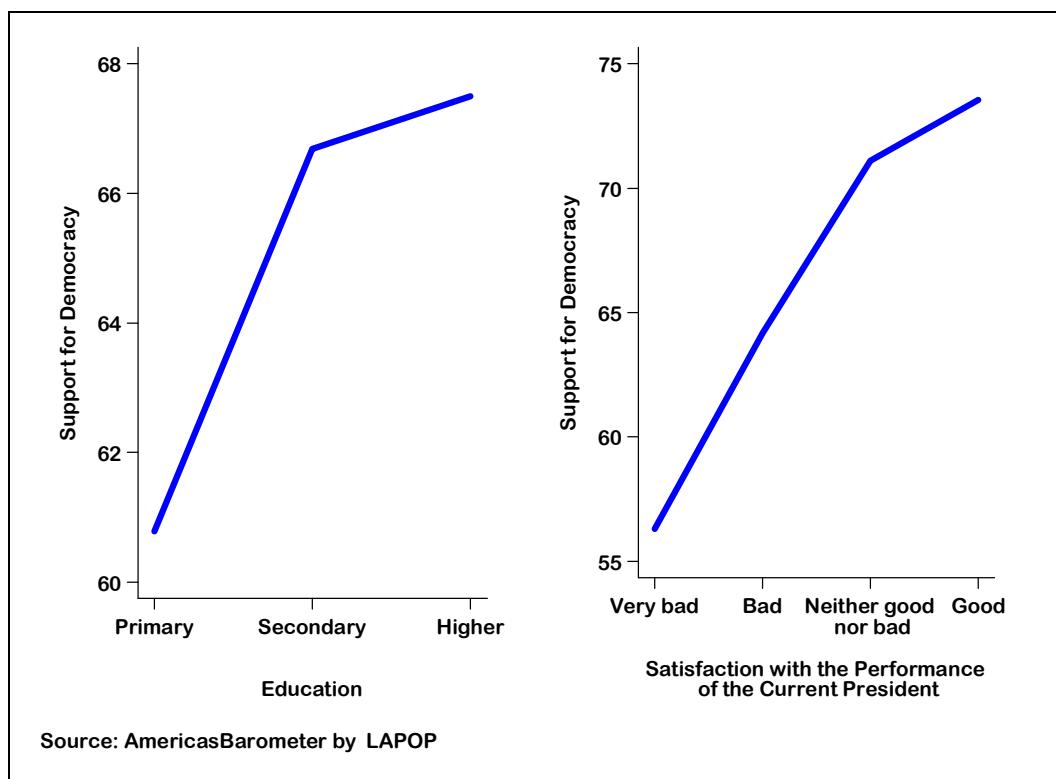


Figure III.8. Effect of Education and Evaluation of the Job Performance of the Current President on Support for Democracy

Satisfaction with Democracy

In addition to asking citizens about their belief in democracy as the best form of government, the AmericasBarometer survey also asks them about their level of satisfaction regarding how democracy is functioning in their country. Thus, the survey examines citizens' opinions about the performance of democracy in their country, regardless whether they think democracy is the best political regime or not. Satisfaction with the performance of democracy is asked using the following question in the survey:

PN4. In general, would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in Haiti?

- (1) Very satisfied (2) Satisfied (3) Dissatisfied (4) Very dissatisfied

Figure III.9 shows the distribution of this variable for Haiti. About 65% of the population indicated feeling "dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied" with the way democracy functions in the country. Only 1.8% and 33.4% affirmed being "very satisfied" or "satisfied," respectively.

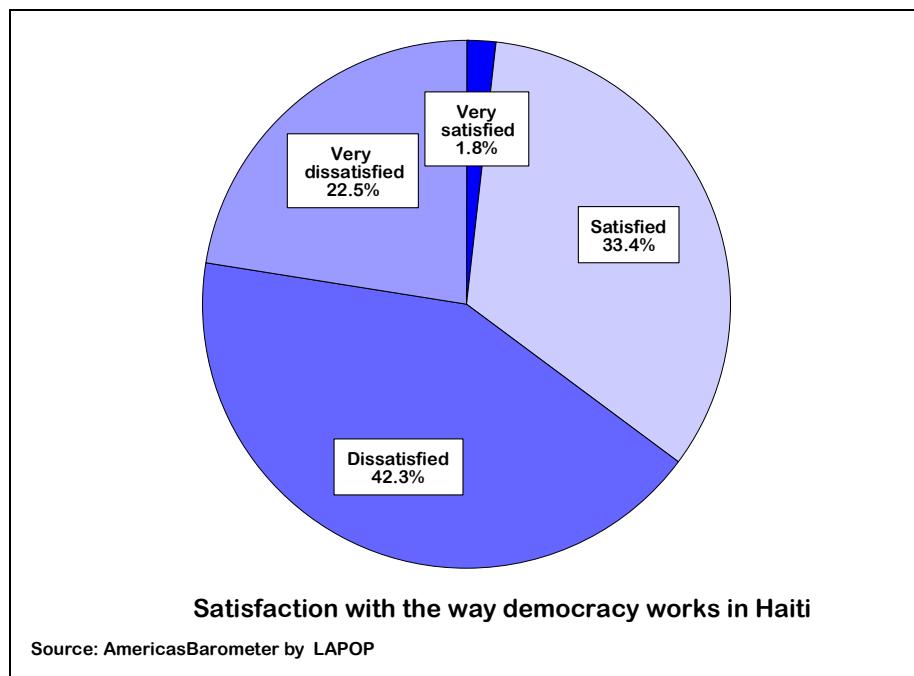


Figure III.9. Satisfaction with Democracy in Haiti, 2010

Satisfaction with Democracy in Comparative Perspective

In order to compare the average level of satisfaction with the functioning of democracy in Haiti with that of other countries, we recoded the respondents' answers into a 0-100 scale, where a score of 100 points represents the highest possible level of satisfaction. Figure III.10 shows that, among the 26 countries included in the AmericasBarometer surveys, Haiti has the lowest average level of satisfaction with the functioning of democracy (37.8 points). The second and third countries with the lowest levels of satisfaction are Guyana and Mexico, with 43.8 and 44.6 points, respectively. In sharp contrast, Uruguay, Panama and Costa Rica show the highest average level of citizens' satisfaction with the performance of democracy (above 60 points).

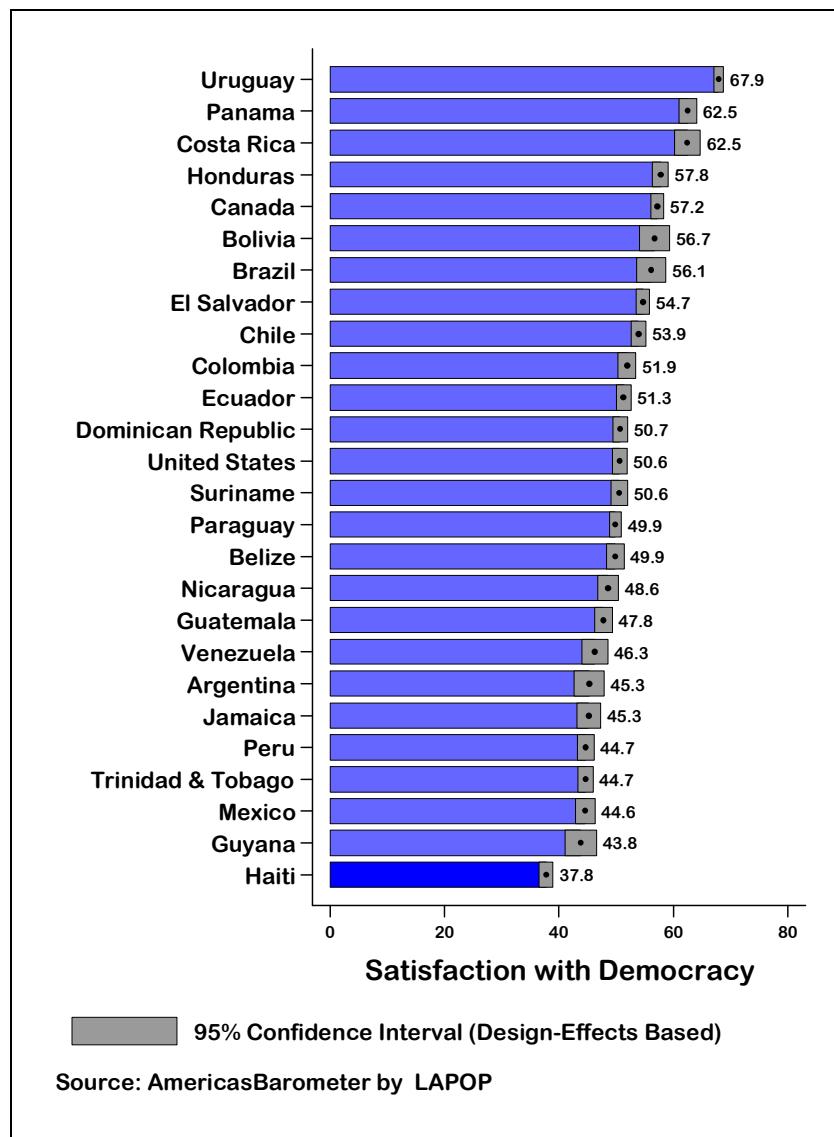
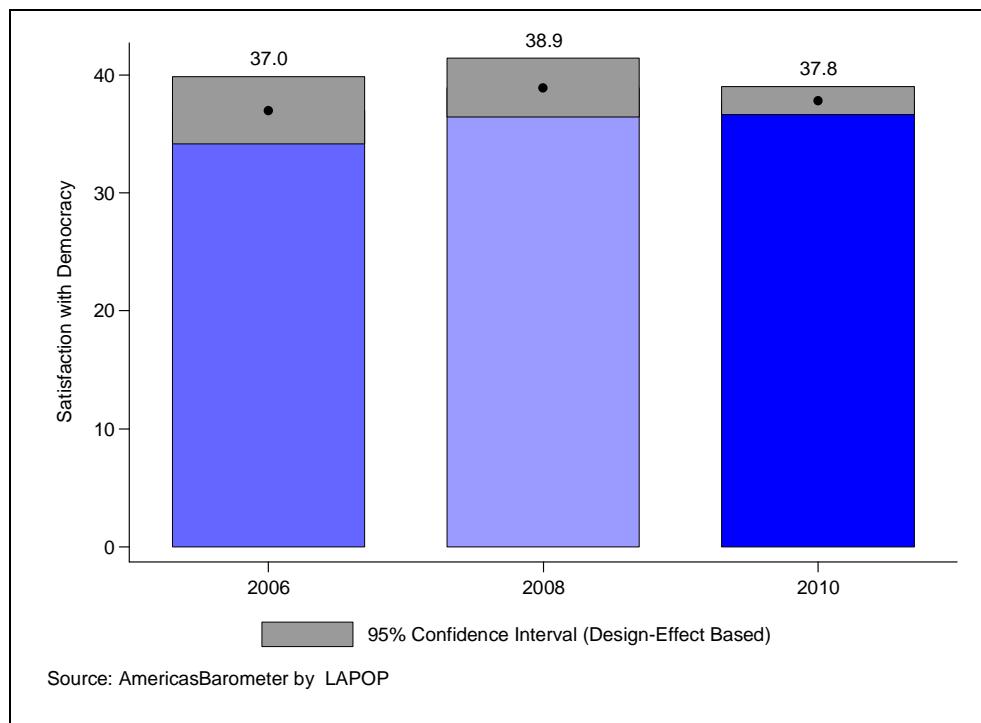


Figure III.10. Satisfaction with Democracy in the Americas

Satisfaction with Democracy and the Earthquake

Similarly to support for democracy, we do not find evidence suggesting that the earthquake lowered citizen satisfaction with the performance of democracy in Haiti (see Figure III.11). The national average of satisfaction began extremely low and remained low and unchanged across the three years examined and in affected and non-affected municipalities. Also, we did not find evidence that personal experience with the earthquake was an important factor shaping citizens' level of satisfaction with the way democracy works in the country. In other words, extreme dissatisfaction with the way democracy works in Haiti is a generalized phenomenon, regardless of citizens' experiences. In the next section, we evaluate the impact of the earthquake on support for the political system or political legitimacy.

**Figure III.11. Satisfaction with Democracy by Year**

Support for the Political System

Belief in the legitimacy of one's government (i.e., system support) is a key requisite for political stability. Without trust in institutions, especially liberal democratic ones, citizens have no reason (other than via coercion) to respect and obey the decrees, laws and judicial decisions that emerge from these core institutions. Detailed theoretical and empirical defense of the importance of legitimacy can be found in previous works on the topic (Booth and Seligson 2009; Easton 1975; Gilley 2006; Lipset 1981 [1961]). For example, in an extensive investigation based on LAPOP survey data, Booth and Seligson (2009) found that legitimacy emerges from multiple sources, but that the performance of government in satisfying citizen needs and demands is central. The capacity of the Haitian government to deliver basic services to its citizens has been very limited and has been further reduced by the 2010 earthquake. Therefore, we expect to find lower support for the political system after the January 12th earthquake.

For many years, LAPOP has utilized a system support index based on five variables, each scored on a 1-7 based, but converted to the traditional 0-100 scale for better understanding of the results. We use this index below.

- B1.** To what extent do you think the courts in Haiti guarantee a fair trial?
- B2.** To what extent do you respect the political institutions of Haiti?
- B3.** To what extent do you think that citizens' basic rights are well protected by the political system of Haiti?
- B4.** To what extent do you feel proud of living under the political system of Haiti?
- B6.** To what extent do you think that one should support the political system of Haiti?

Support for the Political System in Comparative Perspective

How does mass support for the political system in Haiti compare to that of other countries included in the AmericasBarometer surveys? Similar to satisfaction with democracy, Haiti ranks at the very bottom relative to other nations in the Americas (see Figure III.12). Moreover, Haiti's average level of support for the political system is far below from that of the country with the second lowest level. Haiti shows an average political legitimacy of 32.0 points on a 0-100 scale, and the country that follows it, Trinidad and Tobago, has an average of 44.0 points. The countries in the Americas where citizens have the highest level of respect for the political system are Uruguay and Costa Rica.

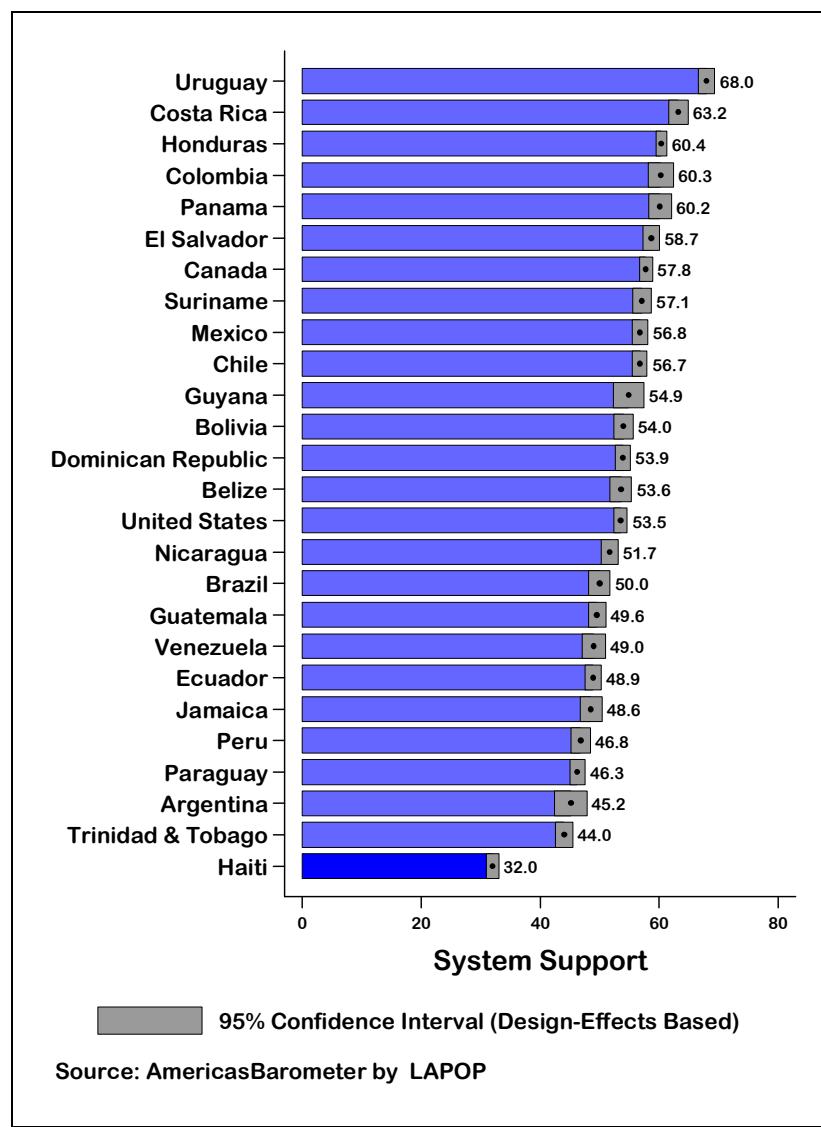


Figure III.12. System Support in the Americas

Support for the Political System before and after the Earthquake

Has support for the political system decreased significantly after the 2010 earthquake? Figure III.13 shows the evolution of system support in Haiti. In 2006, the national average of system support was 41.6. In 2008, there was a slight decrease, reaching a level of 40.6 points on the 0-100 scale. In 2010, after the earthquake, system support dropped sharply more than 8 points, from 40.6 to 32.0. The low level and sharp decrease in the legitimacy of political institutions in Haiti brings to light the precarious attitudinal basis for political stability that the country faces. Years of research by LAPOP have shown the importance of political legitimacy in undergirding political stability. Haiti went into the earthquake with extremely low levels of legitimacy and emerged from it with even lower levels.

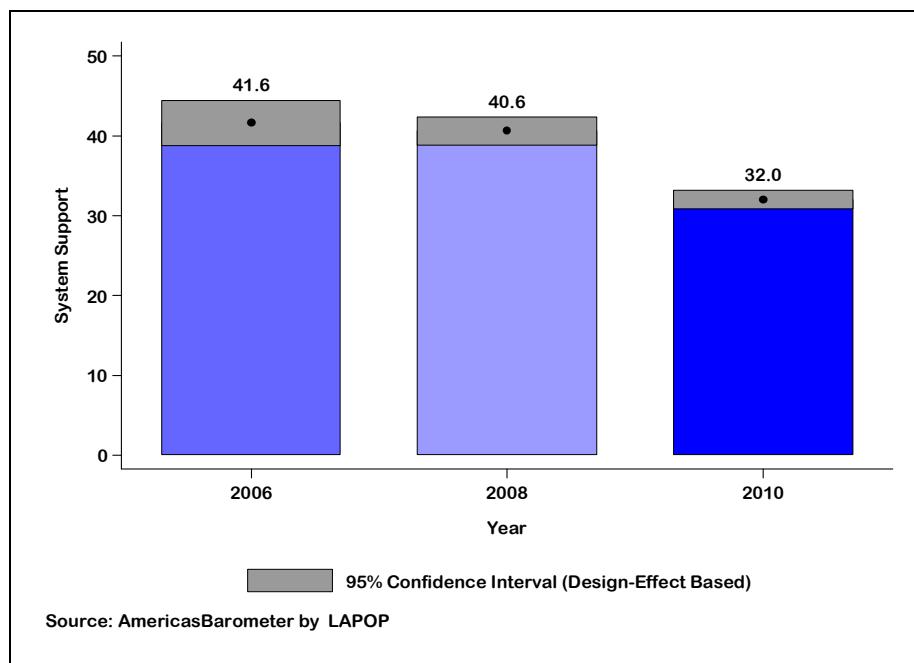


Figure III.13. System Support by Year

Low system support is widespread in Haiti. The earthquake has eroded legitimacy in both municipalities affected by the earthquake and also in those that were not greatly impacted (see Figure III.14). Therefore, after the earthquake, a generalized decline in political legitimacy took place. There was a statistically significant decrease in system support of about 10 points in the non-affected municipalities, and 6 points in the affected areas. This is not surprising since there is hardly a survivor of the earthquake who did not lose a relative or friend, and the protracted period of recovery that the country is facing has made all regions of Haiti, those directly affected and those not affected, disaffected with the legitimacy of their political system, which in any event, began at low levels.

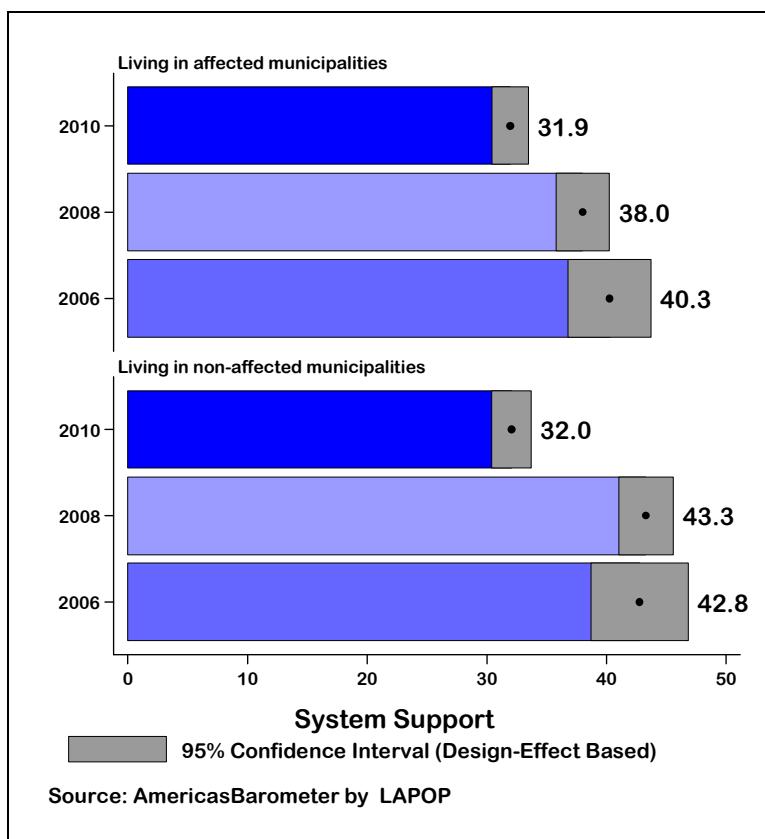


Figure III.14. System Support in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Looking at the 2010 results, personal experience with the earthquake, either measured by residence condition or extent of housing damage, was not found to be a robust predictor of system support. As with support for democracy, the variable strongly associated with system support is satisfaction with the performance of the current president (see Figure III.15). On average, individuals who thought that president Préval is doing a “very bad” job show 31.3 average system support, while the relatively few who thought that the president was doing a “good” or “very good” job had an average system support of 44.9 points.

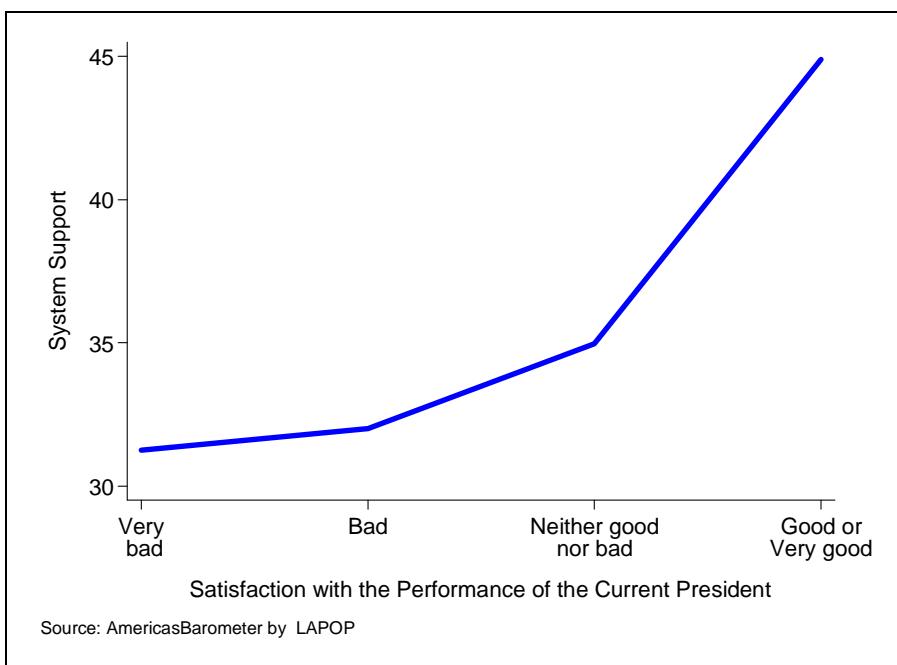


Figure III.15. Effect of Satisfaction with the Performance of the Current President on System Support

Interpersonal Trust

Just as trust in institutions is important for democracy, so is trust in individuals. Abundant research has found that democracy is more likely to endure in countries that have high levels of social capital, defined in terms of interpersonal trust (Helliwell and Putnam 2000; Inglehart 1988; Inglehart and Welzel 2005; Putnam 1993). At the same time, interpersonal trust has been found to be associated with factors that relate to the quality of governance in a country, such as low crime and corruption and good performance of local and national governments, among others (Córdova and Seligson 2010; Herreros and Criado 2008; Lederman, Loayza, and Menendez 2002; Putnam 1993; Rothstein and Uslaner 2005; Seligson 2002; You 2006). As mentioned in the introduction of this chapter, interpersonal trust can also be discouraged by neighborhood detachment or residence instability (Helliwell and Wang 2010). Given that many factors linked to interpersonal trust are likely to have been affected by the earthquake, we anticipate important changes in the levels of interpersonal trust to have taken place after the earthquake.

Interpersonal trust is measured in the AmericasBarometer survey using an item that taps into trust toward individuals outside of the family circle but who are part of one's community or neighborhood. The item reads as follow:

IT1. Now, speaking of the people from around here, would you say that people in this community are very trustworthy, somewhat trustworthy, not very trustworthy or untrustworthy...?

(1) Very trustworthy (2) Somewhat trustworthy (3) Not very trustworthy (4) Untrustworthy

The survey results reveal that only 22.0% of Haitians think that people in their community are somewhat or very trustworthy (see Figure III.16). This means that the

overwhelming majority find people in their neighborhood “not very trustworthy” or “untrustworthy” (78.0%). As can be seen, an astonishing 52.6% of the population considers that their neighbors are “not very trustworthy.”

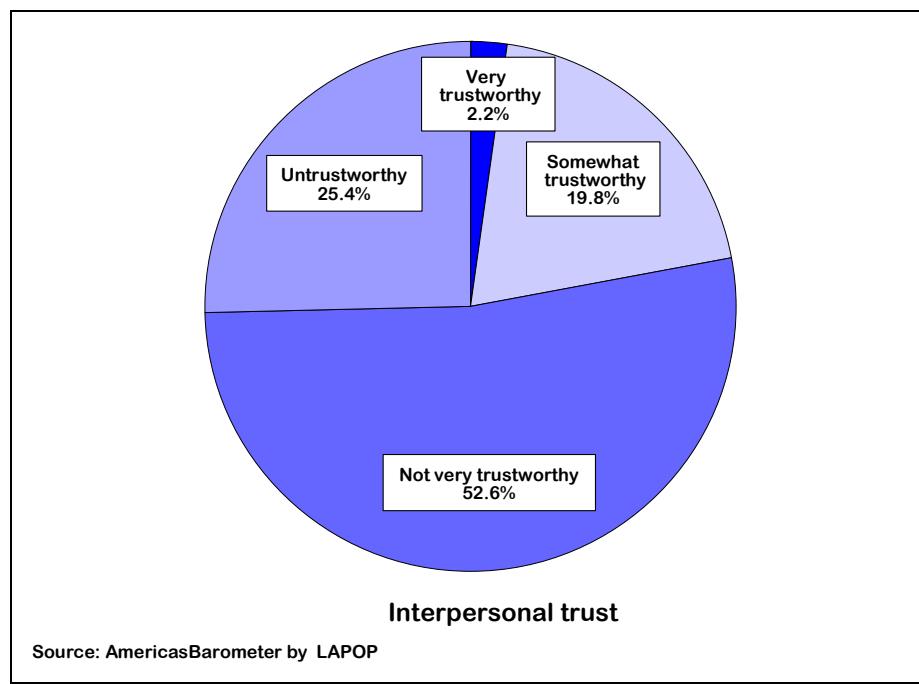


Figure III.16. Interpersonal Trust in Haiti, 2010

Interpersonal Trust in Comparative Perspective

With the objective of comparing the average level of interpersonal trust across countries, the IT1 item was also recoded into a scale that goes from 0 to 100. Figure III.17 shows the ranking of the twenty-six countries analyzed here. Haiti has the lowest average level of interpersonal trust among the countries for which data are available (32.7 average points). Moreover, the difference in the average level of social trust between Haiti and the rest of countries studied is relatively large. For instance, Peru, the country with the second lowest ranking, has an average interpersonal trust fourteen points higher than Haiti. The countries with the highest levels of interpersonal trust in the region include Costa Rica, Canada, USA, and Uruguay, showing an average higher than 68 points.

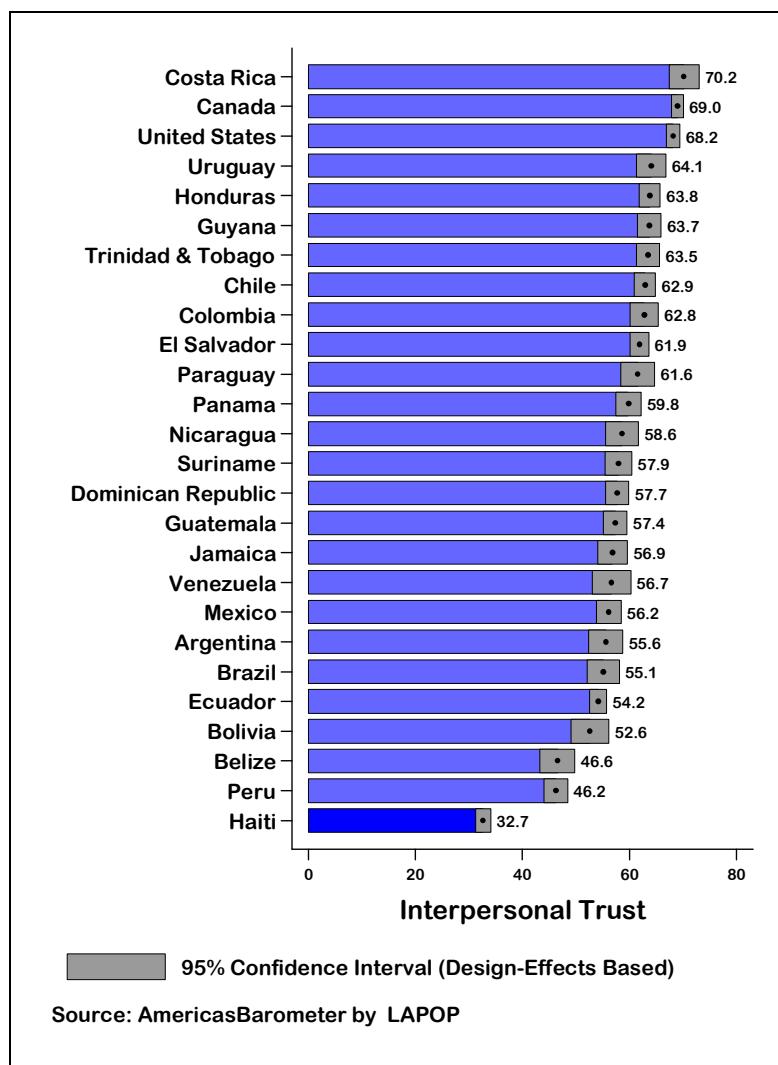


Figure III.17. Interpersonal Trust in Comparative Perspective

Interpersonal Trust before and after the Earthquake

We find strong evidence suggesting that the earthquake translated into higher levels of distrust toward the political system, and also higher social distrust. While a slight decline in interpersonal trust was registered between 2006 and 2008, a statistically significant drop in social trust is observed after the earthquake (see Figure III.18). The average level of interpersonal trust dropped from 40.8 in 2008 to 32.7 in 2010.

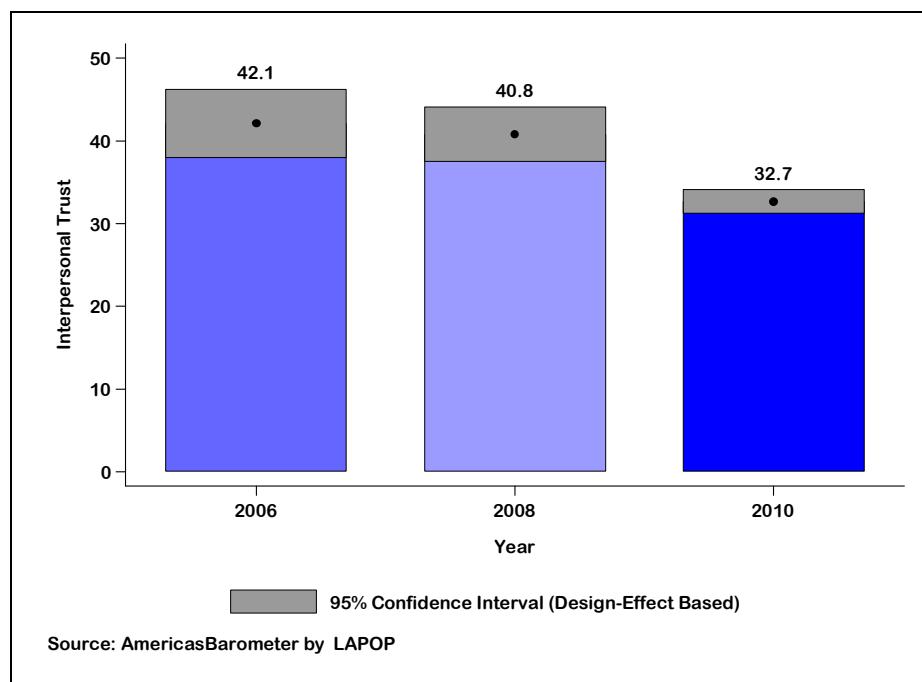


Figure III.18. Interpersonal Trust by Year

Interpersonal trust levels are lower in both affected and non-affected municipalities (see Figure III.19). In non-affected municipalities, social trust declined by about 10 points and in affected municipalities by about 8 points. The generalized drop in interpersonal trust in the country can be largely explained, we believe, by the great dislocations of people after the earthquake. Many survivors moved to new neighborhoods in affected and non-affected municipalities. The earthquake provoked the disintegration of well consolidated social networks and consequently the erosion of social cohesion. But, more generally, the enormous loss of lives and physical destruction in a country ill prepared for both is directly related to a loss of social capital in a country that went into the earthquake with very low levels of it. This is not a good basis on which to build community in order to recover from this terrible disaster.

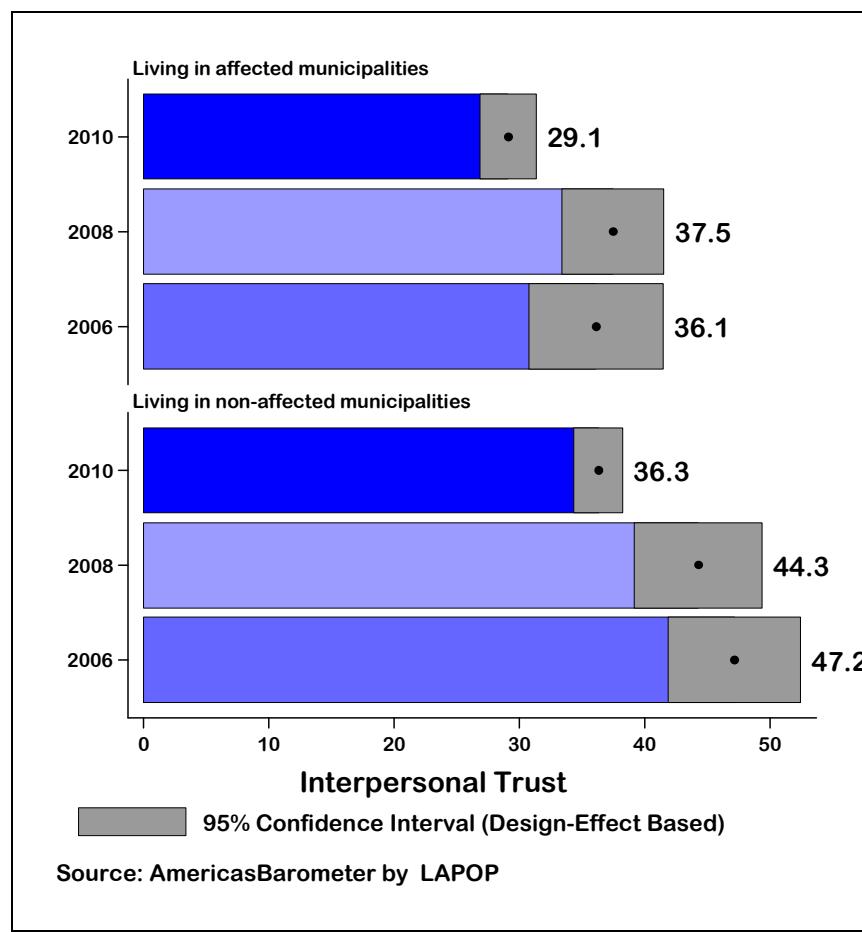


Figure III.19. Interpersonal Trust in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Interpersonal Trust

Figure II.20 depicts the effects of the variables measuring personal experience with the earthquake on interpersonal trust, namely residence condition and extent of housing damage. The first variable, residence condition, taps in a direct way into internal migration patterns after the earthquake. Individuals living in tents, in particular, are expected to show lower levels of interpersonal trust, since they have moved to temporary neighborhoods where they probably do not know the people who now live around them. The degree of housing damage is also an indicator closely related to the likelihood of internal mobility. Individuals who report greater housing damage are anticipated to show lower levels of interpersonal trust because they are more likely to have moved to other neighborhoods after the earthquake. The results indicate that both residence condition and the extent of housing damage have a statistically significant effect on interpersonal trust.

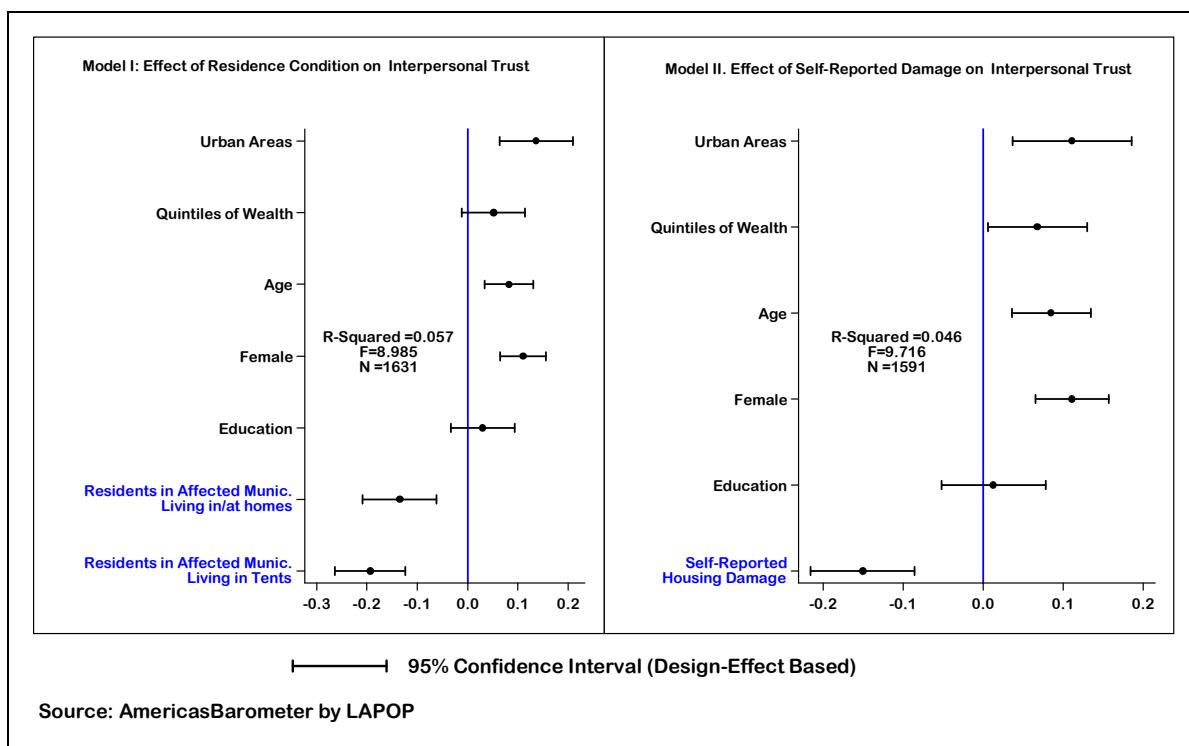


Figure III.20. Impact of Personal Experience with the Earthquake on Interpersonal Trust

Model I in Figure III.20 shows that residents in affected municipalities either living in tents or homes have a lower level of interpersonal trust. In order to evaluate the magnitude of these effects, we first graph the average level of interpersonal trust by residence condition (see Figure III.21). Congruent with the results shown in Figure III.19 above, we find that citizens living in affected municipalities show lower levels of interpersonal trust. However, we do not find a statistically significant difference between those living in tents and homes.

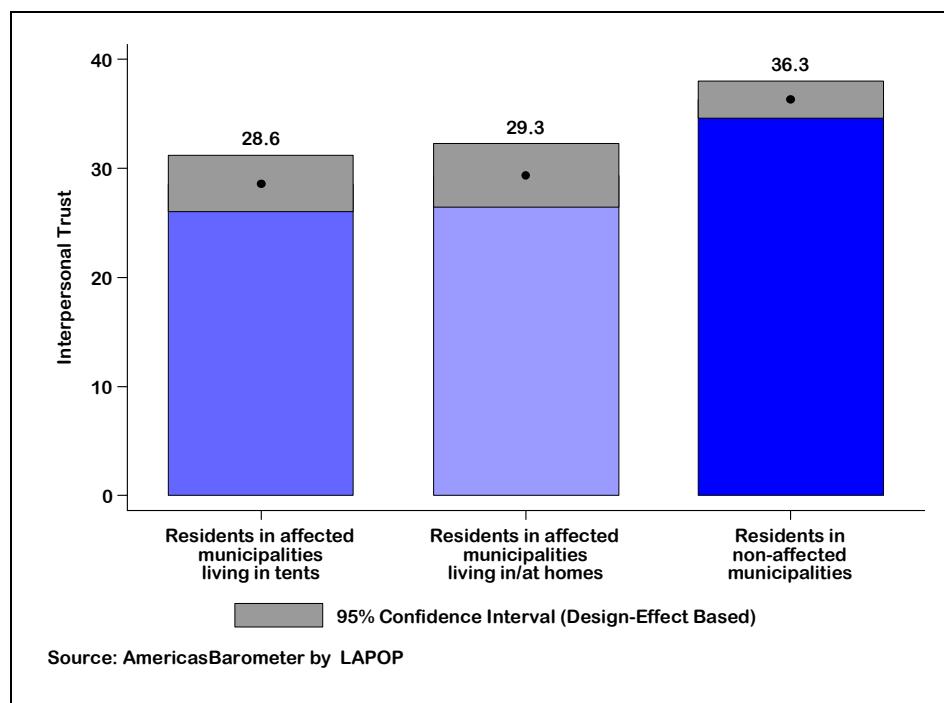
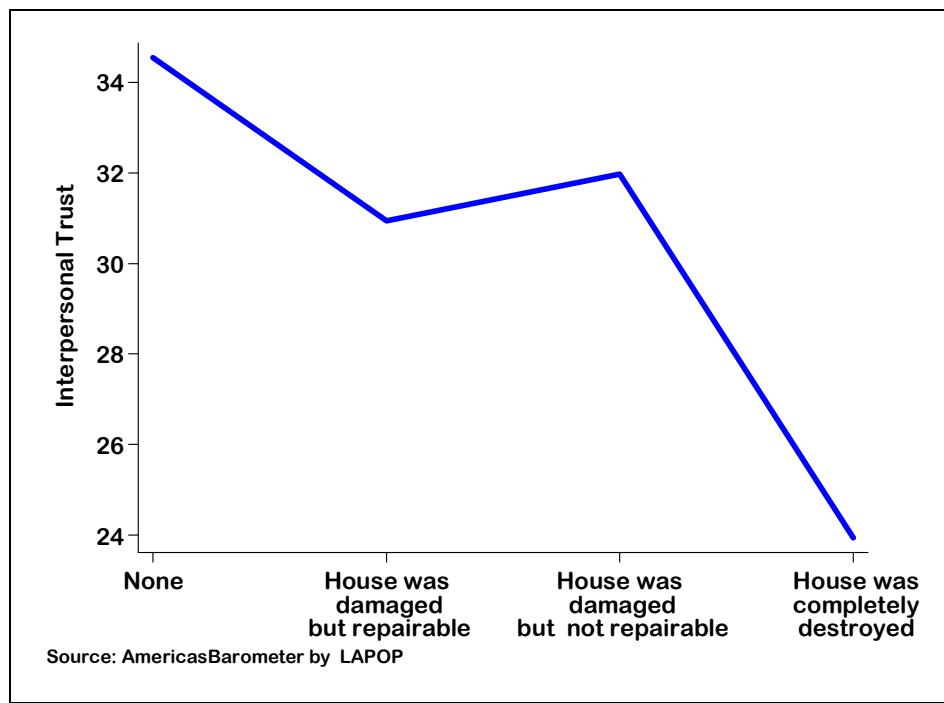
**Figure III.21. Interpersonal Trust by Residence Condition**

Figure II.22 illustrates the effect of housing damage on interpersonal trust. Individuals who reported that their houses were not damaged show an average level of interpersonal trust of 34.5 points on a 0-100 scale. In contrast, those whose houses were destroyed reported significantly lower levels of interpersonal trust, about 24 average points.

**Figure III.22. Impact of Self-Reported Damage on Interpersonal Trust**

Conclusions

After the earthquake, Haitians were greatly disappointed with the way the government of President Préval responded to the catastrophe, which has also translated into great dissatisfaction with the political system and its institutions. A substantial decline in the legitimacy of the political system occurred in Haiti after the earthquake, positioning it as the country with the lowest level of system support in the Americas. Yet, although Haitians' support for democracy as the best form of government is low compared to other countries in the region, it has not declined. The level of satisfaction with the functioning of democracy was not altered either, in part because it was already exceptionally low. As shown in this chapter, the level of satisfaction with democracy in Haiti is also the lowest in the region. Nevertheless, citizens did not only lose confidence in the political system after the earthquake. Haitians have lost social capital, of which there was little to spare before the earthquake. They are also less trusting of the people around them, showing the lowest level of interpersonal trust since 2006. Indeed, in 2010, a statistically significant drop in interpersonal trust was registered in the country, especially among those whose dwellings were severely damaged by the earthquake and therefore among those who were forced to move into new neighborhoods. Taken together, the survey's findings indicate that the earthquake has signified a setback for Haiti's democratic attitudes and, in turn, for the consolidation of democracy.

Appendix

Dependent Variable: Support for Democracy

Variables	Coefficient	(t)
Residents in affected municipalities but living in tents	-0.132*	(-3.45)
Residents in affected municipalities but living in/at home	-0.172*	(-5.37)
Satisf. Performance Current President	0.217*	(7.96)
Education	0.134*	(3.66)
Female	-0.003	(-0.11)
Age	0.018	(0.76)
Quintiles of Wealth	-0.076*	(-2.27)
Urban Areas	0.046	(1.24)
Constant	-0.039	(-1.37)
R-Squared = 0.092		
Number of Obs. = 1556		
* p<0.05		

Dependent Variable: Interpersonal Trust

Variables	Model I		Model II	
	Coefficient	t	Coefficient	t
Residents in affected municipalities but living in tents	-0.194*	(-5.45)		
Residents in affected municipalities but living in/at home	-0.135*	(-3.62)		
Self-Reported Housing Damage			-0.151*	(-4.58)
Education	0.030	(0.95)	0.013	(0.39)
Female	0.110*	(4.78)	0.111*	(4.77)
Age	0.082*	(3.39)	0.085*	(3.41)
Quintiles of Wealth	0.051	(1.61)	0.068*	(2.16)
Urban Areas	0.137*	(3.71)	0.111*	(2.94)
Constant	-0.005	(-0.15)	0.009	(0.30)
R-Squared	0.057		0.046	
Number of Obs.	1631		1591	
* p<0.05				

Chapter IV. Crime, Perception of Insecurity, and Support for the Rule of Law

Summary: *The earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12 in 2010 has worsened crime and violence in the affected areas of country, posing a governance challenge to authorities. Between 2008 and 2010 crime victimization increased from about 15% to 26% in municipalities hit by the earthquake. Nevertheless, not all individuals residing in affected municipalities have been exposed equally to crime. Women living in tents have suffered the most from the wave of violence and crime experienced by the country after the earthquake. In light of the higher levels of insecurity and the urgent need to stop violence, after the earthquake a greater percentage of citizens approve circumventing the law by authorities in order to apprehend criminals.*

Introduction

In the Latin American and Caribbean context of extremely high crime, political scientists and policy makers alike need to ask whether crime, and the associated fear of crime, is a threat to the durability of democracy (Seligson and Azpuru 2001). Social scientists have begun to pay attention to the issue of crime as a political problem (Cruz 2008; Malone 2010). Some argue that because of more open political systems, in part, the problems of crime, drugs, and corruption are beginning to find a place on the Latin American region's political agenda (Shifter and Jawahar 2005). In spite of the successes of democracy in the region in achieving relative economic stabilization, in sharply reducing political violence, and in expanding the arena for political participation and civil liberties, Shifter and Jawahar argue that democracy has not been capable of dealing effectively with other problems that citizens are greatly concerned about, especially crime. In short, the high incidence of crime may be seen as a serious failure of governance in the region, having at the same time important implications for citizens' attitudes in terms of key values related to legitimacy and social capital.

In the case of Haiti, the focus of this report, previous studies using data for 2008 from the Americas Barometer, have found that crime victimization erodes citizens' support for democracy and the legitimacy of the political system in this country (Córdova and Seligson 2010). Moreover, in Haiti, fear of crime is also strongly correlated with lower levels of support for the political system and social capital, particularly interpersonal trust (*Ibid*). In this chapter, we explore how much of a problem are crime and fear of crime in Haiti after the 2010 earthquake and how the levels of crime and violence in this nation rank in comparison to other countries in the Americas. The impact of the earthquake on citizen support for the rule of law is also examined in this chapter. The natural disaster that struck Haiti on January 12th is likely to have put at risk the safety of citizens in Haiti, a factor that does not bode well for stable democratic governance.

Some have argued that insecurity increased in the months after the earthquake. The upsurge in the levels of insecurity has been attributed to the escape of thousands of prisoners on the day of the earthquake, heightened gang activity, and also to the greater vulnerability to crime and violence of people living in tents. The media have documented that women in particular have been exposed to sexual assaults and other types of crime (Roig-Franzia 2010; Sontag 2010). The following excerpt from a report by United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

(MINUSTAH) summarizes the situation of crime and violence in the country in the months after the earthquake:

“The security situation in Haiti remained generally calm but fragile. Although United Nations police reported an increased number of criminal incidents in the months following the earthquake of 12 January, the number of incidents filed to dates comparable to those of the same period in 2009. Nevertheless, the continuing existence of some 1,300 camps for displaced people, together with increasing gang activity linked in part to the escape of prisoners during the earthquake, the continuing weakness of rule-of-law institutions, and the potential political unrest associated with the electoral period, are factors contributing to a potentially volatile security environment.”

The AmericasBarometer data help us examining how crime and violence have affected the population after the earthquake, regardless of whether criminal acts have been reported to the police or not. It is well-known that underreporting is a serious problem that can undermine the reliability of the police’s crime estimates, and consequently that crime victimization surveys can be more adequate when underreporting is high. Moreover, the AmericasBarometer surveys for Haiti facilitate the evaluation of the country’s level of insecurity as perceived by the citizens themselves rather than the police or the elite. Specifically, we examine the following question: has fear of crime increased in Haiti as a consequence of the greater crime levels in the post-earthquake period? Although increased crime and violence could influence citizens’ perceptions of insecurity, the unprecedented deployment of international police officers and military personnel in Haiti after the earthquake could have counterbalanced citizens’ feelings of fear. According to the MINUSTAH, as of August 2010, the United Nations Mission in Haiti included a total of 11,848 uniformed personnel, including 8,766 troops and 3,082 police officers.¹⁰ The following pages evaluate the overall sense of insecurity and crime levels in Haiti and their consequences for democracy stability.

Perception of Insecurity

To determine the degree of citizens’ perceptions of insecurity, we use the following question in the survey:

AOJ11. Speaking of the neighborhood where you live and thinking of the possibility of being assaulted or robbed, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?

We recoded respondents’ answers into a 0-100 scale with the objective of comparing the average perception of insecurity across countries. The lowest value on the scale corresponds to the category “very unsafe” and the highest value to “very safe”. Figure IV.1 shows the level of fear of crime in Haiti relative to other countries in the Americas in 2010. As can be seen, Haiti is located among the countries with a moderate level of perception of insecurity in the Americas, with an average of 37.3 points on the 0-100 scale, only a few points higher than Costa Rica, the country in Latin America with the lowest level of fear (32.2). As can be observed, Canada and the United States have the lowest levels of fear in the Americas, while Peru, Argentina, and El Salvador show the highest average perception of insecurity.

¹⁰ Information obtained from the MINUSTAH website (accessed on November 2, 2010):
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/facts.shtml>

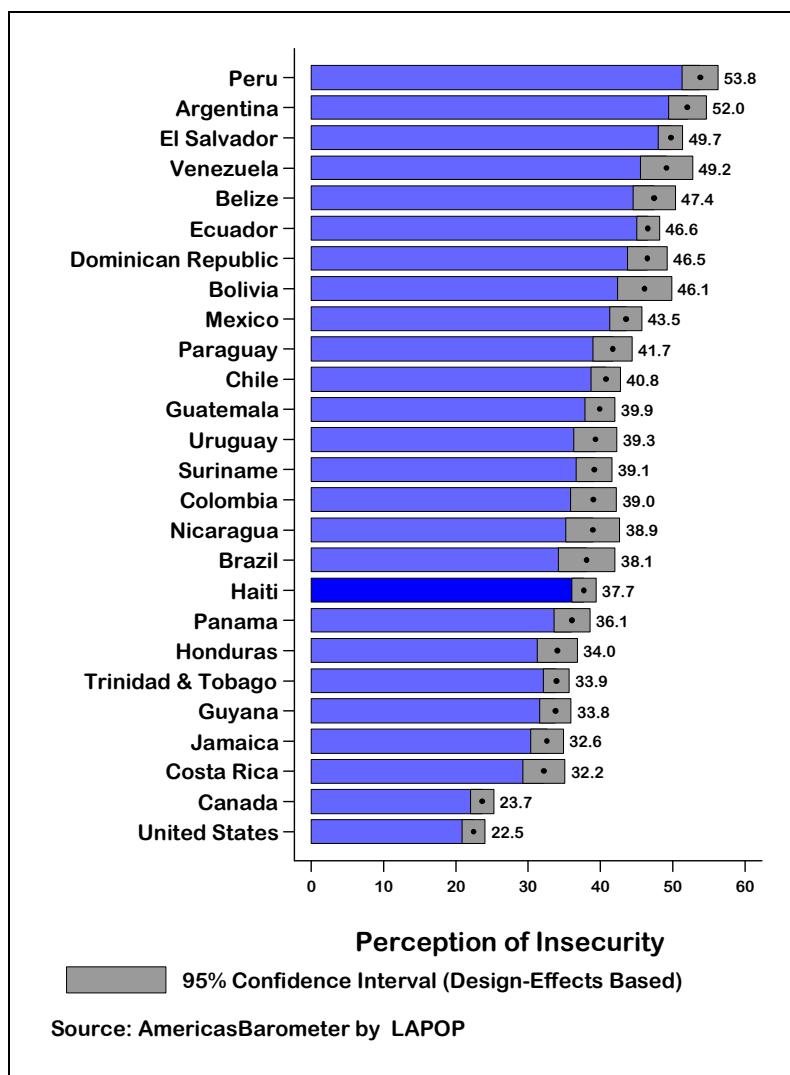


Figure IV.1. Perception of Insecurity in Comparative Perspective

Perception of Insecurity before and after the Earthquake

We now turn to the impact of the January 12th earthquake on perception of insecurity in Haiti. As explained in Chapter II, we first evaluate changes over time in the average perception of insecurity taking into account the last three rounds of AmericasBarometer surveys. Aggregate estimates at the national level indicate that the average perception of insecurity has decreased in Haiti since 2006 (see Figure IV.2). The average perception of insecurity was 51.3 points in 2006, and then declined in 2008 to 45.2 points. Surprisingly, fear of crime was the lowest in 2010 after the earthquake, with 37.7 points. As can be observed in Figure IV.2, the fact that the grey areas, representing confidence intervals, at the top of the bars for 2008 and 2010 do not overlap, indicate that the decline in the national average of fear of crime between these two years is statistically significant. This considerable decline in the perception of insecurity, which we had not expected in light of a national catastrophe such as the 2010 earthquake and the subsequent social disorder that it left, could be explained by the massive presence of international

peacekeeping corps and the increased number of police officers on the streets after the earthquake in Haiti. Hence, paradoxically, after the earthquake and the subsequent deployment of security forces, on average, Haitians now feel safer than prior the earthquake. But is this trend uniform across the various regions in the country?

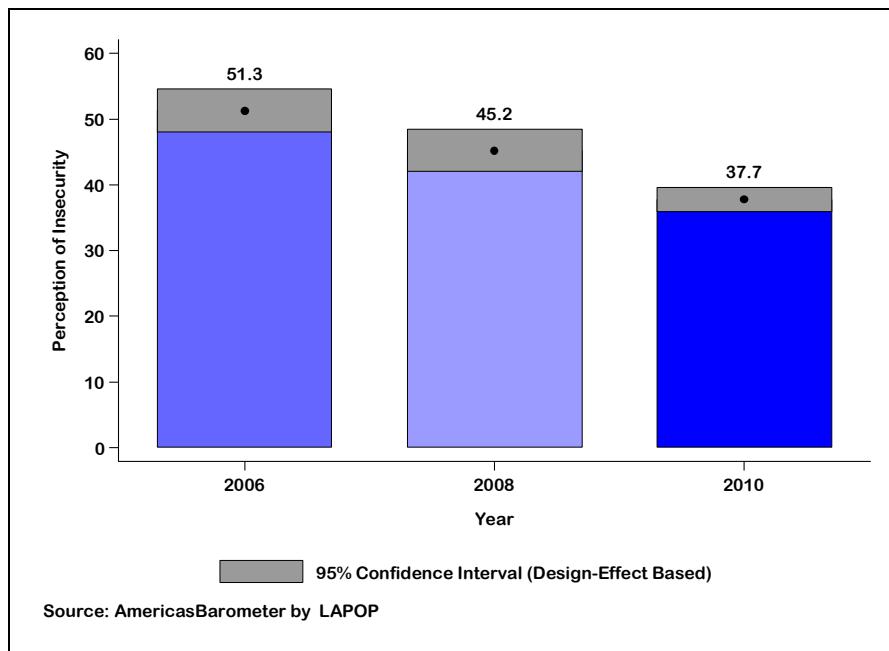


Figure IV.2. Perception of Insecurity by Year

To answer that question we look at differences over time in the perception of insecurity between individuals living in municipalities affected by the earthquake and those living in non-affected municipalities. Figure IV.3 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between 2008 and 2010 in fear of crime in affected municipalities. Therefore, we can conclude that perception of insecurity remained effectively at the same level before and after the earthquake in affected municipalities. Nevertheless, it is among those living in non-affected municipalities that perception of insecurity becomes significantly lower after the earthquake, explaining why we observed a decline in the perception of insecurity at the national level. In non-affected municipalities, in 2010 the average level of fear is 31.3 points, while in 2006 and 2008 the average was 47.0 and 43.7 points respectively on a 0-100 scale. We have to assume this is an effect of the international forces and the police on the ground giving this increased sense of security.

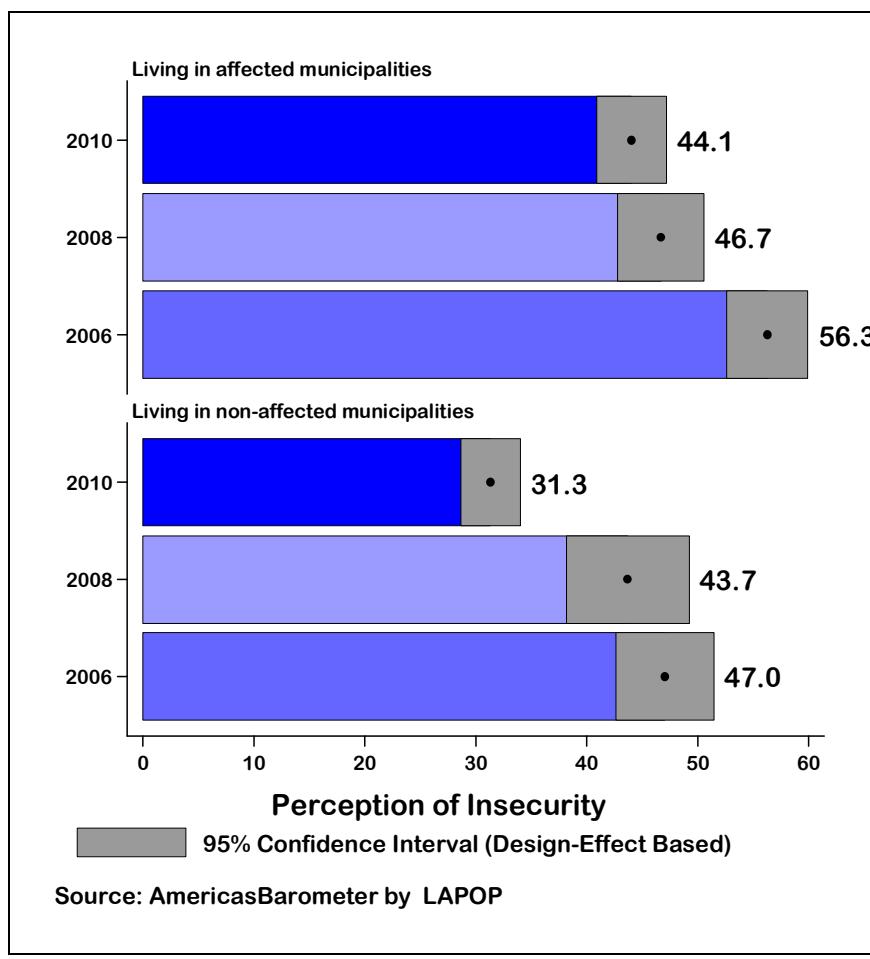


Figure IV.3. Perception of Insecurity in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Perception of Insecurity

We expect that the effect of the 2010 earthquake on citizens' feeling of insecurity will vary according to their personal experience with the earthquake. Indeed, we found that the levels of perception of insecurity are significantly different by residence condition (see Figure IV.4). Residents in affected municipalities living in tents reported a higher level of perception of insecurity (49.2 points), compared to 41.7 points for those living in affected municipalities in/at homes and 31.3 points for those living in non- affected municipalities. This difference is statistically and substantively significant.

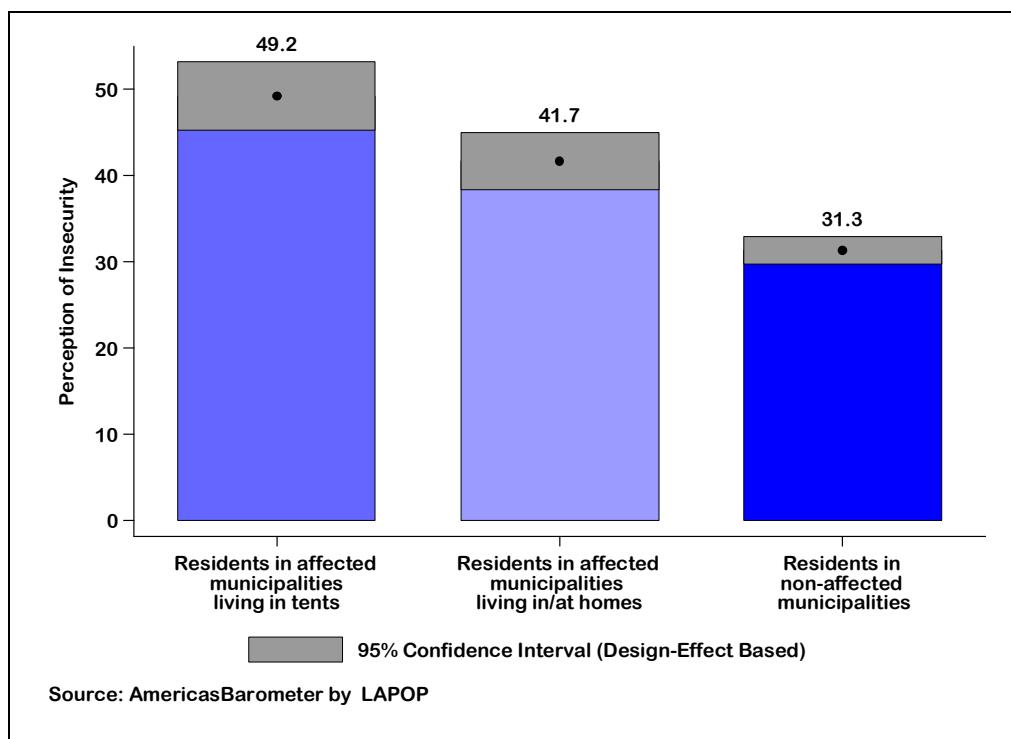


Figure IV.4. Perception of Insecurity by Residence Condition

These findings confirm that in Haiti fear of crime is not evenly distributed across regions or populations. In particular, fear of crime erodes the peace of mind of those living in the worst conditions in municipalities affected by the earthquake or in tents. Those living in tents, understandably, feel most vulnerable to crime. After all, they do not even have a door they can close to keep out intruders and the close proximity of tents to each other makes individuals vulnerable to crime from neighbors.

Crime Victimization

In this section, we explore Haitians' experiences with crime. The items that tap into crime victimization in the 2010 survey are the following:

VIC1EXT. Now, changing the subject, have you been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months? That is, have you been a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, violent threats or **any other type** of crime in the past 12 months?

VIC1HOGAR. Has any other person living in your household been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months? That is, has any other person living in your household been a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, violent threats or **any other type** of crime in the past 12 months?

(1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA

A first look at the data reveals that, in 2010, 19.3% of the respondents reported that they had been victims of a crime in the twelve months preceding the survey, as shown in the left-hand side of Figure IV.5. When asked about crime victimization to other family member living in the same household, 3.9% of respondents said that other family members were also victims of crime;

6.4% said that they had not personally experienced crime, but that at least one member of their family had.

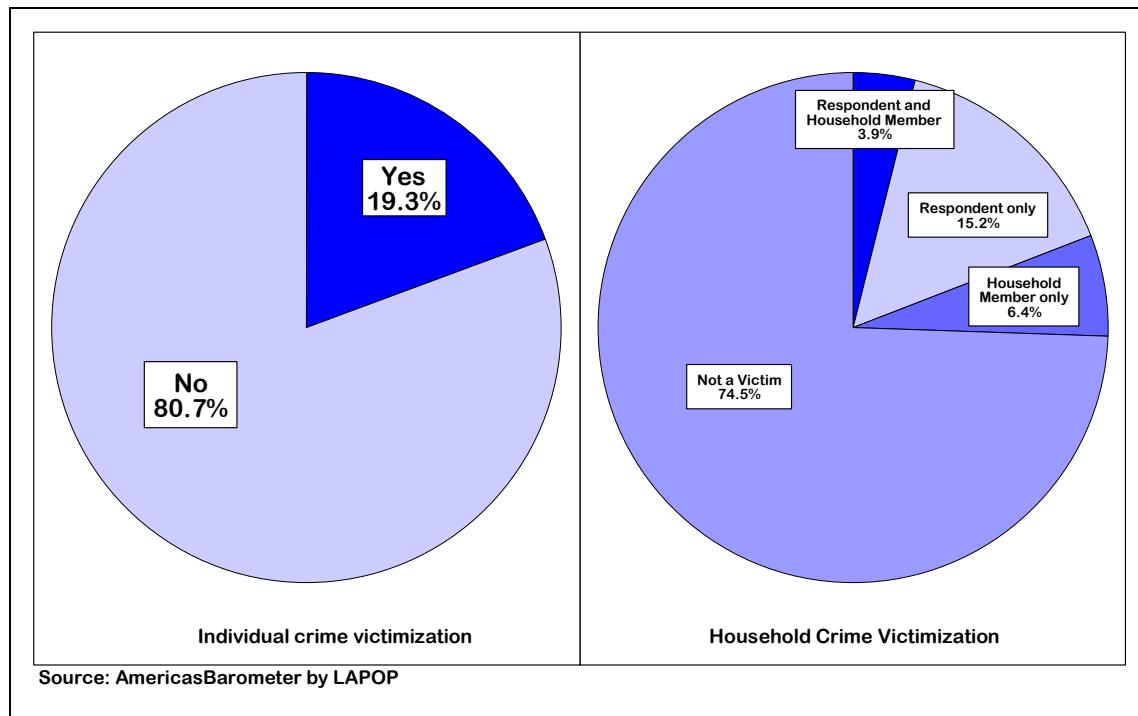


Figure IV.5. Individual and Household Crime Victimization

One of the most worrisome findings is that about 63% of crime victims reported having experienced a crime that involved violence. When asked about the type of crime suffered, the majority of victims (51.2%) stated to have experienced either a robbery with a physical assault or an armed robbery (see Figure IV.6). Moreover, about 12% of them reported to have suffered an assault without robbery, a sexual assault, or kidnapping.

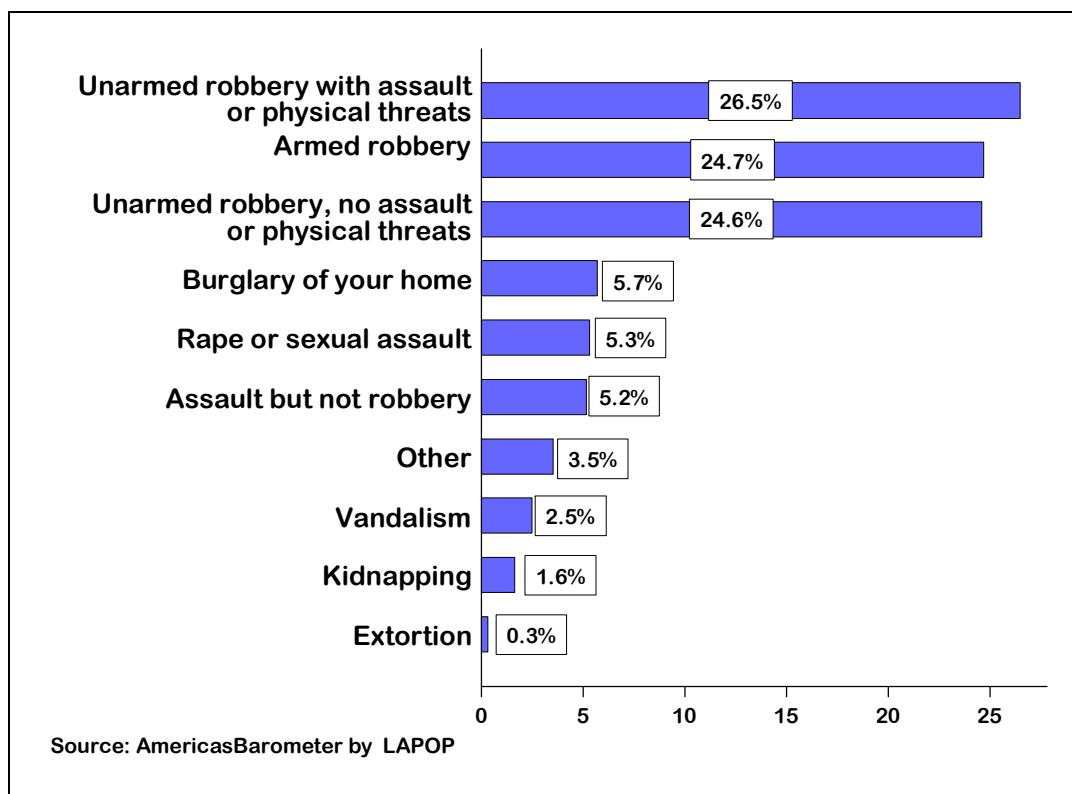


Figure IV.6. Types of Crimes, 2010

Of those who were victims of crime, we also asked whether they reported the incident to an institution or authority. The answers to this question are summarized in Figure IV.7 below. Underreporting of crime in Haiti is most certainly high. In 2010, about half of the total number of crime victims in our survey did not report the act. Among those who did report an incident, 50.8% of them turned to the Communal Section Administrators (CASECS) or Communal Section Assembly Members (ASECS) for help. Only 23.9% of them went to the Courts, and only 5.3% to the Police. CASECS and ASECS are the local authorities in charge with resolving disputes at communal section level. Since CASECS and ASECS operate at the neighborhood level and therefore are closer to the people, not surprisingly, crime reporting to these institutions is the highest.

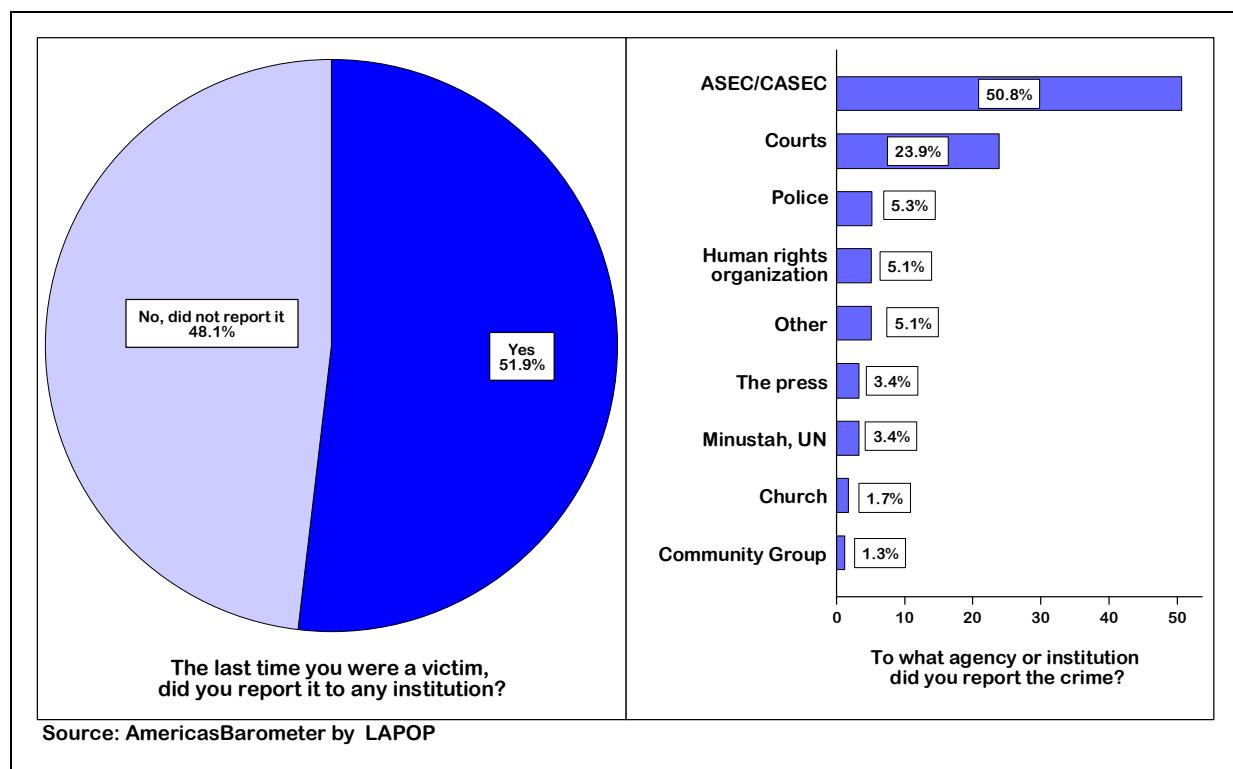


Figure IV.7. Crime Reporting in Haiti

Crime Victimization in Haiti in Comparative Perspective

Despite the turmoil experienced in 2010 as consequence of the earthquake, the country as a whole shows a moderate crime victimization rate in comparison to other countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region (see Figure IV.8). While in Haiti 19.3% of the population was a victim of crime in 2010, in the two countries with the highest crime victimization rates, Peru and Ecuador, about one third of the population reported to have been victims. It is important to note, however, that estimates of crime aggregated at the national level can mask important variations within countries; consequently, national averages can be misleading since they are not likely to be representative of all areas in a country. For example, it has been documented that 80% of gang-related crimes in Mexico are concentrated in 7% of Mexico's towns (The Economist 2010). In order to better grasp the levels of crime and violence in a country, subnational variations need to be taken into account. In this sense, country-level rankings should be treated with caution.

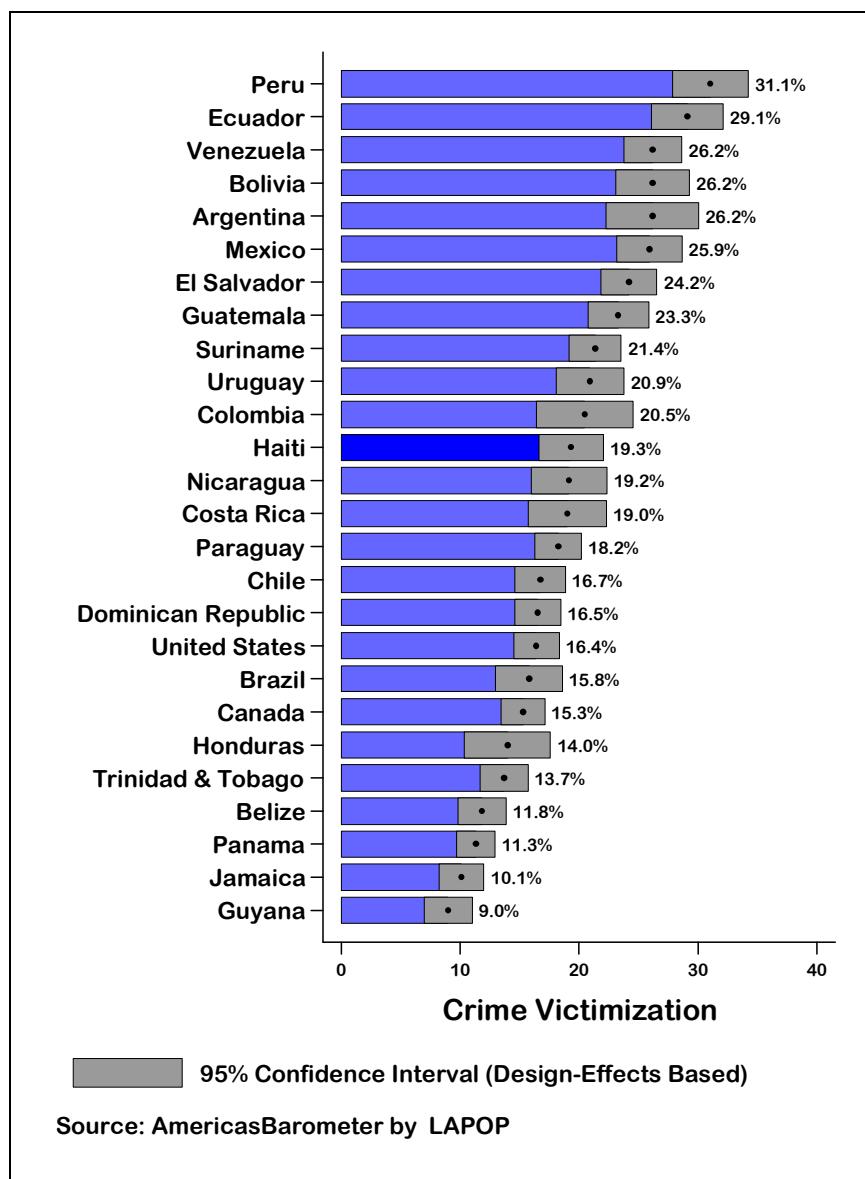
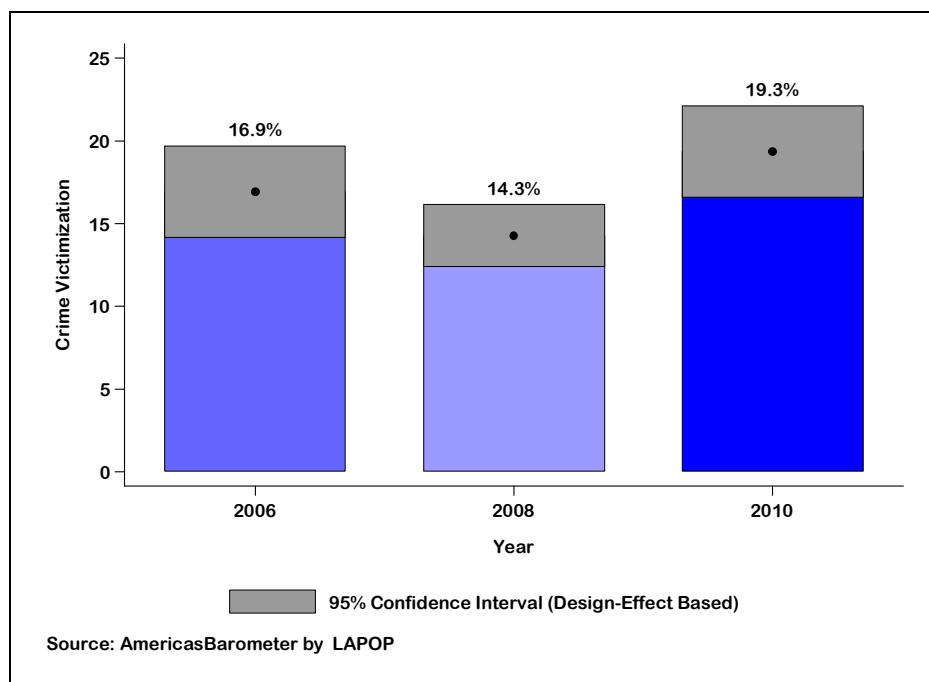


Figure IV.8. Crime Victimization in Comparative Perspective

Crime Victimization Trends

Figure IV.9 shows the evolution of crime victimization rates in Haiti since 2006. Although the percent of crime victims slightly decreased between 2006 and 2008 (from 16.9 to 14.3 percent), in 2010, an increase in the percent of the population who were victims was registered, with a total of 19.3%. In other words, there was a statistically significant increase of five percentage points in crime victimization between 2008 and 2010.

**Figure IV.9. Crime Victimization by Year**

In 2010, the year of the earthquake, crime victimization increased in Haiti. While this first evidence suggests that higher crime victimization rates are associated with the earthquake, the lack of monthly data on crime victimization prevents us from determining whether the escalation of crime occurred beginning with the day of the earthquake. As a consequence, in order to better understand the impact of the disaster on crime, we further explore the data and evaluate whether the upward trend in crime is more pronounced in municipalities hit the hardest by the earthquake. In addition, we examine whether those experiencing the worst conditions after the earthquake have been particularly impacted by crime.

When looking at changes over time in crime victimization rates among individuals living in municipalities affected by the earthquake vis-a-vis those living in non-affected areas, we find that the higher crime victimization at the national level in 2010 is entirely due to the increase in crime rates in the municipalities affected by the earthquake (see Figure IV.10). Indeed, crime victimization in non-affected municipalities remained unchanged (changes are not statistically significant). On the other hand, 26.6% of individuals living in affected municipalities reported to have been crime victims in 2010 in comparison to 15.4% in 2008. In 2010, crime rates in affected municipalities were more than double of those in non-affected municipalities. In fact, in 2010, the crime victimization rate in the municipalities affected by the earthquake, 26.6%, was much higher than the overall level of crime in Haiti, 19.3% (see Figure IV.8). These striking results suggest that, in Haiti, the observed increased in crime victimization in 2010 is a direct consequence of the earthquake.

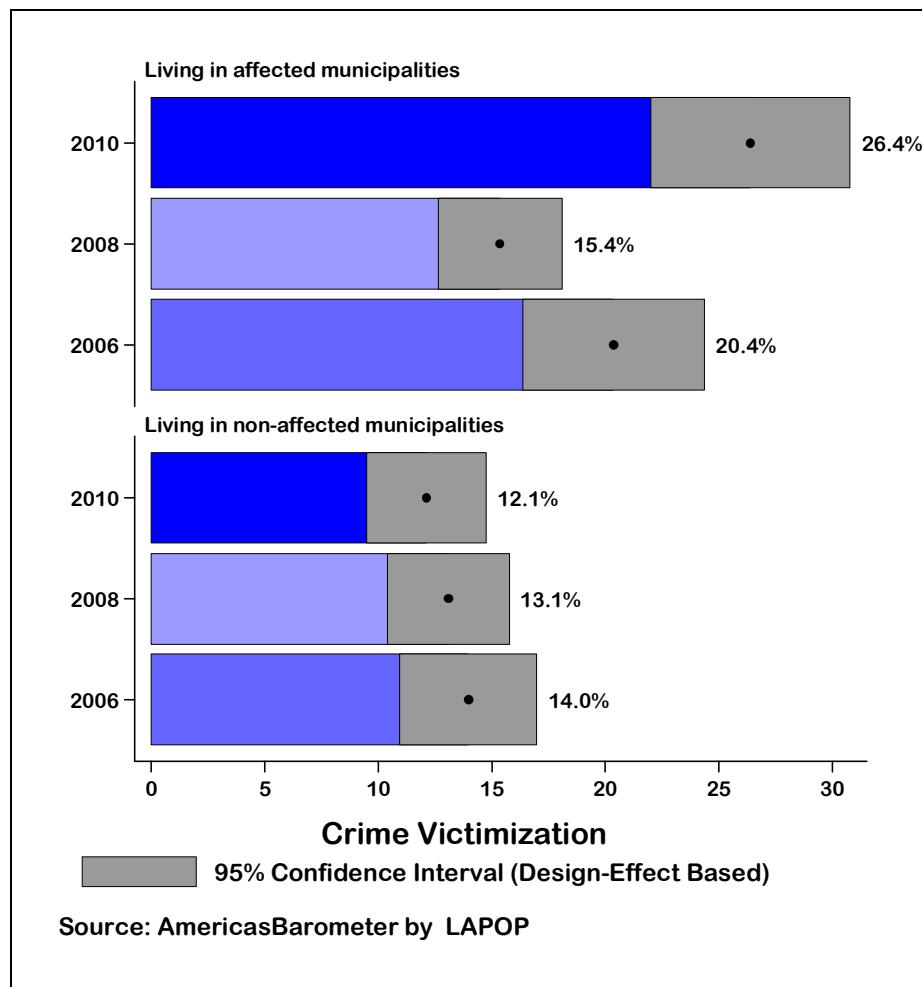


Figure IV.10. Crime Victimization by Year and Residence Condition

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Crime Victimization

In order to determine the impact of personal experience with the earthquake on crime victimization, we ran a logistic regression with the variables on residence condition as predictors. Besides the residence condition variables, we included the following variables in the regression model, and therefore also assess their impact on crime victimization: education, sex, age, area of residence (urban or rural), and wealth as measured by the LAPOP index of household capital goods ownership developed by Cordova (2009). Figure IV.11 depicts graphically the regression results.

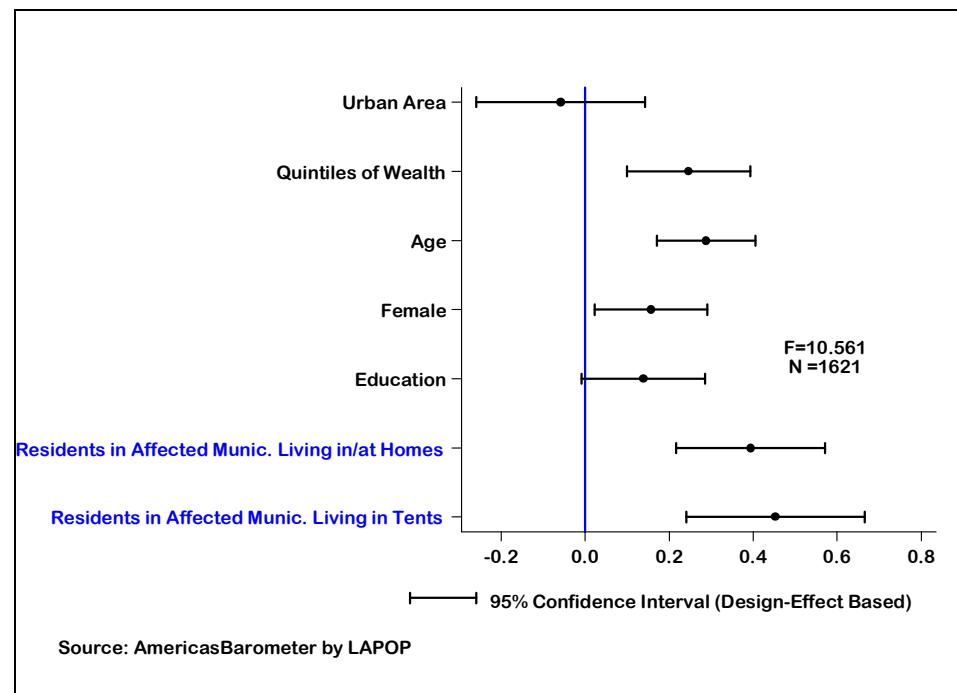


Figure IV.11. Determinants of Crime Victimization in 2010 in Haiti

As can be seen in Figure IV.11, all things are equal, in 2010 individuals in affected municipalities living in tents or, to a slightly lower degree, in homes were more likely to be victims of crime.¹¹ Figure IV.12 shows the differences in crime victimization rates by the residence condition of respondents after the 2010 earthquake. Although crime victimization is higher among individuals in affected municipalities living in tents relative to those living in/at homes, this difference is not statistically significant since confidence intervals, depicted by the gray area, overlapped. Thus, the main difference is found between affected and non-affected municipalities, regardless of residence condition. Nevertheless, as shown below, we find that residence condition is an important determinant of crime victimization among females.

¹¹ The other measure of personal experience with the earthquake explored in this report, namely the “extent of housing damage,” did not yield statistically significant results.

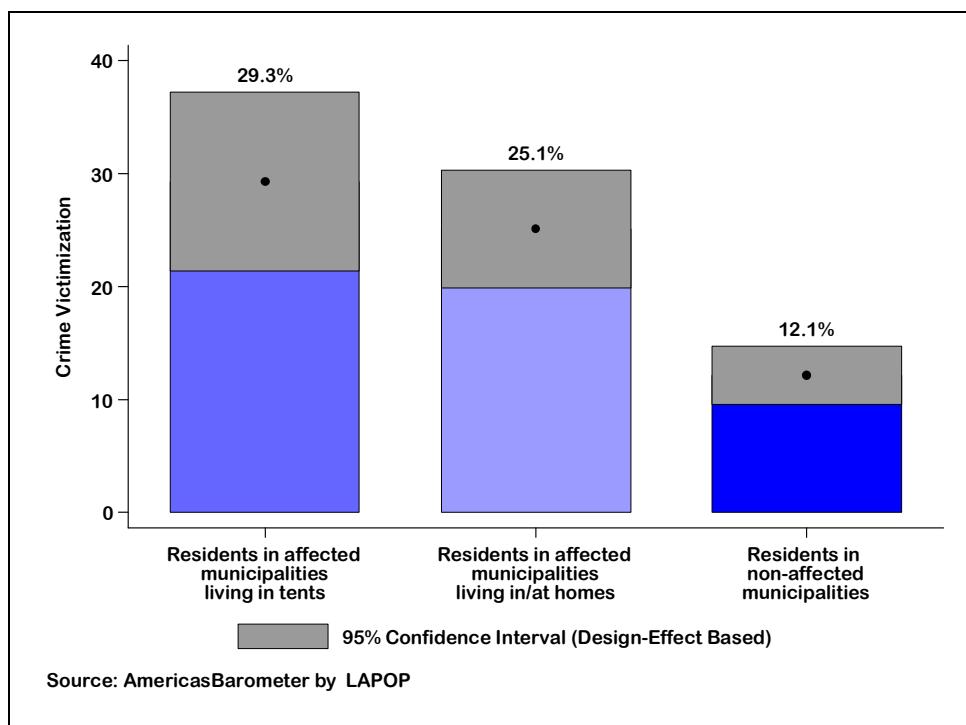


Figure IV.12. Crime Victimization by Residence Condition

Figure IV.13 shows crime victimization rates for males and females by residence condition. In the graph, women are represented by “dots” and males by “triangles.” The greater the vertical distance between the dots and triangles, the greater the difference in crime victimization rates between females and males. As can be seen, while females and males living in affected municipalities in/at homes have similar crime victimization rates; females living in tents show the highest crime victimization rate. Whereas 36.2% of females living in tents reported to have been crime victims, 22.9% of males living in tents stated that they had been victims of a crime. In non-affected municipalities, in contrast, the gap between women and men in crime victimization is small. These results confirm what has been reported by the media; women living in tents have been the most vulnerable to abuse after the earthquake in Haiti, and suggest clear lines for focused action to help protect women better from the crimes that they are suffering.

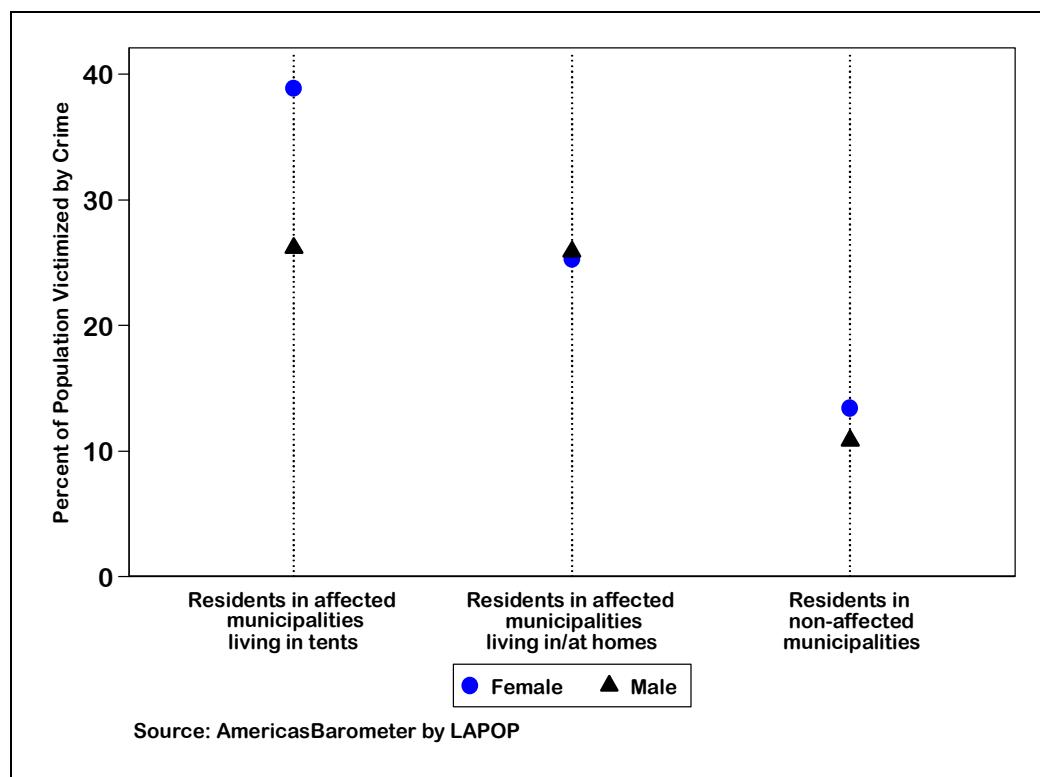


Figure IV.13. Crime Victimization by Sex and Residence Condition

Other Characteristics of the Victims

There are additional statistically significant effects shown in Figure IV.14 below. We find that individuals with higher economic status, as measured by wealth levels, are more likely to become victims of crime. We also find that older citizens are more likely to be victims. As can be seen in Figure IV.14, as one moves up in the wealth scale, the probability of being a victim of crime increases. Specifically, about 25.7% of individuals in the fifth quintile reported to have been victims of an unlawful act in the 2010 survey, in comparison to 14.7% of those falling in the first quintile. Similarly, about 27.2% of individuals over 46 years of age reported having been victims of a crime, while that percentage was only about 17.4% among citizens between 18 and 25 years of age. The multivariate regression results also indicated that, in general, females are more likely to be victims of crime in Haiti but, as shown before, women living in tents are especially likely to be crime victims.

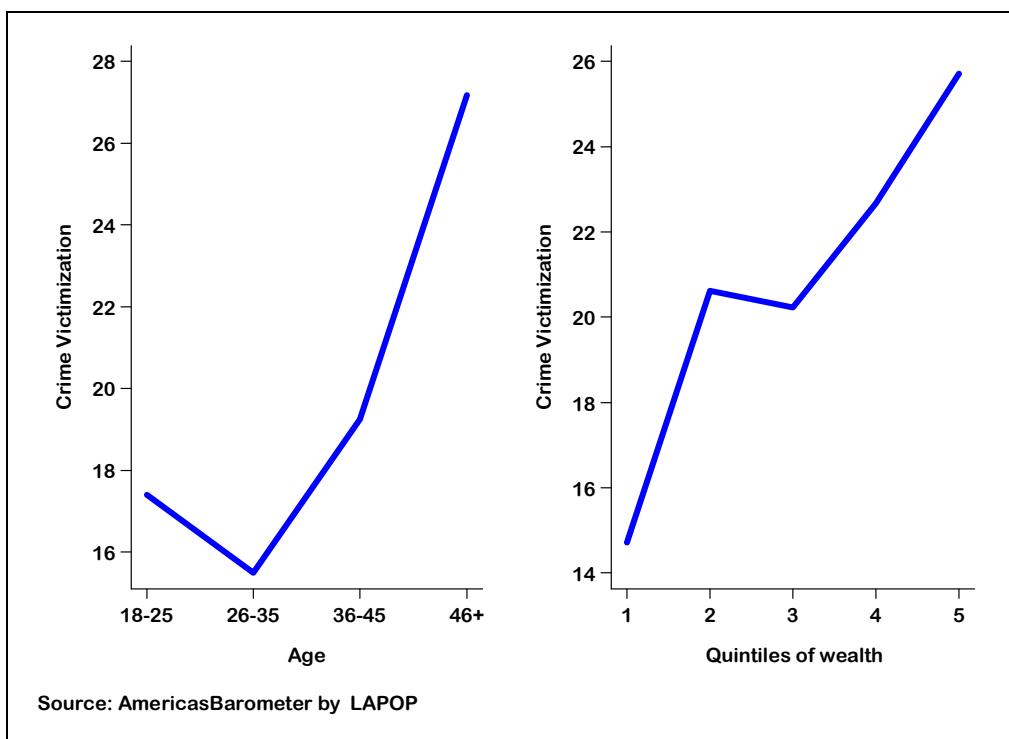


Figure IV.14. Crime Victimization by Age and Wealth

Support for the Rule of Law

Has heightened crime resulted in lower citizen support for the rule of law in Haiti? The rule of law, as well as citizen support for it, constitutes a key element in any stable democracy. The rule of law can be defined as the preeminence of the law and its effectiveness in protecting the basic rights of citizens. In this sense, the rule of law determines that the sanction of those accused of a crime be the result of due process, guaranteeing protection by law and presumed innocence. When citizens experience high levels of insecurity and crime, however, support for the rule of law can be compromised, putting stable democracy at risk. The objective of this section is to determine if, after the earthquake, Haitians are more willing to support the violation of the rule of law by authorities in order to catch criminals.

The AmericasBarometer surveys employ the following item to measure citizens' willingness to see the rule of law circumvented:

- AOJ8.** In order to catch criminals, do you believe that the authorities should always abide by the law or that occasionally they can cross the line?
- (1) Should always abide by the law
 - (2) Occasionally can cross the line

The results in Figure IV.15 show that, in 2010, more than a half of the population in Haiti believed that the law needs to be respected. Almost 60 percent of the Haitian population believed that the authorities should always abide by the law, while the remainder 40 percent thought that authorities can cross the line occasionally.

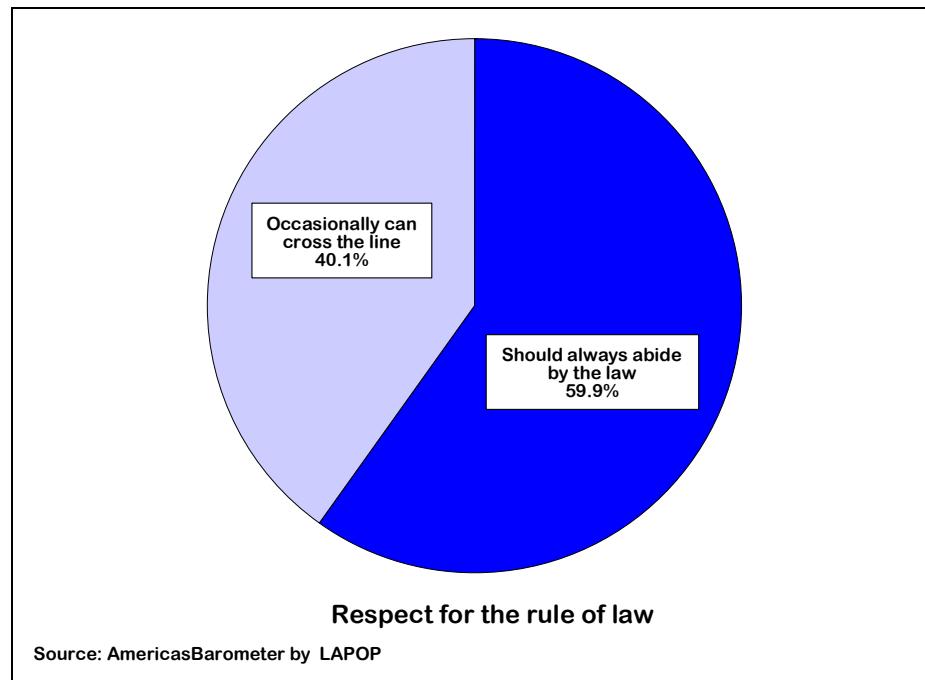
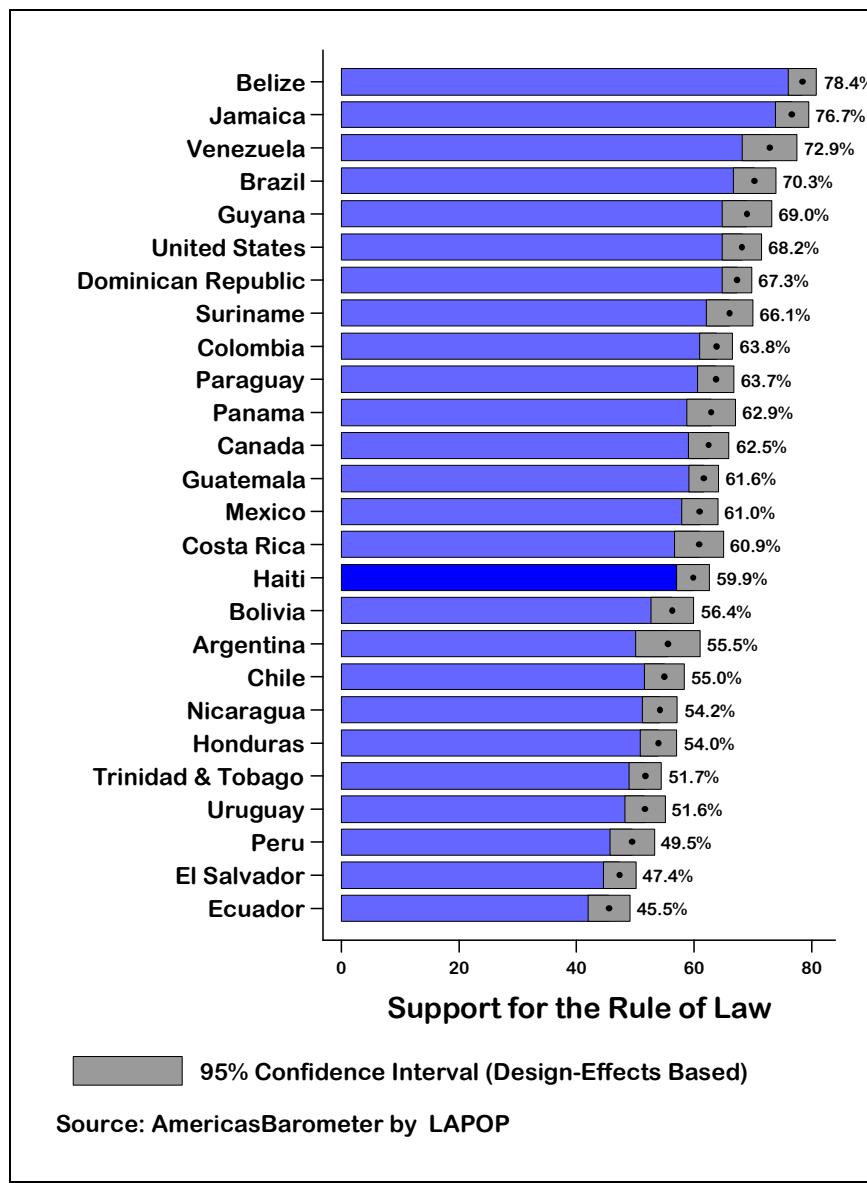


Figure IV.15. Support for the Respect of the Rule of Law in Haiti

Support for the Rule of Law in Comparative Perspective

Figure IV.16 assesses support for the rule of law in Haiti in comparison to the other countries included in the 2010 AmericasBarometer surveys. With about 60 percent of the population agreeing that authorities should always abide by the law, Haiti is located among the countries with moderate support for the rule of law. In Ecuador, El Salvador, and Peru, less than half of the population believe that the authorities should always abide by the law. At the top of the ranking, we have Belize and Jamaica with 78.4% and 76.7%, respectively, supporting the rule of law.

**Figure IV.16. Support for the Rule of Law in Comparative Perspective**

Support for the Rule of Law before and after the Earthquake

Figure IV.17 presents the evolution of the average level of support for the rule of law over the three rounds of AmericasBarometer surveys for Haiti. As can be seen, in 2008, 78.4% of the population supported the rule of law in Haiti, a percentage significantly higher than the one registered in 2006. Interestingly at the same time, 2008 registered the lowest level of crime victimization. Despite the increased support for the rule of law in 2008, in 2010 support for the rule of law declined sharply, with only 59.9% of the population agreeing that the authorities should always abide by the law. Compared to 2008, this represents a drop of about 20 percent points.

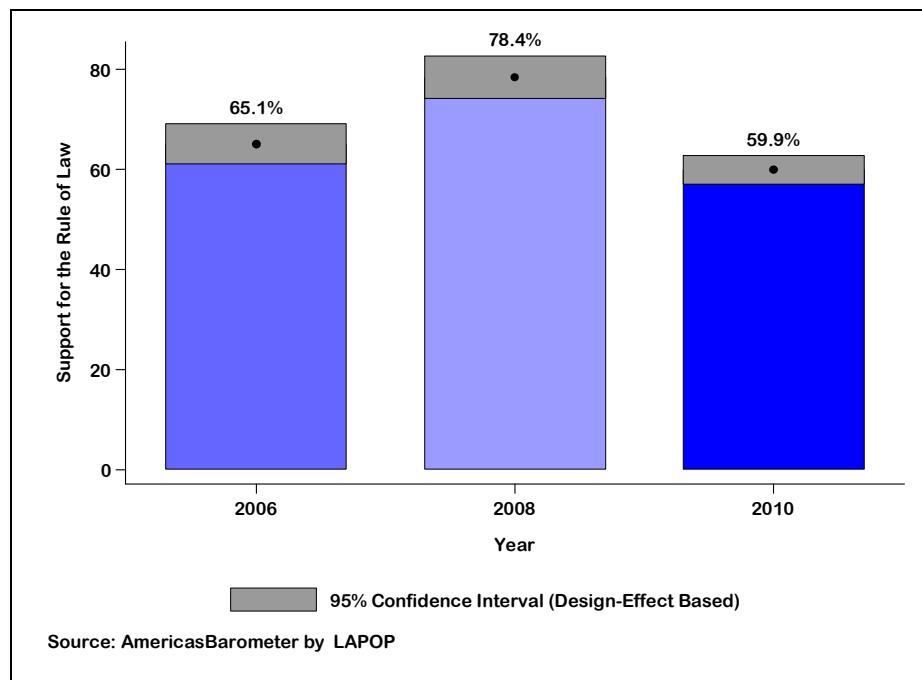
**Figure IV.17. Support for the Rule of Law by Year**

Figure IV.18 depicts over time differences in support for the rule of law between those living in municipalities affected by the earthquake and those living in non-affected municipalities. The percentage of the population who think that authorities should always abide by the law has sharply decreased from 2008 to 2010 in affected municipalities. In 2008, 81.4% of the population residing in municipalities that were later hit by the earthquake supported the rule of law, but in 2010, after the earthquake, only 57.2% did. Thus, support for the rule of law decreased by about 24%. In non-affected municipalities, support for the rule of law also decreased from 2008 and 2010, but the decline was only 12.7 percent points. Taken together, these results suggest that the earthquake has resulted in higher crime and has also eroded a key value in citizens' support for democratic institutions, as indicated by the greater approval of skirting the law to apprehend criminals.

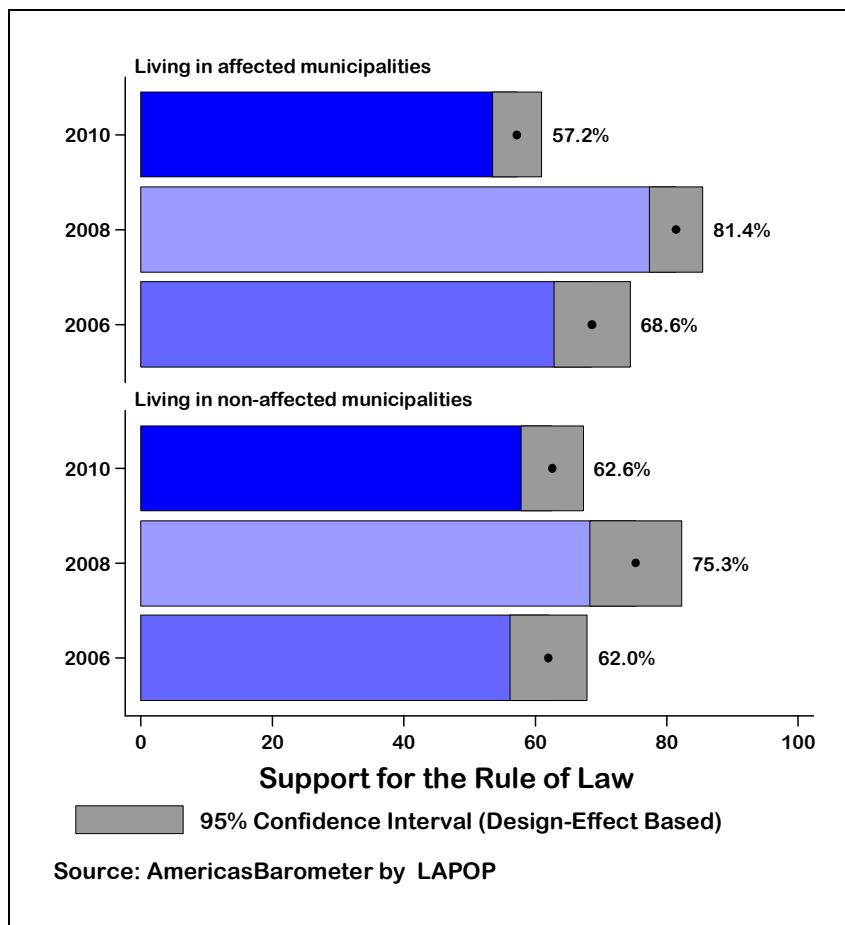
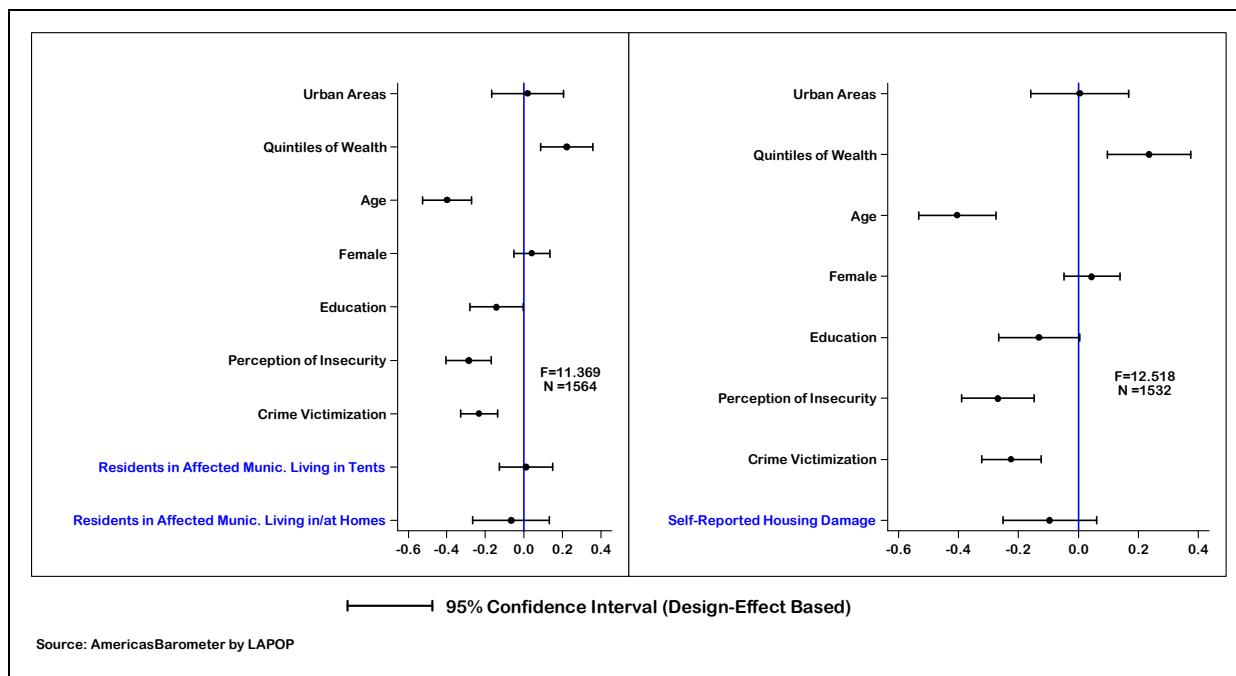


Figure IV.18. Support for the Rule of Law in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Determinants of Support for the Rule of Law

Although we find that, in 2010, living in municipalities affected by the earthquake is associated with a significantly lower probability of supporting the rule of law (as shown in Figure IV.18), we also find that personal experience with the earthquake, either measured by residence condition or housing damage, is not. In contrast, crime victimization and fear of crime, as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics, are also important determinants of citizens' support the rule of law (see Figure IV.19).

**Figure IV.19. Determinants of Support for the Rule of Law**

As can be observed, the wealth variable has a positive statistically significant effect on support for the rule of law. Older individuals, on the other hand, show lower approval of abiding by the law. Citizens who reported to have been a victim of crime and those with high levels of fear show significantly lower levels of support for the rule of law. Figure IV.20 illustrates the effect of crime victimization graphically. The 2010 AmericasBarometer survey reveals that only 46.2% of crime victims supported always abiding by the law, while among those who were not victims of crime that number was 63.2%.

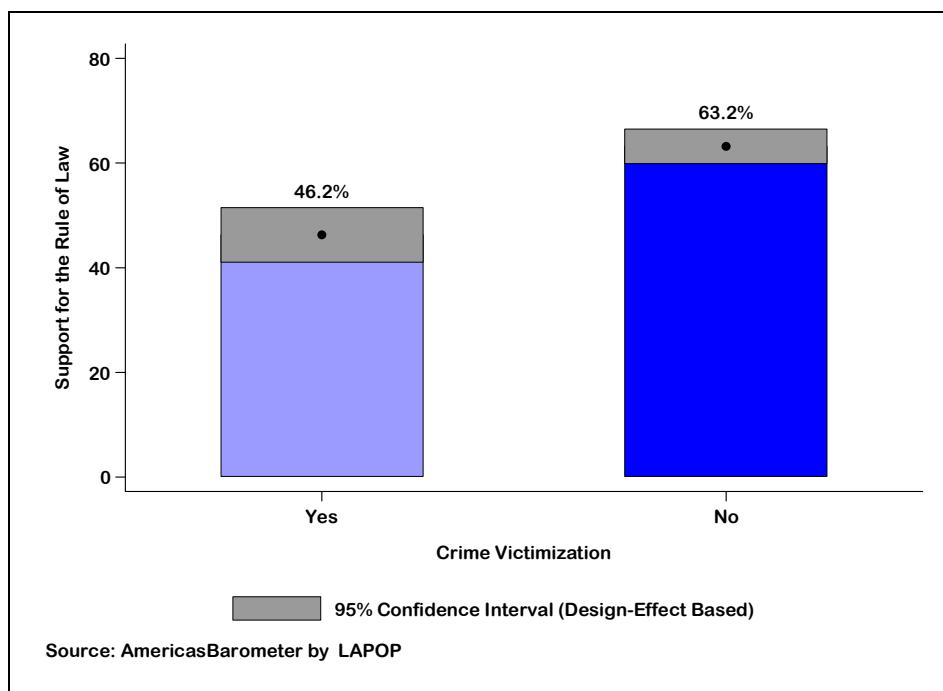


Figure IV.20. Effect of Crime Victimization on Support for the Rule of Law

Conclusions

The earthquake that struck Haiti on January 12 in 2010 has worsened crime and violence in the affected areas of country, posing a governance challenge to authorities. In 2010, crime rates in municipalities affected by the earthquake were more than double of those in non-affected municipalities. Moreover, this report finds that between 2008 and 2010 crime victimization increased from 15.4 to 26.4% in municipalities hit by the earthquake. Nevertheless, not all individuals residing in affected municipalities have been exposed equally to crime. Women living in tents have suffered the most from the wave of violence and crime experienced by the country after the earthquake. Anxiety and fear of crime, especially among individuals living in tents, are also some of the manifestations of the increased insecurity in Haiti.

Besides challenging democratic governance in the country after the earthquake, heightened crime and violence have also undermined citizens' respect for core democratic principles. In light of the higher levels of insecurity and the urgent need to stop violence after the earthquake, citizen support for the rule of law significantly declined. In 2008, 81.4% of the population residing in municipalities that were later hit by the earthquake supported the rule of law, but in 2010, after the earthquake, only 57.2% did. Taken together, the findings of this chapter suggest that the higher level of insecurity in Haiti after the earthquake has resulted in the reversal of some of the political gains attained in previous years, threatening the consolidation of stable democracy in the country.

Appendix

Determinants of Crime Victimization in 2010

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in Tents	0.453*	(4.23)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in/at Home	0.394*	(4.38)
Education	0.139	(1.86)
Female	0.157*	(2.32)
Age	0.288*	(4.86)
Quintiles of Wealth	0.246*	(3.31)
Urban Areas	-0.059	(-0.58)
Constant	-1.451*	(-16.78)
F = 10.56		
Number of Obs. = 1621		
* p<0.05		

Determinants of Support for the Rule of Law

Variables	Coefficients	(t)	Coefficients	(t)
Self-Reported Housing Damage	-0.096	(-1.22)		
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in Tents			-0.067	(-0.66)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in/at Home			0.011	(0.16)
Crime Victimization	-0.224*	(-4.49)	-0.232*	(-4.78)
Perception of Insecurity	-0.269*	(-4.40)	-0.287*	(-4.82)
Education	-0.131	(-1.91)	-0.142*	(-2.04)
Female	0.045	(0.95)	0.042	(0.89)
Age	-0.403*	(-6.17)	-0.398*	(-6.21)
Quintiles of Wealth	0.236*	(3.35)	0.222*	(3.24)
Urban Areas	0.004	(0.05)	0.018	(0.20)
Constant	0.395*	(6.09)	0.392*	(6.25)
F	12.52		11.37	
Number of Obs.	1532		1564	
* p<0.05				

Chapter V. The Justice System

Summary: Trust in the justice system and the national police have declined in municipalities severely hit by the earthquake. Congruent with these results, in comparison to non-affected municipalities, in 2010 Haitians living in affected municipalities were more likely to approve of civilians acting at the margin of the judicial system in order to ensure that criminals are punished. In general, however, the country as a whole shows one of the lowest levels of approval of people taking the law into their own hands in the Americas. Moreover, despite low levels of confidence in the justice system in the country, on average, Haitians have better evaluations of the performance of the police than citizens in many other countries included in the AmericasBarometer.

Introduction

The justice system is essential to assure citizens' exercise of political rights and civil liberties and to provide the accountability mechanisms which both limit the abuses of the state and guarantee the equality of all citizens (O'Donnell 2004). Therefore, an efficient and effective justice system is necessary for democratic consolidation and economic development. Citizens' perceptions and evaluations of the justice system are also important for attaining well-functioning democratic regimes. If citizens do not trust the governmental apparatus in charge of enforcing the law, the end result is anarchic states where citizens feel unprotected and are suspicious of the decisions made by the courts. In such states, one latent danger is that citizens could become supportive of taking the law into their own hands in the name of justice. Consequently, a justice system that lacks legitimacy can open the door to the possibility of heightened social conflict and violence. In contrast, credible law enforcement institutions encourage citizens to respect the rules of democracy. In this chapter, we focus in the case of Haiti and analyze the challenges and/or opportunities posed by citizens' assessments on the performance of judicial institutions and attitudes toward justice.

As an electoral democracy, Haiti's political system has been designed to ensure accountability and fairness. The legal system is a civil law system based on the Napoleonic Code (OAS 2006), the civil code of France. The 1987 Constitution established Haiti as a republic governed by an elected president and a two-chamber parliament and guarantees the right to a just and public trial. Nevertheless, despite its fine design, in practice Haiti's judicial system has faced numerous problems, including lack of independence of magistracy, low salaries of judicial personnel, and lack of transparency, resources, and training of judges (ILAC 2005; USAID 2007). The severe political and economic problems experienced by the country since the inception of democracy have impeded the implementation of a comprehensive judicial reform; yet, there have been important efforts in the past few years to improve citizen's access to justice and to build greater trust in the judicial system.

This chapter looks at the perceptions of the judicial system held by Haiti's citizens and how their perceptions have changed over the past few years. In addition, we examine the levels and evolution of trust in the national police, the institution in charge of ensuring the enforcement of the law closest to the people. As in previous chapters, one of the objectives here is to examine citizens' opinions about judicial institutions before and after the earthquake of January, 2010.

We also evaluate the levels of citizens' approval of civilians' circumventing judicial institutions to enforce "justice."

Trust in the Justice System

The AmericasBarometer surveys include several questions tapping into the levels of trust toward judicial institutions. An index based on the following three items in the survey was computed:

B1. To what extent do you think the courts in Haiti guarantee a fair trial?

B10A. To what extent do you trust the justice system?

B31. To what extent do you trust the Supreme Court?

The responses were given on a seven-point scale, where 1 means "not at all" and 7 "a lot." However, the scale was recalibrated to a 0-100 scale to ease its interpretation. An average close to zero indicates low levels of trust while an average close to 100 represents high levels of trust. Based on the responses to these questions, we constructed an index of trust in the justice system, which summarizes them¹².

Figure V.1 depicts the national average for each of the three components of the index. The data are for 2010. As can be observed, in general terms, Haitians are distrustful of the justice system. The average score for each of the three components falls below 50 points on a 0-100 scale. Trust in the courts averages 42.2 compared to 34.7 points for the justice system as a whole. Trust in the Supreme Court averages 33.5 points.

¹² Factor analysis showed that these three items tap into a single dimension of attitudes toward the justice system. Further analysis indicated that a reliable index can be computed using these items (Cronbach's α (alpha) of 0.7 was obtained).

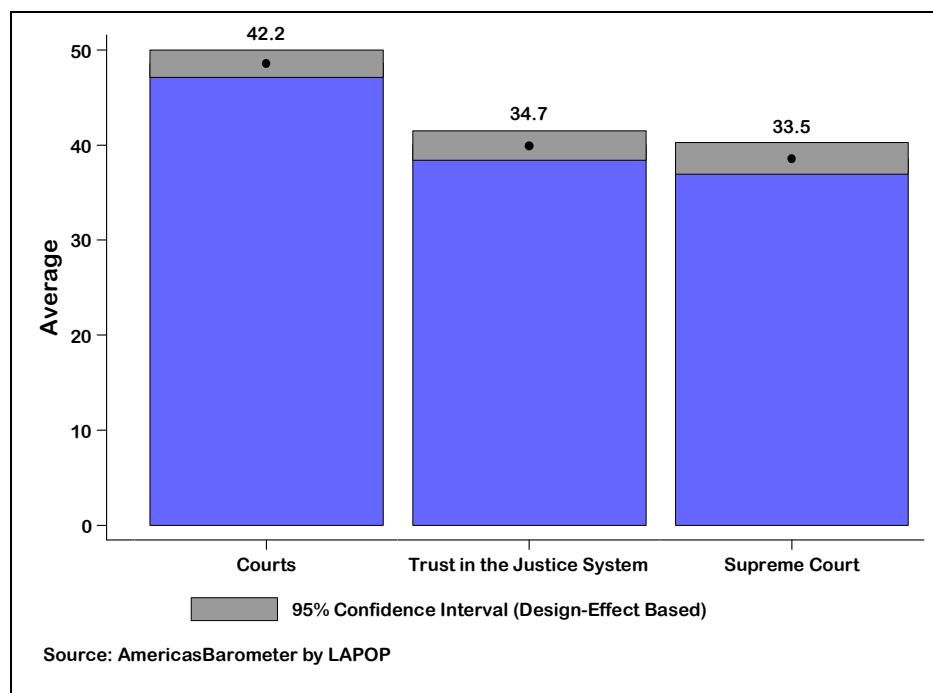


Figure V.1. Components of the Trust in the Justice System Index

Trust in the Justice System in Comparative Perspective

What is the overall level of trust in the justice system? How does Haiti compare to the other countries included in the AmericasBarometer surveys? Figure V.2 shows that, with 36.2 points; Haiti has the lowest level of confidence in the justice system in the Americas although its average is not statistically different of countries such as Ecuador (37.2 points), Paraguay (37.3 points), Argentina (37.6 points), and Peru (37.8 points). The country with the highest level of trust is Suriname with an average of 60.1 points on a 0-100 scale.

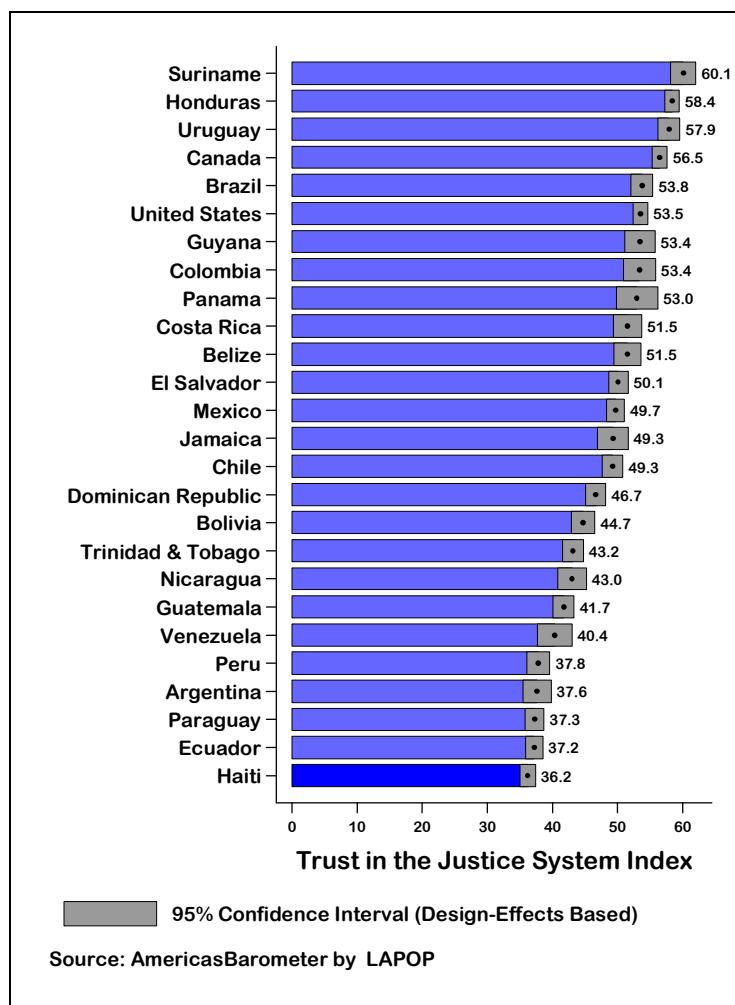


Figure V.2. Trust in the Justice System in Latin America and the Caribbean Countries

Trust in the Justice System over Time

Figure V.3 depicts the evolution of the average level of trust in the justice system in Haiti over the three rounds of AmericasBarometer surveys. In 2006, the national average of trust in the justice system was 37.1 points. In 2008, there was a slight increase, reaching a level of 41.3 points on the 0-100 scale, but this difference was not statistically significant. In 2010, trust in the justice system dropped significantly to 36.2 points, about one point below the level registered in 2006. This decline is not surprising. The justice system as a whole was barely operational after the 2010 earthquake. The Palace of Justice was reduced to rubble by the quake, the Ministry of Justice and many courts collapsed, and court records were buried in the debris (Government of Haiti 2010). The damage to the infrastructure of Port au Prince along with the loss of life of judiciary employees had major consequences for the functioning of the judiciary and limited the provision of judicial services, which, as the AmericasBarometer data demonstrates, translated in lower trust in the justice system.

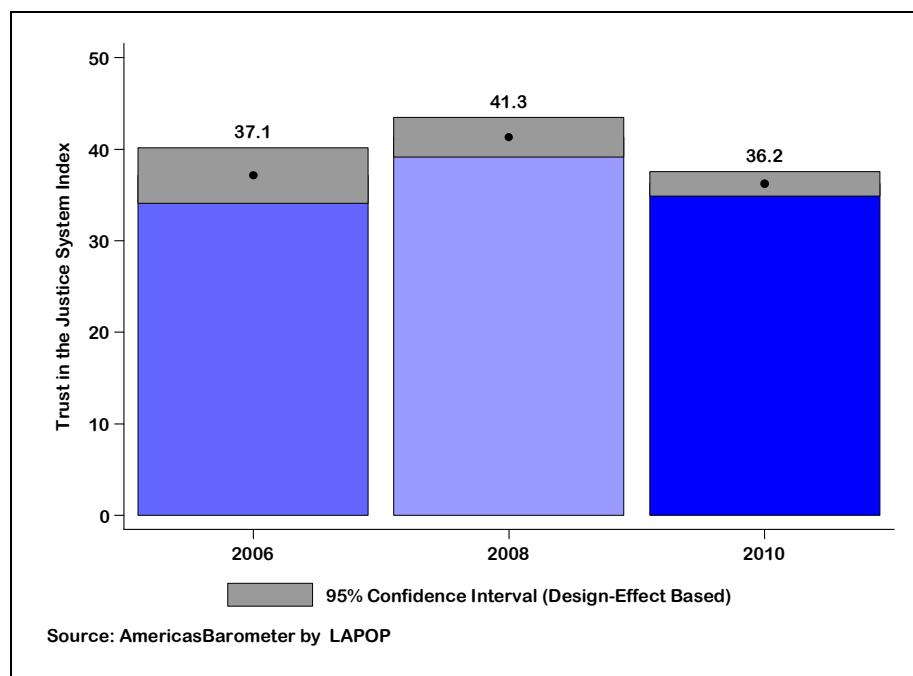


Figure V.3. Trust in the Justice System, 2006 – 2010

Moreover, when over time changes are evaluated for affected and non-affected municipalities, the data reveal that the drop in trust in the justice system has occurred predominantly in municipalities affected by the earthquake (see Figure V.4). After the earthquake, the registered average level of trust reached 33.0 points on a 0-100 scale in those municipalities. On the other hand, in non-affected municipalities, the level of trust in the justice system remained basically the same (confidence intervals overlapped). We suspect that the greater levels of insecurity in affected municipalities after the earthquake reported in Chapter IV of this study are also at the core of the observed decline in the level of trust in the justice system in those areas.

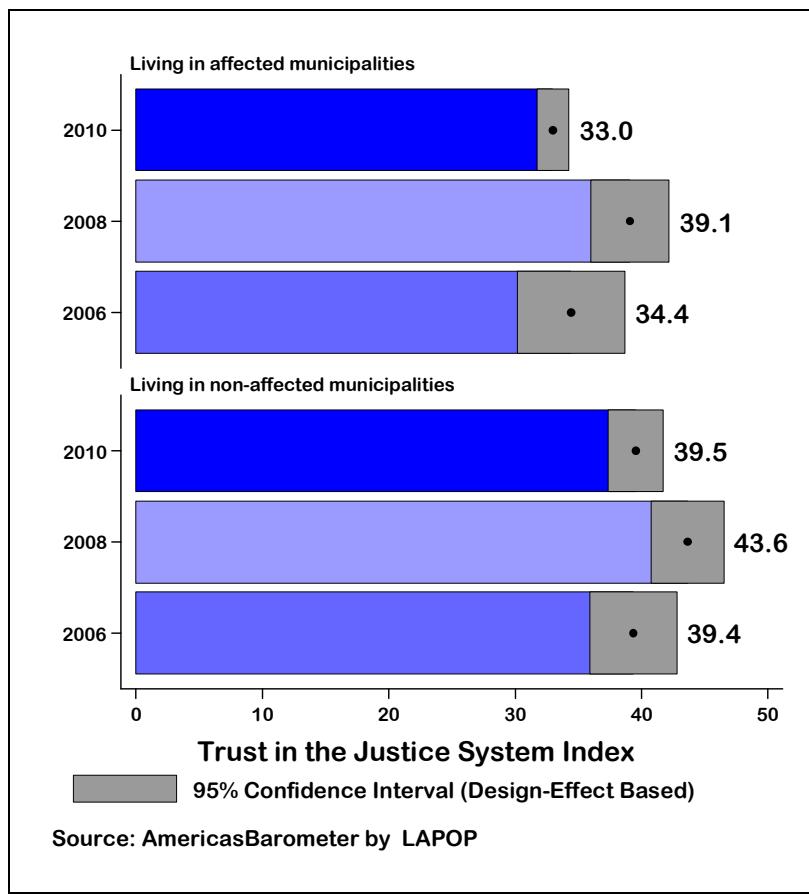
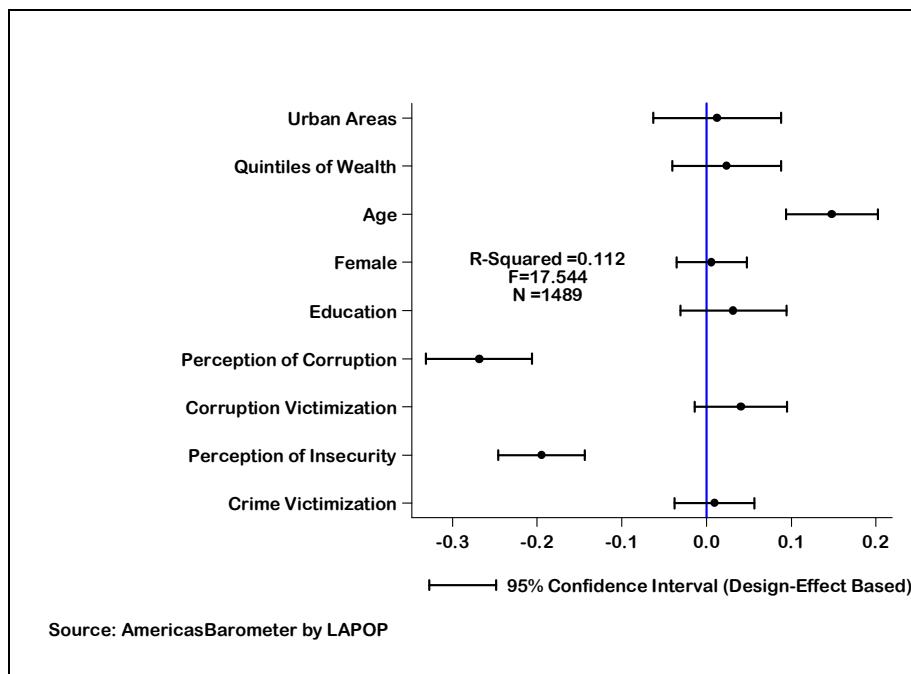


Figure V.4. Trust in the Justice System in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities (2006 – 2010)

Determinants of Trust in the Justice System

In order to explore the factors that may help explain citizens' extent of confidence in the justice system, we ran a multivariate regression taking into account the demographic and socio-economic indicators for individuals' economic status, age, sex, education, and place of residence (urban vs. rural areas).¹³ We also included the extent of perception of corruption and insecurity, and crime and corruption victimization as independent variables. Figure V.5 shows the results of this regression.

¹³ The variables on housing damage and residence conditions do not exert any effect on the level of trust in the justice system and therefore, for simplicity, were omitted in the regression chart.

**Figure V.5. Determinants of Trust in Justice System**

As can be seen in Figure V.5, age is the only socio-demographic variable that has a significant positive impact on trust in the justice system, meaning that older individuals show higher levels of trust. Additionally, perceptions of corruption and insecurity have a statistically significant negative effect. We present these two last results graphically. As shown in Figure V.6, net of crime victimization, individuals who feel less safe in their communities have significantly lower levels of trust than people who feel safer. Also, those who perceived that corruption is very common among public officials show much lower levels of confidence in the justice system, *ceteris paribus*. Thus, it is not actual experience with corruption or crime that affects citizens' confidence in the justice system, but perception of how much of a problem corruption and crime are in the country.

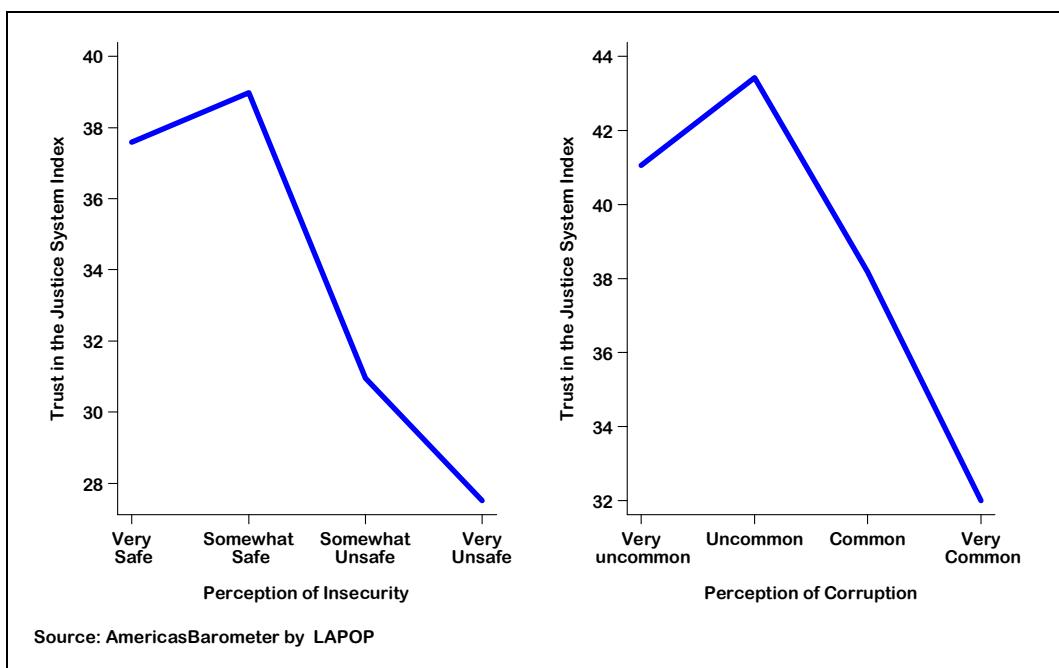


Figure V.6. Impact of Perceived Insecurity and Corruption on Trust in Justice

Trust in the Haitian National Police

We now turn to confidence in the national police, an important institution of the justice system in charge of guarantying public safety. The AmericasBarometer surveys employ the following item to measure citizens' trust in the police:

B18. To what extent do you trust the Police (HNP)? (1-7 scale)

Figure V.7 shows that, in 2010, trust in the police in Haiti was relatively high compared to other countries included in the AmericasBarometer surveys. With an average score of 53.7 points on a 0-100 scale, Haiti ranks 10th in term of this item. At the bottom of the ranking are Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guatemala, and Argentina with scores below 35 points; at the top is Chile with 70.4 points.

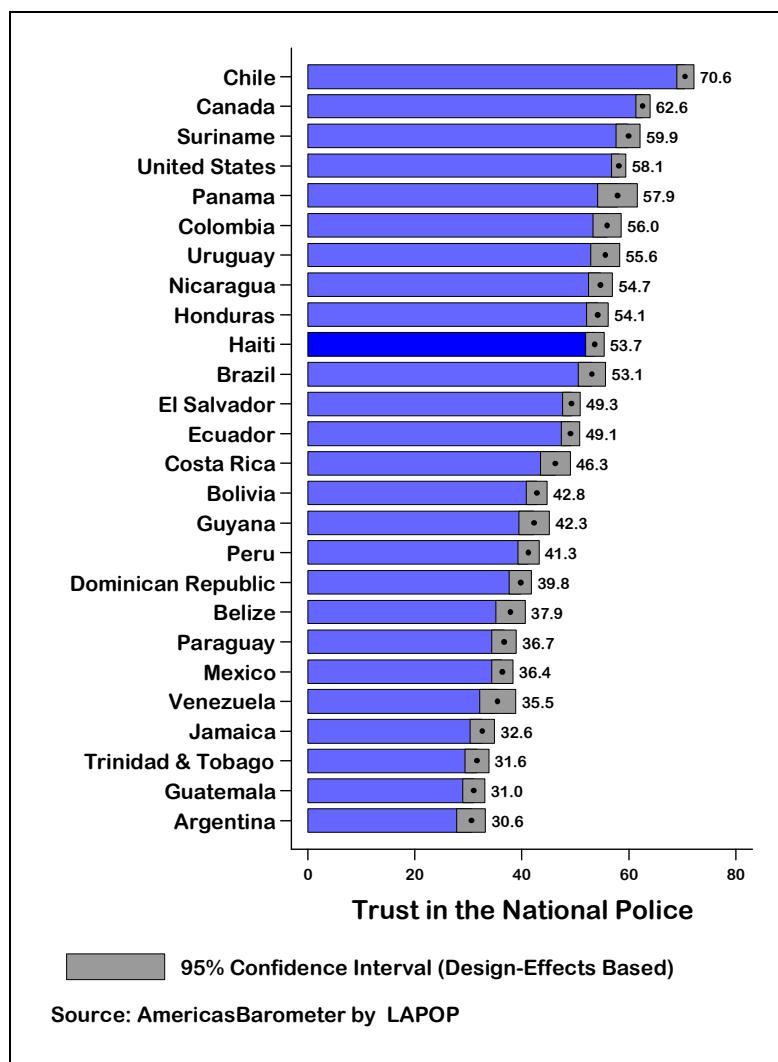


Figure V.7. Trust in the Police in the Americas

These first results indicate that while Haitians do not think highly of the justice system as a whole, they have more positive views about the performance of the national police. In other words, it is mostly how tribunals work in Haiti that people question rather than the job of those who bring criminals to the courts.

Trust in the Haitian National Police over Time

Figure V.8 shows the levels of trust in the police for the last three rounds of the AmericasBarometer surveys. Confidence in the police increased from 2006 to 2008 by about 6 points. However, its level in 2010 remained basically the same as the one registered in 2008. Indeed, between 2008 and 2010, the difference in the average level of trust in the police is not statistically significant (grey areas overlap). While this result indicates that the 2010 earthquake did not have an effect on trust in the national police, further analysis of the data suggested otherwise.

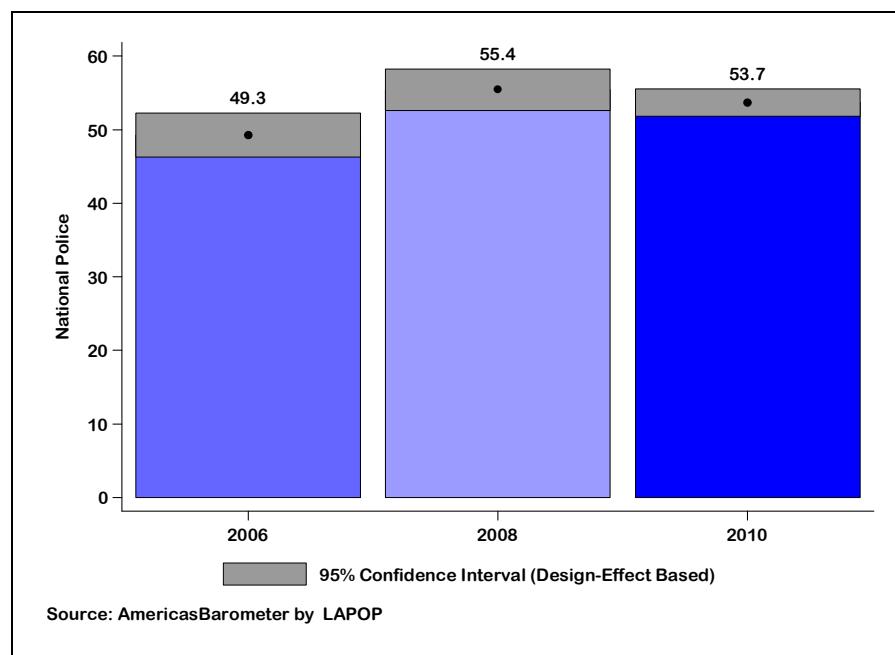


Figure V.8. Trust in the Police by Year

Figure V.9 suggests that the earthquake did have an impact on trust in the police, as it did on confidence in the justice system as a whole. While the national level of trust in the police remained unchanged from 2008 to 2010 in municipalities affected by the earthquake, trust in the police declined significantly. This result is also consistent with the findings of Chapter IV. Given affected municipalities' greater crime victimization rates and higher levels of fear of crime relative to non-affected municipalities, it is not surprising that confidence in the police is lower in these municipalities. Indeed, as shown in the next section, citizens' level of trust in the police is linked to citizen's perceptions about public security.

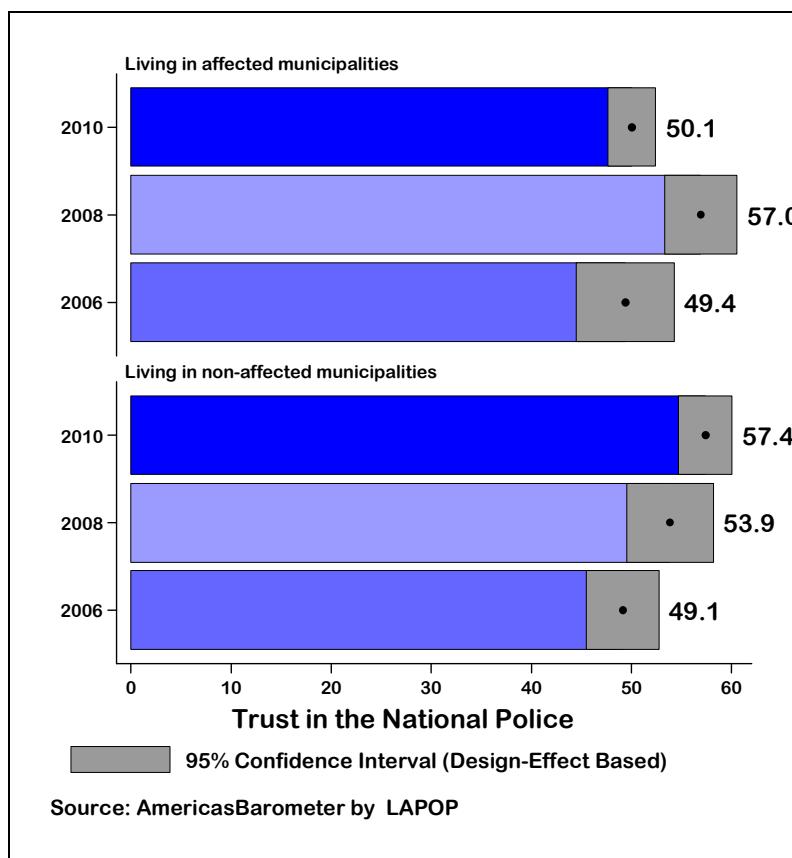
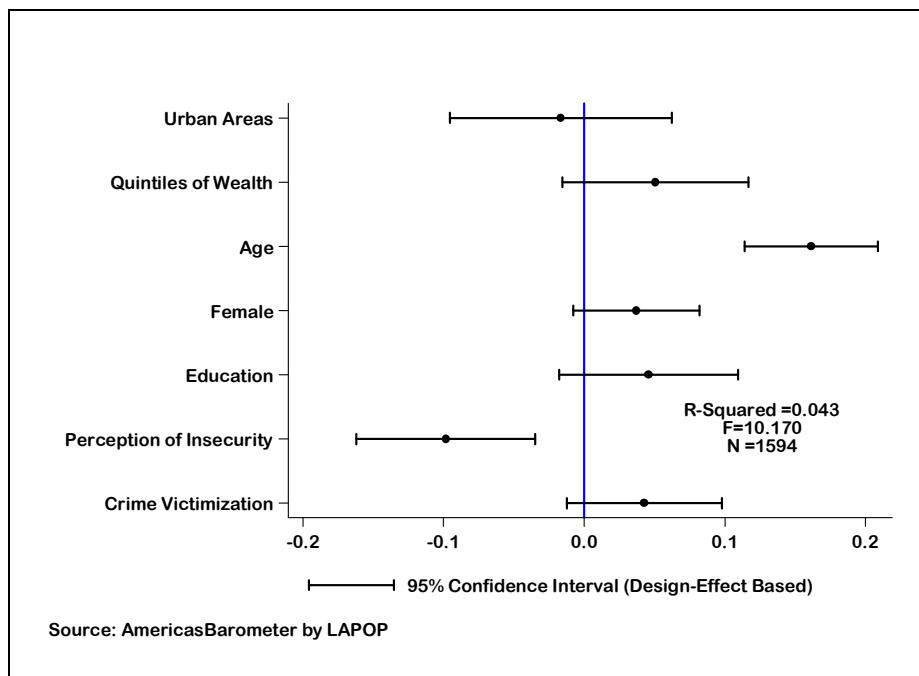


Figure V.9. Trust in the Police in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

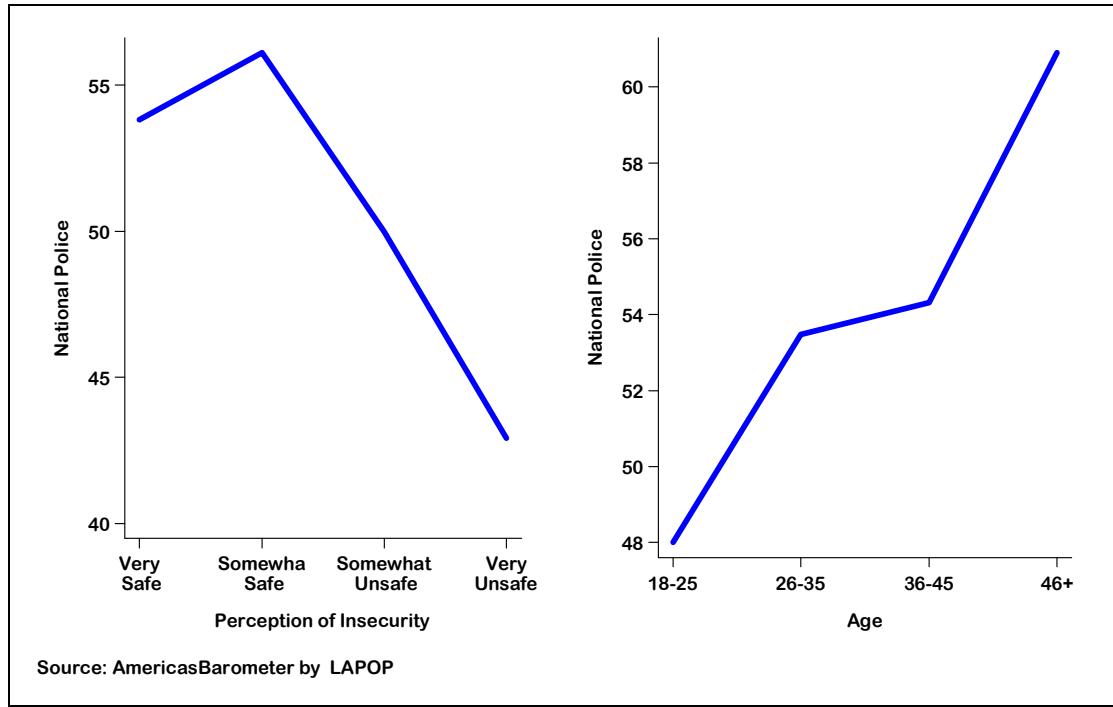
Determinants of Trust in the Haitian National Police

To determine which factors are associated with a greater or lesser level of trust in the police, we conducted a multivariate analysis taking into account socio-demographic variables plus measures of fear of crime and crime victimization. The results of the regression are shown in figure V.10.¹⁴

¹⁴ The variables on housing damage and residence conditions do not exert any effect on the level of trust in the police and therefore, for simplicity, were omitted in the regression chart.

**Figure V.10. Determinants of Trust in the Police**

Only two factors – age and perception of insecurity- were found to be strong predictors of trust in the police, both with net positive contributions. As shown in Figure V.11, older people are more trusting of the police than the youth and middle-age citizens. Additionally, and not surprisingly, people who feel less safe in their community have significantly lower levels of trust in the police than people who feel safe.

**Figure V.11. Impact of Perceived Insecurity and Age on Trust in the Police**

Approval of Civilians Enforcing the Law instead of the Proper Institutions

The next section examines whether Haitians' low confidence in the judicial system has translated into negative attitudes toward democracy, specifically approval of civilians circumventing institutions and taking the law into their own hands. As mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, it is reasonable to predict that low confidence in the justice system can translate into greater approval of citizens finding their own means for guaranteeing justice, including violent forms. The following item in the AmericasBarometer survey taps into this issue:

E16. Of people taking the law into their own hands when the government does not punish criminals. How much do you approve or disapprove? (answer choices on a 1-10 scale)

It is worth mentioning that although the wording of this item in the survey does not specify the actual way through which citizens would enforce "justice" without the involvement of the proper institutions; this item does imply that citizens showing a high level of approval are willing to support extralegal means to punish criminals.

Interestingly enough, despite Haitians' low levels of confidence in the judicial system, the overwhelming majority disapprove of civilians taking the law into their own hands. As can be seen in Figure V.12, 90.7% of the population gave a relatively low score when asked this question, a level of approval lower than 5 points in a 1-10 scale. This is a positive result for Haiti's democracy. In spite of the poorly performing justice system, generally speaking, Haitians strongly condemn unlawful or inappropriate behavior by citizens in the name of "justice."

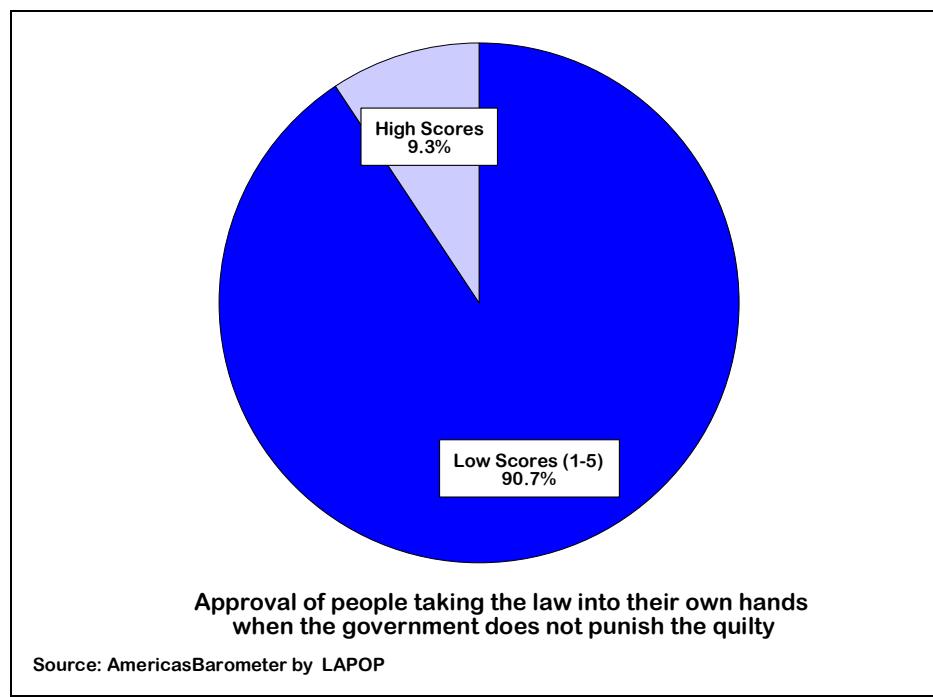


Figure V.12. Percent of the Population with Low/High Approval of People Taking the Law into their Own Hands

It is also striking to find that although it shows one of the lowest levels of trust in the justice system, Haiti has one of the lowest levels of approval of civilians taking the law into their own hands in the Americas (see results below).

Approval of Civilians Taking the Law into their Own Hands in Comparative Perspective

Figure V.13 compares the average level of approval of people taking the law into their own hands in Haiti to that of other countries included in the AmericasBarometer surveys. The variable was recoded into a 0-100 scale. Haiti and Brazil show the lowest levels of approval, while Guatemala, El Salvador, and Ecuador show the highest scores.

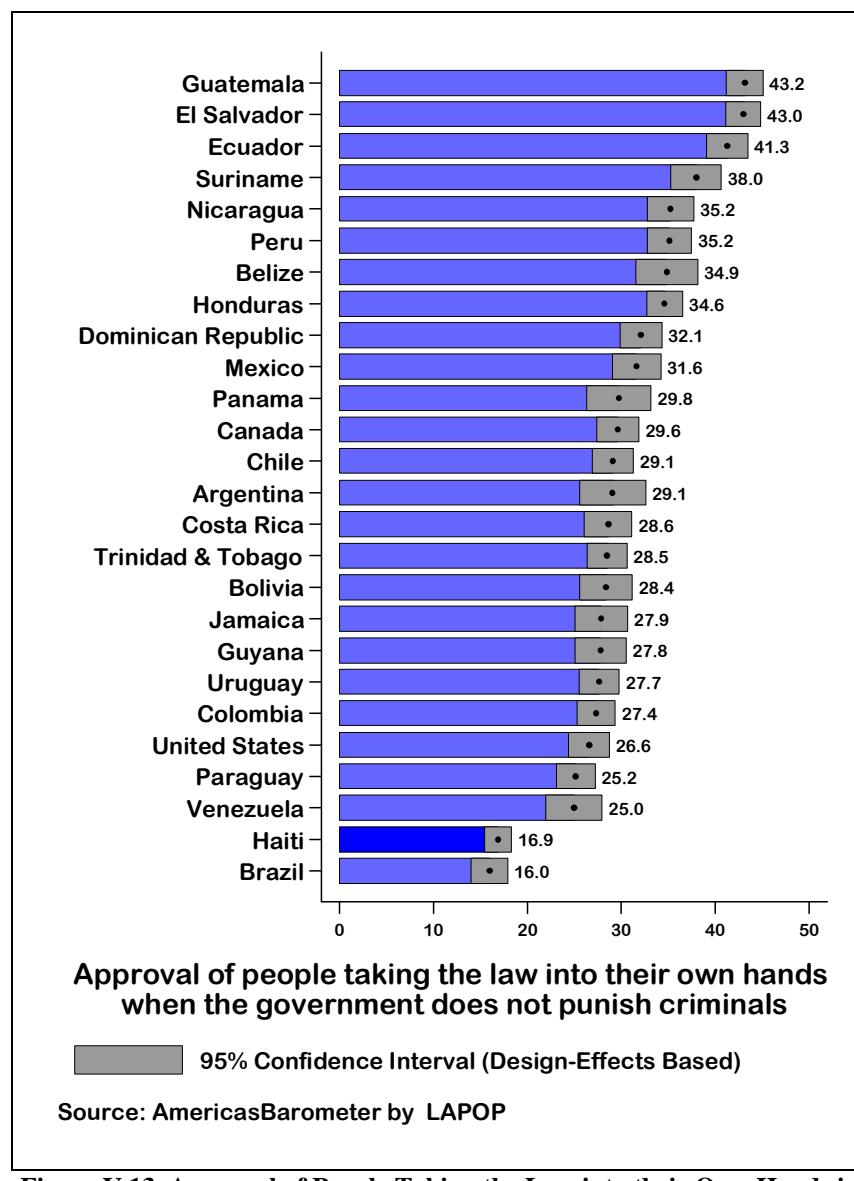


Figure V.13. Approval of People Taking the Law into their Own Hands in the Americas

Changing Levels of Approval of Civilians Taking the Law into their Own Hands

The level of approval of people acting independently of national institutions in order to ensure justice has not always been relatively low. In previous years, the average level of approval was substantially higher. In 2006, the national average was 29.0 points, dropping to 24.6 in 2008. However, it was only from 2008 to 2010 that we observe a statistically significant decline, dropping from 24.6 to 16.9 points (see Figure V.14).

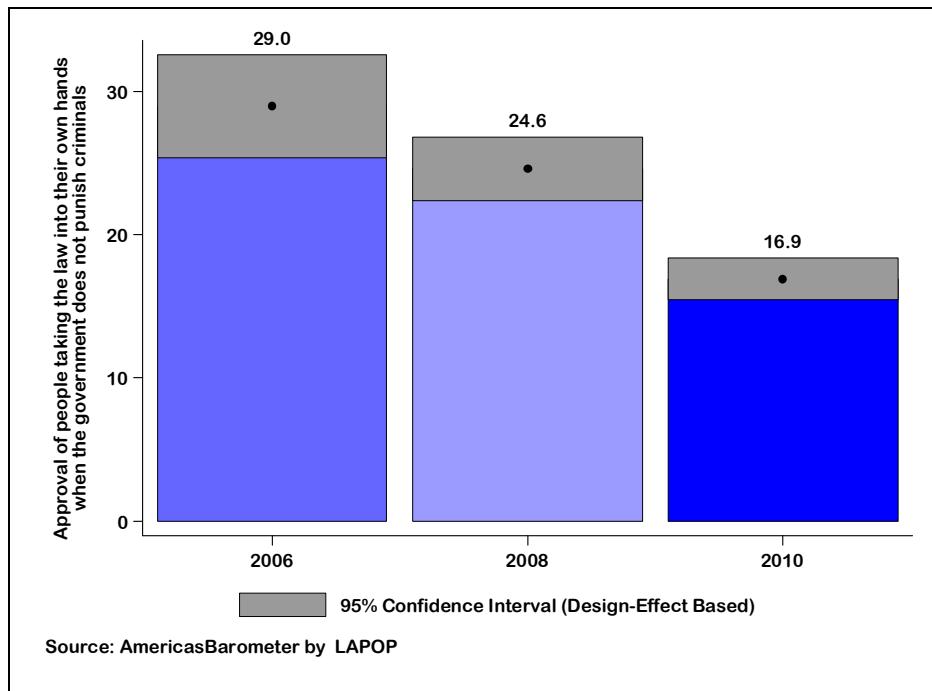


Figure V.14. Approval of People Taking the Law into their Own Hands by Year

Yet, as depicted in Figure V.15, the decline observed in 2010 took place primarily in municipalities not strongly affected by the earthquake. In non-affected municipalities, the average level of approval of citizens acting on their own with the objective to punish criminals declined from 24.6 in 2008 to 11.4 points in 2010. In affected municipalities, no statistically significant changes were registered.

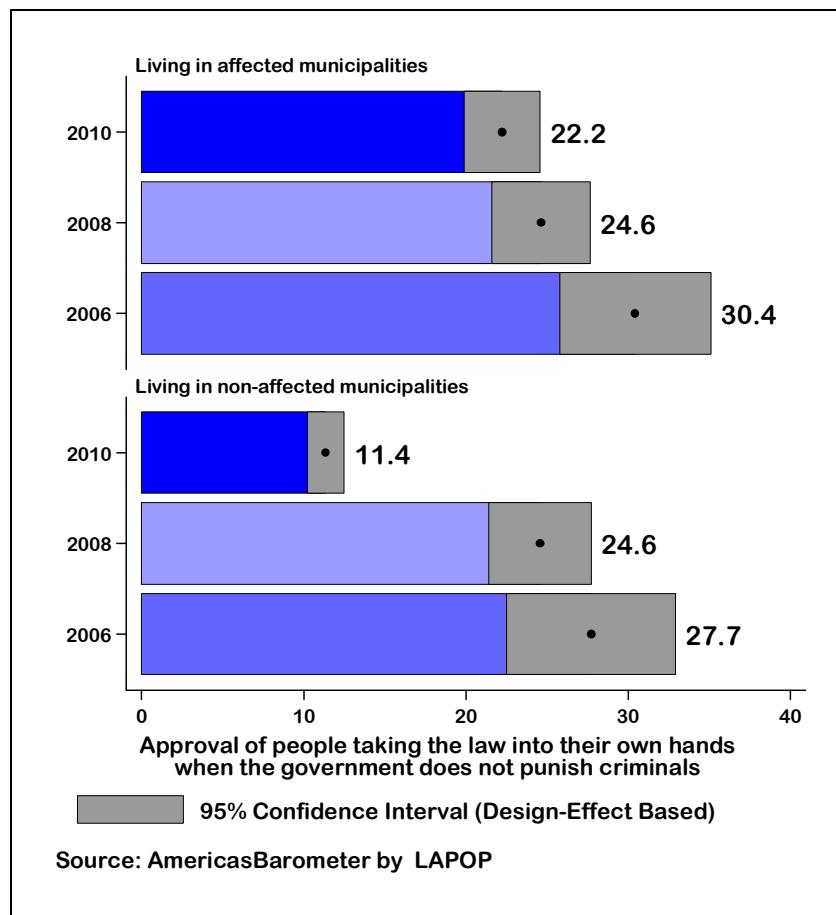


Figure V.15. Approval of People Taking the Law into their Own Hands in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

This finding suggests that, in times of crisis such as the post-earthquake situation in Haiti, citizens living in areas not heavily affected by the earthquake became less supportive of citizens taking actions that could result in increased violence and national chaos. Thus, fearing social turmoil, citizens in non-affected municipalities are more likely to oppose citizens' engagement in law enforcement.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that, when asked about their level of approval of "authorities" acting outside the law, as shown in Chapter IV, both citizens living in affected and non-affected municipalities show higher levels of approval in 2010. Thus, citizens in non-affected municipalities show lower levels of approval of people taking the law into their own hands after the earthquake while, at the same time, became more supportive of authorities circumventing the law in order to catch criminals. In contrast, those living in affected municipalities became more likely to justify the use of extralegal means for punishing criminals with authorities as the main actors and maintain their level of approval of people taking the law into their own hands. Taken together, the results of this chapter and Chapter IV of this study suggest that heightened insecurity in affected municipalities has resulted in less confidence in the judicial system, lower levels of trust in the national police, and in enduring high levels of approval of prohibited actions oriented to sanction people involved in crime.

Conclusions

Trust in the justice system and the national police have declined in municipalities severely hit by the January, 2010 earthquake, and, at the same time the level of insecurity has increased in those places. Congruent with these results, in comparison to non-affected municipalities, in 2010, Haitians living in affected municipalities were more likely to approve of civilians acting on their own or at the margin of the judicial system in order to ensure that criminals are punished. In general, however, the country as a whole shows one of the lowest levels of approval of people taking the law into their own hands indicating that, for the most part, Haitians see judicial institutions as the only ones that should be involved in catching and punishing persons who have committed a crime. In particular, most Haitians trust the national police to carry out that job. Despite low levels of confidence in the justice system in the country, on average, Haitians have better evaluations of the performance of the police, which has translated into a relatively high level of trust in this institution. In order to increase, or at least maintain the relatively high levels of confidence in the national police and therefore avoid citizens supporting extralegal means of enforcing the law, strengthening the internal capacity of the national police should be a top priority.

Appendix

Determinants of Trust in the Justice System Index

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Crime Victimization	0.009	(0.40)
Perception of Insecurity	-0.195*	(-7.56)
Corruption Victimization	0.041	(1.47)
Perception of Corruption	-0.268*	(-8.45)
Education	0.032	(1.01)
Female	0.006	(0.30)
Age	0.148*	(5.41)
Quintiles of wealth	0.024	(0.74)
Urban Areas	0.013	(0.33)
Constant	0.097*	(3.11)
R-Squared = 0.112		
Number of Obs. = 1489		
* p<0.05		

Determinants of Trust in the National Police

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Crime Victimization	0.043	(1.53)
Perception of Insecurity	-0.098*	(-3.05)
Education	0.046	(1.43)
Female	0.037	(1.64)
Age	0.161*	(6.75)
Quintiles of Wealth	0.051	(1.52)
Urban Areas	-0.017	(-0.42)
Constant	0.022	(0.67)
R-Squared = 0.043		
Number of Obs. = 1594		
* p<0.05		

Chapter VI. Corruption

Summary: The January 12th earthquake did not have any important impact on corruption victimization, but perhaps that is because Haiti was already suffering stratospheric levels of corruption and could go no higher. One out of two Haitians reported to have been asked for a bribe by a public official over the past twelve months, representing by far the highest corruption rate among the countries surveyed by the AmericasBarometer in 2010. In the country as a whole, moreover, perception of corruption among public officials rose after the earthquake, perhaps reflecting the concern of Haitians that the money allocated to the reconstruction after the disaster could end-up in the pockets of corrupt government officials and not reach disaster victims who most need it.

Introduction

Although the empirical relationship between corruption and democracy has only recently been explored in the scholarly literature, there is already strong evidence that those who are victims of corruption are less likely to trust the political institutions of their country (Seligson 2002, 2006). Furthermore, other studies have found that corruption reduces the level of support for democracy as an ideal form of government and decreases citizens' satisfaction with the way democracy works in Latin America and the Caribbean (Zéphyr 2008).

In the case of Haiti, empirical evidence based on the AmericasBarometer 2006 survey showed that corruption was widespread throughout all levels of government and society. Haiti also exhibited the worst indices of corruption victimization among the Latin American and Caribbean countries, as one out of every two Haitians declared having had to pay bribes (Zéphyr, Pierre, and Guillén 2007). Additionally, the 2006 results for Haiti also indicated that, as in other countries in the region, experience with corruption negatively affects citizens' support for the political system and that a negative perception of corruption reduces citizen's preference with democracy and satisfaction with its performance.

Corruption is still endemic in Haiti despite efforts implemented in past years to fight this chronic problem. In 2010 Haiti ranked 26th in the region, with a score of 2.1 on the Transparency International corruption perception index (CPI), which goes from 0 (top level of corruption) to 10 (bottom level, or free of corruption). As shown in Table VI.1, Haiti ranks 146th out 178 countries where data regarding the perception of corruption was collected by Transparency International. These rankings show evidence of generalized level of perception of corruption in Haiti. In 2010, according to the CPI index, only Paraguay and Venezuela had worse scores than Haiti in the region.

This situation of widespread corruption in Haiti presents unusually severe challenges for the reconstruction of the country after the January 12th earthquake. Haitians are justifiably worried about the misuse of the billions of dollars in aid pledged to rebuild the country since experience tells them that an important portion of the assistance money may flow straight into the pockets of corrupt government officials. Therefore, the national government and international organizations need to establish an aggressive and proactive strategy against corruption. The fight against corruption should be at the core of Haiti's reconstruction and development plans.

Table VI.1. Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI), 2010

Rank	Regional rank	Country / territory	CPI 2010 score	90% confidence interval		Surveys used
				Lower bound	Upper bound	
6	1	Canada	8.9	8.7	9.0	6
17	2	Barbados	7.8	7.1	8.5	4
21	3	Chile	7.2	7.0	7.4	7
22	4	United States	7.1	6.5	7.7	8
24	5	Uruguay	6.9	6.5	7.1	5
33	6	Puerto Rico	5.8	5.3	6.4	4
41	7	Costa Rica	5.3	4.7	6.0	5
44	8	Dominica	5.2	4.7	5.8	3
69	9	Brazil	3.7	3.2	4.3	7
69	9	Cuba	3.7	2.6	5.1	3
73	11	El Salvador	3.6	3.4	3.8	5
73	11	Panama	3.6	3.2	4.1	5
73	11	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6	3.0	4.3	4
78	14	Colombia	3.5	3.2	4.0	7
78	14	Peru	3.5	3.4	3.6	7
87	16	Jamaica	3.3	3.0	3.4	5
91	17	Guatemala	3.2	3.0	3.4	5
98	18	Mexico	3.1	2.9	3.3	7
101	19	Dominican Republic	3.0	2.7	3.2	5
105	20	Argentina	2.9	2.6	3.2	7
110	21	Bolivia	2.8	2.5	3.1	6
116	22	Guyana	2.7	2.6	2.8	4
127	23	Ecuador	2.5	2.2	2.7	5
127	23	Nicaragua	2.5	2.2	2.7	6
134	25	Honduras	2.4	2.2	2.7	6
146	26	Haiti	2.2	2.1	2.3	3
146	26	Paraguay	2.2	1.9	2.5	5
164	28	Venezuela	2.0	1.8	2.1	7

Source: <http://www.transparency.org/cpi/>

In this chapter, we will examine the level of corruption victimization and citizen's perception of the degree of corruption among public officials in Haiti using the AmericasBarometer 2010 survey. We will compare how much of a problem corruption and perception of corruption were in 2010 in Haiti in comparison to other countries in the Americas. In addition, in this chapter we analyze the impacts of the earthquake on corruption victimization and the perception of corruption.

The Measurement of Corruption

The Latin American Public Opinion Project has developed a series of items to measure corruption victimization. These items were first tested in Nicaragua in 1996 (Seligson 1997, 1999) and have been refined and improved in many studies since then. Because definitions of corruption can vary by culture, we try to avoid ambiguity in defining corrupt practices by asking such questions as this: "Within the last year, have you had to pay a bribe to a government official?" We ask similar questions about bribery demands at the level of local government, in the public schools, at work, in the courts, in public health facilities, and elsewhere. This series provides two kinds of information. First, we can find out where (in what institutions) corruption is most frequent. Second, we can construct overall scales of corruption victimization, enabling us to distinguish between respondents who have faced corrupt practices in only one setting and those who have been victimized in multiple settings. As in studies of victims of crime, we assume it makes a difference if one has a single experience or multiple experiences with corruption. The full series of corruption items is as follows:

	N/A Did not try or did not have contact	No	Yes	DK	DA
Now we want to talk about your personal experience with things that happen in everyday life...					
EXC2. Has a police officer asked you for a bribe in the last twelve months?		0	1	88	98
EXC6. In the last twelve months, did any government employee ask you for a bribe?		0	1	88	98
EXC11. In the last twelve months, did you have any official dealings in the municipality/local government? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: In the last twelve months, to process any kind of document like a permit, for example, did you have to pay any money beyond that required by law?	99	0	1	88	98
EXC13. Do you work? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: In your work, have you been asked to pay a bribe in the last twelve months?	99	0	1	88	98
EXC14. In the last twelve months, have you had any dealings with the courts? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: Did you have to pay a bribe to the courts in the last twelve months?	99	0	1	88	98
EXC15. Have you used any public health services in the last twelve months? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: In order to be seen in a hospital or a clinic in the last twelve months, did you have to pay a bribe?	99	0	1	88	98
EXC16. Have you had a child in school in the last twelve months? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: Have you had to pay a bribe at school in the last twelve months?	99	0	1	88	98

An item that is related to the topic but that taps on the perception of corruption (rather than victimization), is also included in the questionnaire:

EXC7. Taking into account your own experience or what you have heard, corruption among public officials is
 [Read] (1) Very common (2) Common (3) Uncommon or (4) Very uncommon?
 (88) DK (98) DA

Perception of Corruption in Haiti

We begin with the analysis of the level of public corruption in Haiti. The respondents were asked how common corruption among public officials was. The results are shown in Figure VI.1. In 2010, corruption was perceived as “very common” and “common” by 68 percent of the citizens, and the remainder 32 percent considered it as “uncommon” and “very uncommon”. Our experience with this perception item, commonly used as the measure of corruption in many other surveys, is that it is far less revealing that actual citizen experience with day-to-day corruption. We suppose, for example, that the 22% of Haitians who report that corruption is uncommon are either extremely tolerant of the actual very high levels of corruption in the country or are individuals who themselves are involved in corruption and therefore are understandably unwilling to admit its existence in the country. The comparative analysis below makes this point quite clearly.

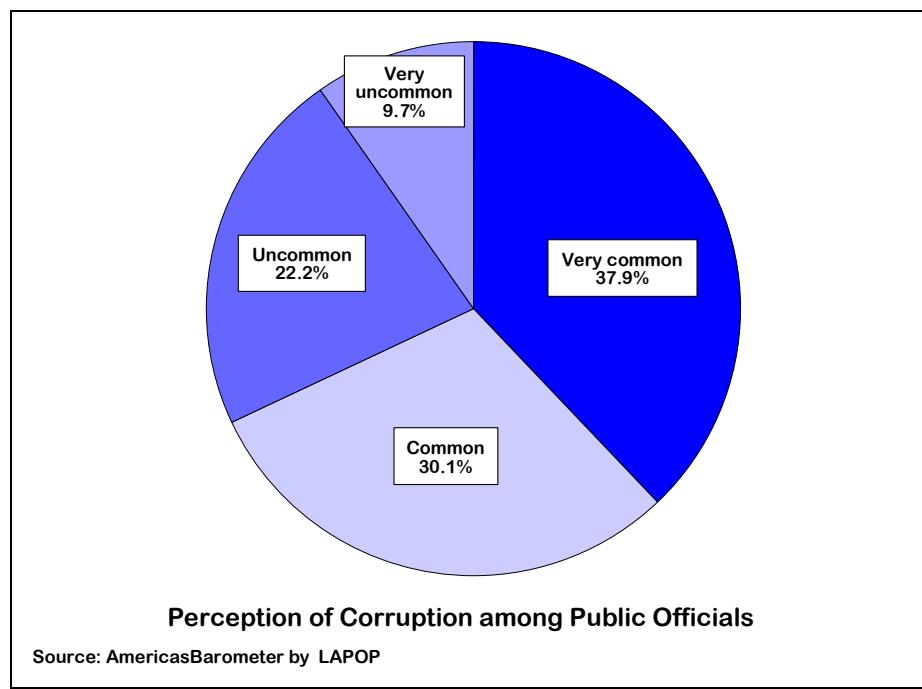


Figure VI.1. Perception of Corruption

Perception of Corruption in Comparative perspective

How does Haiti compare with the other countries in terms of levels of perception of corruption? In order to compare the average perception of corruption with that of other countries, we recoded the respondents’ answer into a 0-100 scale, where 0 represents “very uncommon”

and 100 “very common”. The results are presented in Figure VI.2 and show that Haitians perceive relatively low levels of corruption (65.1 points) compared to citizens in other countries in the Americas. On the other hand, Suriname and Canada have the lowest levels of perception of corruption in the Americas, and Trinidad & Tobago and Jamaica the highest average perception of corruption. This low ranking in the level of perception of corruption in Haiti contradicts the findings of the most recent studies of Transparency International which reported widespread perception of high levels of corruption in Haiti. The Transparency measure, however, is a mixture of perception surveys that are largely based on those who do not live in Haiti (typically surveys of the international business community), so the TI measure is *not* primarily based on Haitian’s perception of their own levels of corruption, but on the perception of others. The low level of perception of corruption in Haiti reported in the AmericasBarometer can be explained by the fact that citizens are so accustomed to corruption in the country that they consider it to be normal (Seligson and Zéphyr 2008). We know, for example, that this perception does not reflect reality since Haiti is also, and by far, the country with the highest index of corruption victimization of all the countries in the 2010 sample, as will be shown in this chapter. This finding once again indicates that the perception and the reality of corruption are sometimes not closely linked.

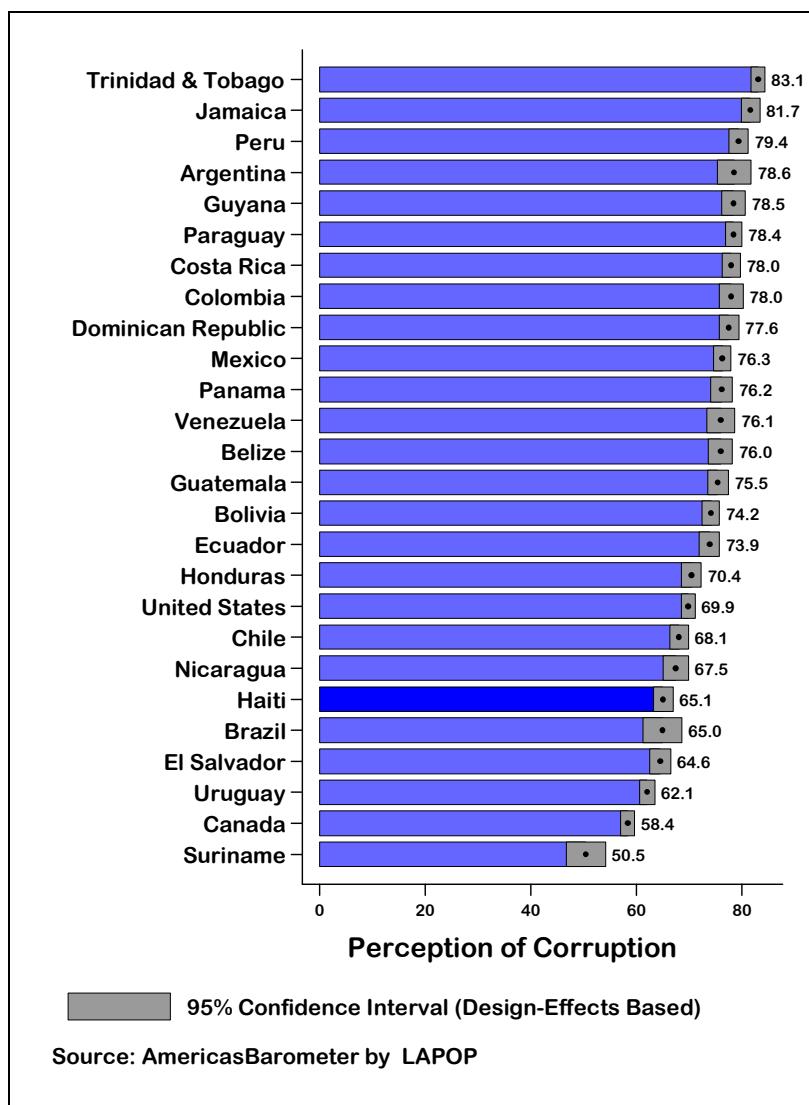


Figure VI.2. Perception of Corruption in Comparative Perspective

Perception of Corruption over time

How has the perception of corruption changed over time in Haiti? Figure VI.3 shows that there was a slight decline in the levels of perception of corruption in Haiti from 2006 to 2008. In 2008, perception of corruption decreased to 56.4 points on a scale from 0 to 100, a statistically significant result in comparison with the 66.3 points registered in the 2006 survey. By 2010, the index increases, again significantly, to 65.1 points.

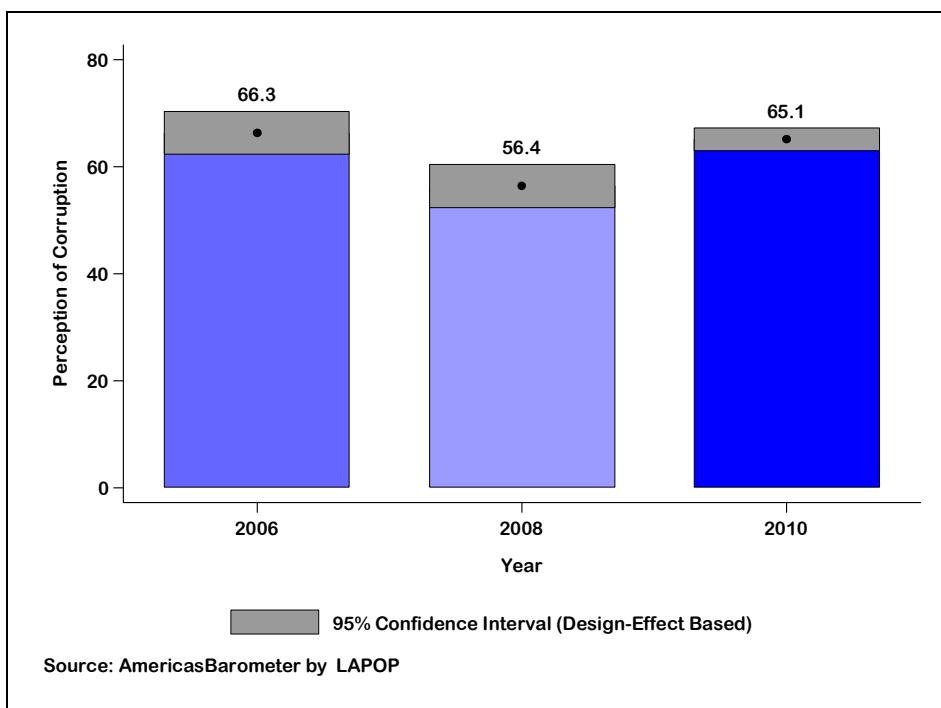


Figure VI.3. Perception of Corruption by Year

The increase in the perception of corruption observed in 2010 took place primarily in municipalities not strongly affected by the earthquake as shown in Figure VI.4. In non-affected municipalities, the average level of perception of corruption went up significantly from 51.2 in 2008 to 63.4 points in 2010. In affected municipalities, a slight increase of 5.4 points in the level of perception of corruption was registered from 2008 to 2010. However, this increase is not statistically significant. The evidence presented thus far does not indicate that the earthquake has affected the problem of corruption in Haiti.

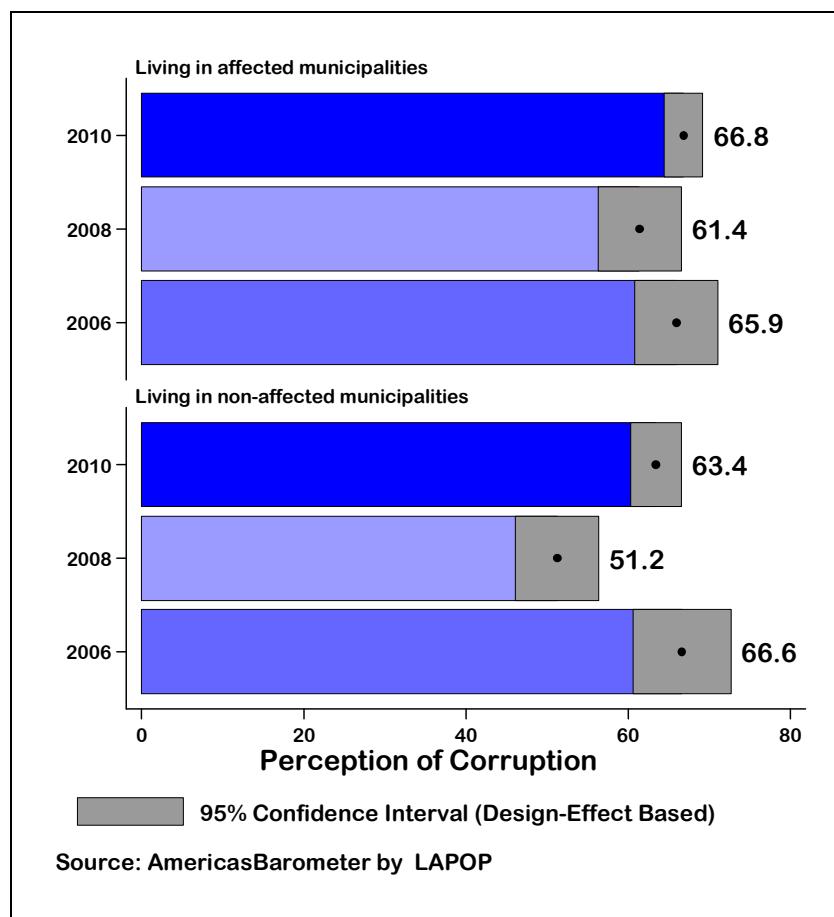


Figure VI.4. Perception of Corruption in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Corruption Victimization in Haiti

In the last section we analyzed the level of perception of corruption in Haiti. Now, in this section, we focus on citizens' personal experiences with corruption in different contexts: whether the police requested bribes; whether respondents were asked to pay bribes to public employees; and whether they had to pay a bribe at work or when they had dealings at the municipality, hospitals, schools and the courts.

We recoded the valid responses to these items of the EXC series into 0 or 100 value, with 0 denoting "not victim" and 100 a "victim." The results show the level of corruption victimization among public services users. In other words, to calculate the percentage of the population that was victim of corruption in 2010, only those who use those services were taken into account. Figure VI.5 presents the percentage of citizens in Haiti that were victims of corruption taking into account the place where the person declared having been a victim.

As can be seen, Haitians are exposed to high levels of multiple forms of corruption. The levels of victimization of corruption, however, are greater among those who have children in school and therefore have dealings with the public school system (74.6%), and among those who

are users of health care facilities (74.4%). On the other hand, respondents said that public employees and the police less frequently demanded bribes, with 12.2% and 8.8% respectively. Moreover, among users of services, bribes demanded at municipalities, courts and workplaces are in the middle range, showing rates of around 45 percent.

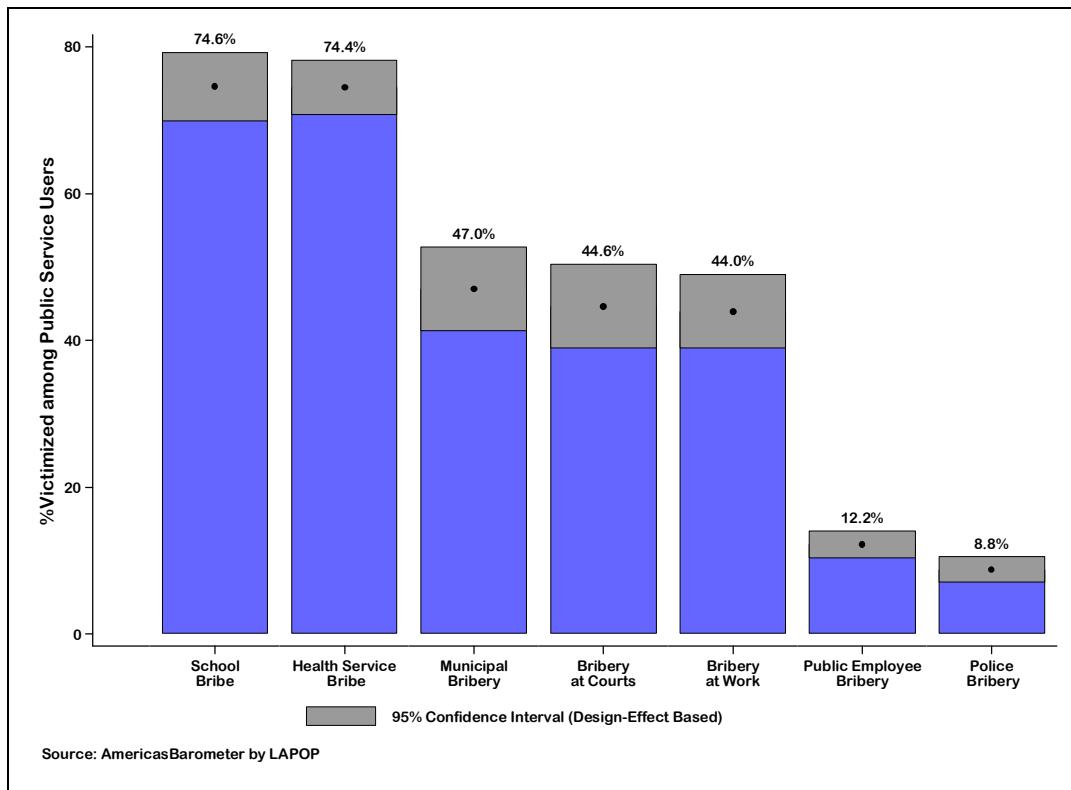


Figure VI.5. Modes of Victimization by Corruption

To further analyze the level of corruption in the country and facilitate the interpretation of the results, we created an index of corruption victimization based on seven different acts of corruption. The scale was initially created to range from 0-to-7 points, but since few respondents scored above 3 points, those from 4 to 7 were collapsed into the third. The scale was thus reduced to 0-to-3 range. In constructing this scale, we move away from focusing just on users, but look at all citizens. Figure VI.6 shows that more than a half of the citizens of Haiti have had a direct experience with corruption in the past twelve months. Moreover, almost 35% of the Haitian population has been victimized by corruption in two or more ways, making the reduction of corruption victimization an important policy objective.

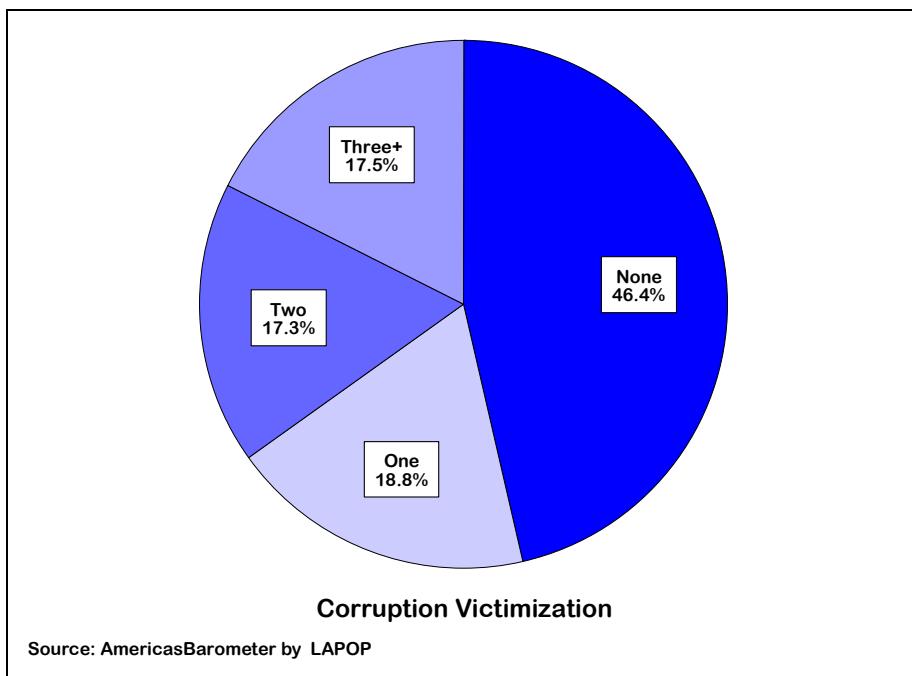


Figure VI.6. Total Index of Corruption Victimization

Corruption Victimization in Comparative Perspective

Another way to analyze the results is to show the percentage of people who had at least one experience with corruption in the previous year. Figure VI.7 shows the percentage of citizens that have been victims of at least one act of corruption over the past year, per country.

As can be seen in Figure VI.7, Haiti has the highest percentage (53.6%) of corruption victimization of all the countries included in the 2010 AmericasBarometer survey, having a substantial difference of 18.6 percent from Mexico, the next country in the list with high corruption. Haiti shows a difference of almost 50 percent with Canada, the country with the lowest corruption victimization rate. These results for Haiti are in line with the Transparency International's ranking, but help show the actual levels of street-level corruption suffered by Haitians, rather than the international perception of it.

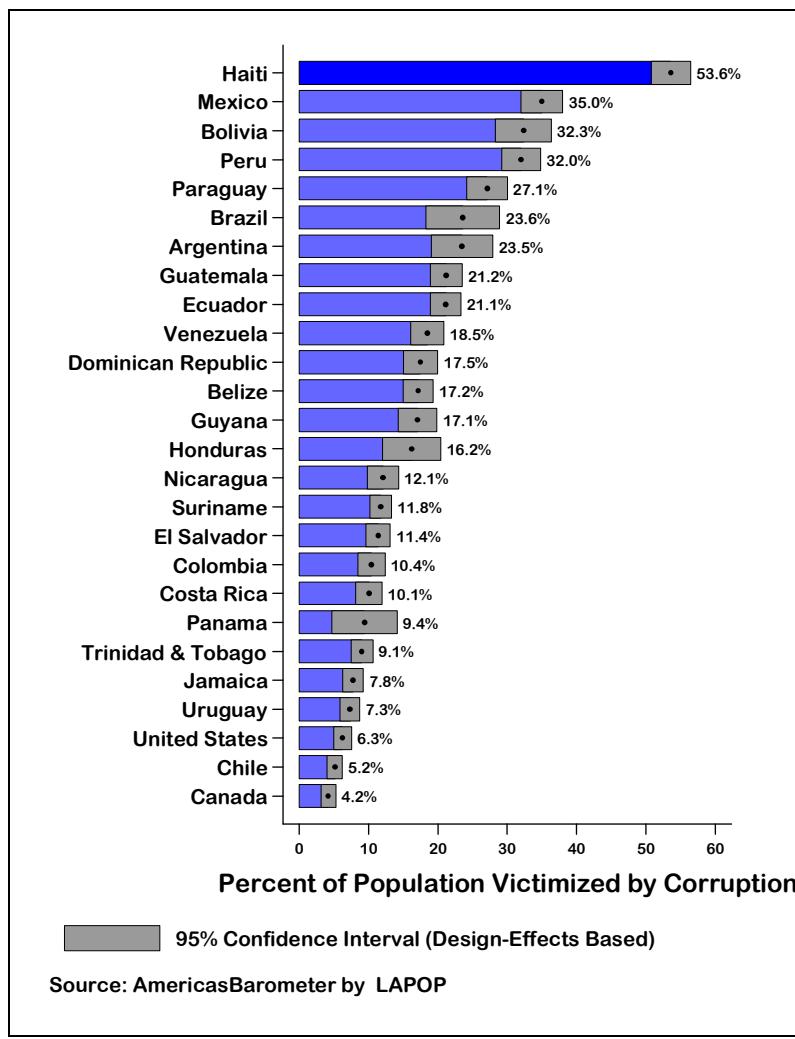


Figure VI.7. Corruption Victimization in Comparative Perspective

Corruption Victimization over Time

How has the earthquake impacted the rate of corruption victimization in Haiti? Figure VI.8 shows the changes in the national incidence of corruption victimization in Haiti since 2006, when the first round of the AmericasBarometer survey took place in that country. The percentage of people victimized by corruption was 50.1% in 2006. Then, corruption victimization decreased to 48.2% in 2008, and increased again to 53.6 % in 2010. However, the changes registered in the incidence of corruption victimization between the survey years are not statistically significant, that is, these percentages for the last three rounds of AmericasBarometer surveys fall within a range in which there is no real difference among them. These results suggest that corruption victimization has remained at the same high level in Haiti, even after the 2010 earthquake.

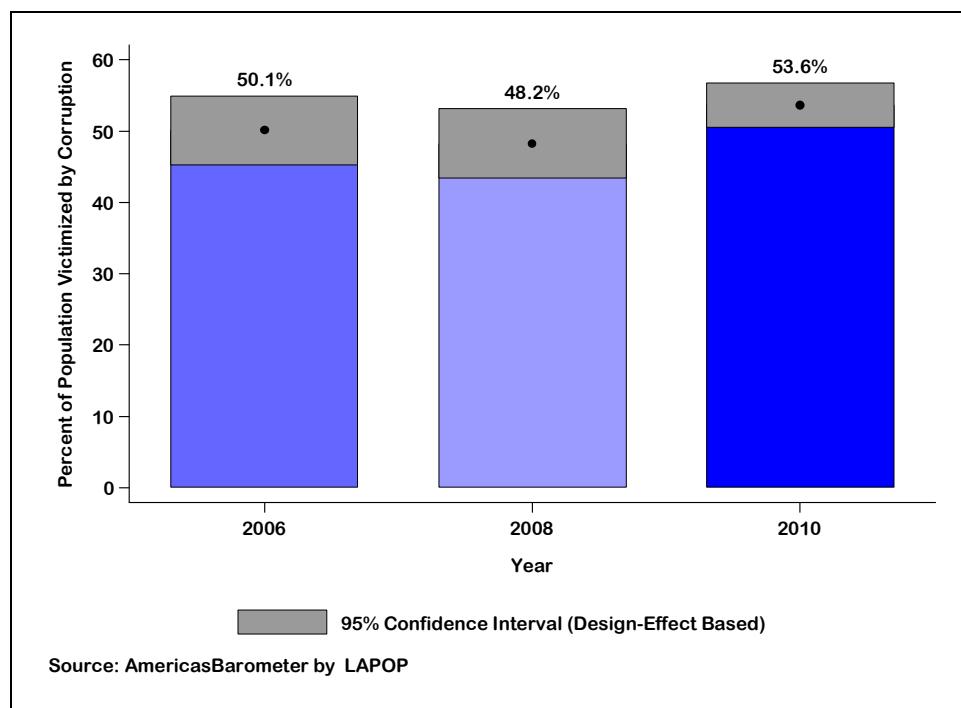


Figure VI.8. Percent of Population Victimized by Corruption in Haiti by Year

Figure VI.9 depicts the evolution of corruption victimization between citizens living in municipalities affected by the earthquake and those living in non-affected municipalities from 2006 to 2010. As can be seen, the percentage of the population who has been victimized remained unchanged over the last three rounds of AmericasBarometer surveys in both affected and non-affected municipalities. This suggests that the earthquake had no effect in the overall rate of corruption victimization.

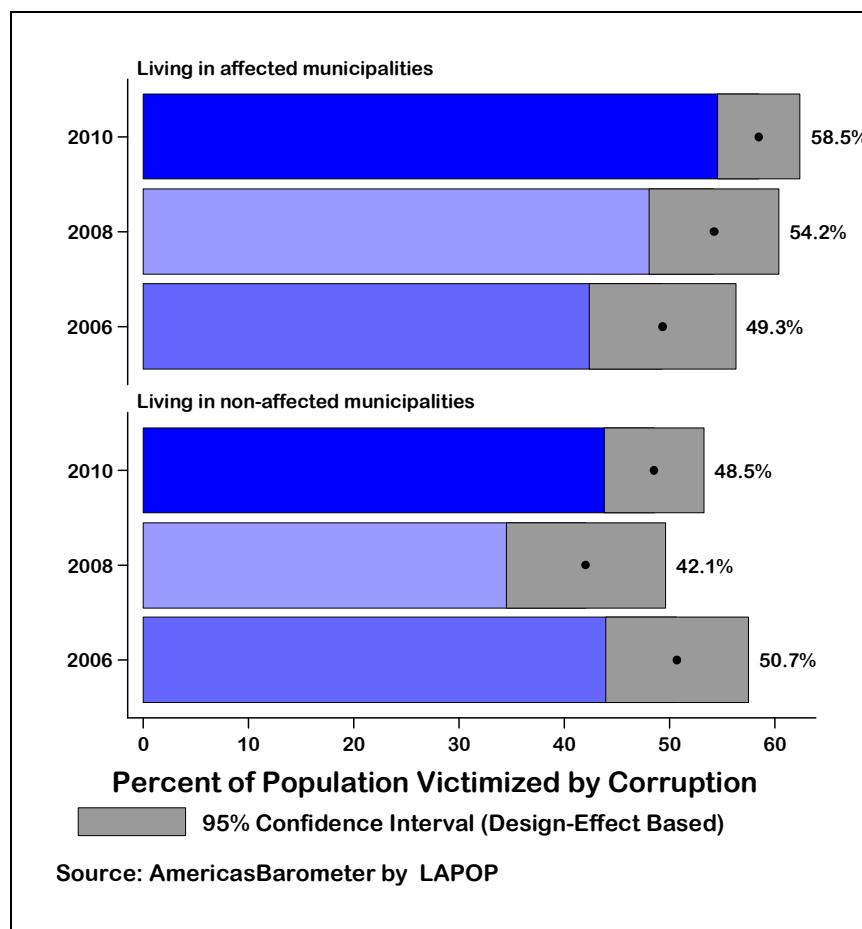


Figure VI.9. Percent of Population Victimized by Corruption in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Characteristics of Corruption Victims

In order to determine the characteristics of those who have been victimized by corruption, we ran a logistic regression where the dependent variable indicates whether or not the respondent was a victim of at least one act of corruption over the past year. The independent variables used included the traditional socioeconomic and demographic control variables, such as age, sex, education, residence (urban vs. rural areas), number of children, and quintiles of wealth. The results of the regression are shown in Figure VI.10.

As can be seen, the only significant variable is age. Older citizens are more likely to be asked to pay bribes than younger individuals. Beyond this difference in age-related corruption, the implication of these results indicates again the ubiquitous nature of corruption in Haiti, where most citizens, regardless of their individual characteristics, are vulnerable to be victimized by public officials who demand bribes.

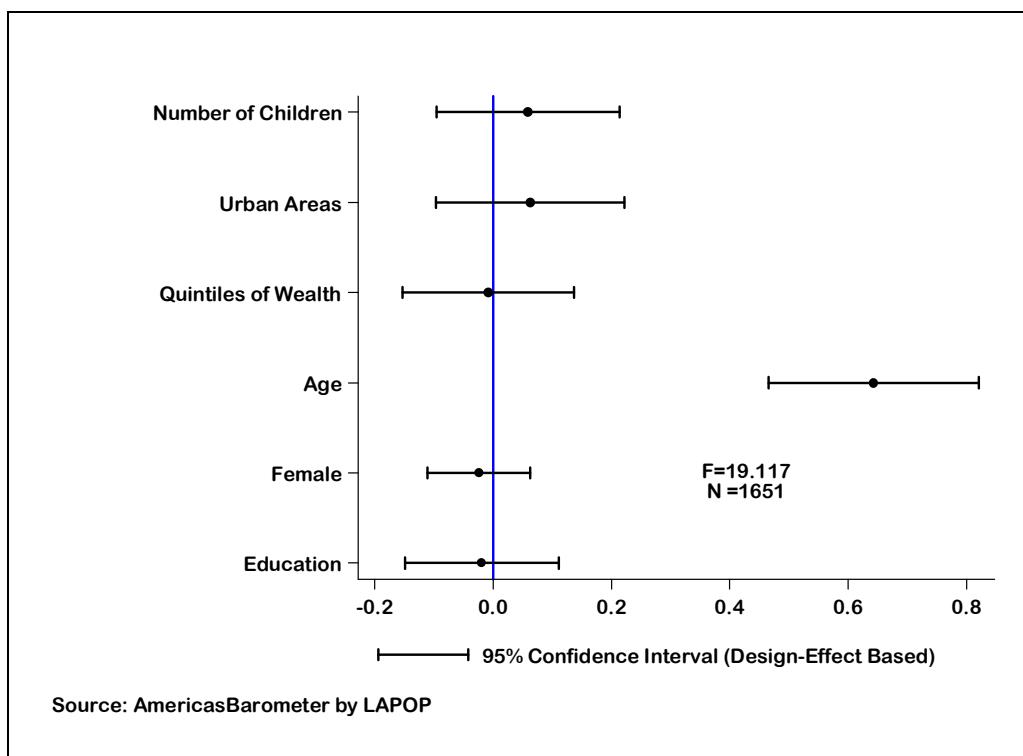


Figure VI.10. Determinants of Corruption Victimization in 2010

Conclusions

In Haiti, corruption is an endemic factor that permeates all the spheres of national life. On the corruption victimization scale, Haiti ranks last among the twenty-seven countries included in the AmericasBarometer 2010 surveys. More than half of the citizens of Haiti have had to pay bribes in the past twelve months. The most common modes of corruption victimization turned out to be bribes at schools, followed by bribes at health care facilities. The analysis reveals that most citizens, regardless of their individual characteristics, except age, are prone to be victims of bribes.

The January 12th earthquake did not have any important impact on corruption victimization, but perhaps that is because Haiti was already suffering stratospheric levels of corruption and could go no higher. In 2010, corruption victimization rates remained high and statistically at the same levels before the earthquake. In the country as a whole, however, perception of corruption among public officials rose after the earthquake, perhaps reflecting the concern of Haitians that the money allocated to the reconstruction after the disaster could end-up in the pockets of corrupt government officials and not reaching disaster victims who most need it.

Appendix

Determinants of Corruption Victimization

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Education	-0.019	(-0.28)
Female	-0.023	(-0.53)
Age	0.643*	(7.16)
Quintiles of Wealth	-0.008	(-0.11)
Urban Areas	0.063	(0.78)
Number of Children	0.059	(0.76)
Constant	0.224*	(3.32)
F = 19.12		
Number of Obs. = 1651		
* p<0.05		

Chapter VII. Demand Making on Local Governments and their Effectiveness after the Earthquake

Summary: Just as with the national government, lack of confidence toward local authorities predominates in Haiti. While demand-making on local governments has substantially increased after the earthquake, only few citizens have seen their petitions resolved. Yet, citizens living in tents have less negative opinions about the quality of services delivered by local governments, although they still show relatively modest levels of satisfaction with their performance. We suspect this is in part because of the important attention to IDPs living in camps from national and international institutions, including local governments.

Introduction

Local governments in Haiti have had a short and tortuous history. The first serious efforts for decentralization of local governments in the country began in 1987, when the new Constitution established the legal framework for their creation and empowerment. As stated in the legislation, Haiti is divided into three types of decentralized government entities: 568 communal sections, 140 communes or municipalities, and 10 departments, each having administrative and financial autonomy (Ramirez, Lafontant, and Enders 2006). However, the decentralization effort, as described in the Constitution, was never fully implemented owing largely to the country's chronic political instability (Ramirez, Lafontant, and Enders 2006). Local governments, prior to the 2010 earthquake, still relied almost exclusively on the central government for funding, and locally provided services remained defective (UNDP 2010).

Whatever limited autonomy local governments had after 1987 was essentially eliminated after the 2010 earthquake, as Port-au-Prince, the center of key governance and financial functions, suffered extensive damage from the disaster, representing a severe setback to the already frail situation of local governments. For instance, the previously cited UNDP report indicates that since March 2010, Haitian communes have not received their monthly budgetary allocation from the National Treasury. Moreover, the same study points out that because the majority of local governments lacked the capacity to generate any significant local revenue, they started laying off their administrative staff just when local governments were needed the most to deal with the demand to provide services for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (UNDP 2010). It is important to note, however, that in spite of their lack of financial autonomy and weakened capacity, immediately after the earthquake local governments in general were instrumental in the provision and distribution of goods and services, mainly financed by the international community.

The failed decentralization process and feeble capacity of local governments in Haiti pose an important challenge to the stability of democracy in the country. The importance of well-performing local governments for achieving a robust democracy cannot be overstated. Since local governments are closer to the people, they play an important role in promoting citizens' engagement in their communities to solve local problems (Campbell 2003; Daughters and Harper 2007) as well as in shaping their views about the political system in general (Hiskey and Bowler

2005). In this sense, citizens' confidence in their local government and involvement in local issues are considered fundamental for both economic and political development.

In this chapter, we will assess the perceptions held by the Haitian population about topics related to governance at the local level and how the 2010 earthquake has affected them. The AmericasBarometer survey included special modules to analyze subjects such as trust in local government, demand-making, and satisfaction with the services provided.

Trust in Local Government

We begin this chapter by examining how much confidence Haitians have in their local governments, a key measure of any democracy's health. The AmericasBarometer includes a very general question on such trust, in the same series of items (the "B series") in which trust in all other branches of government is measured. The item reads as follows:

B32. To what extent do you trust the local or municipal government?							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88
Not at all						A lot	Doesn't know

This item in the survey was recoded into a 0-100 scale to ease its interpretation and comparison with other scales used in this study. We first compare the average level of trust in local governments to that in the national government. As indicated in Figure VII.1 below, Haitians show low levels of trust in both local and the national government with only about 33 points on a 0-100 scale. Confidence intervals depicted by the grey area overlapped, which shows that there is no statistically significant difference in the levels of trust in these two political institutions. This first assessment raises the question of whether Haiti's low level of trust in both forms of government is merely consistent with distrust observed in the Latin American and Caribbean region or whether Haiti constitutes a unique case. The next section seeks to answer that question.

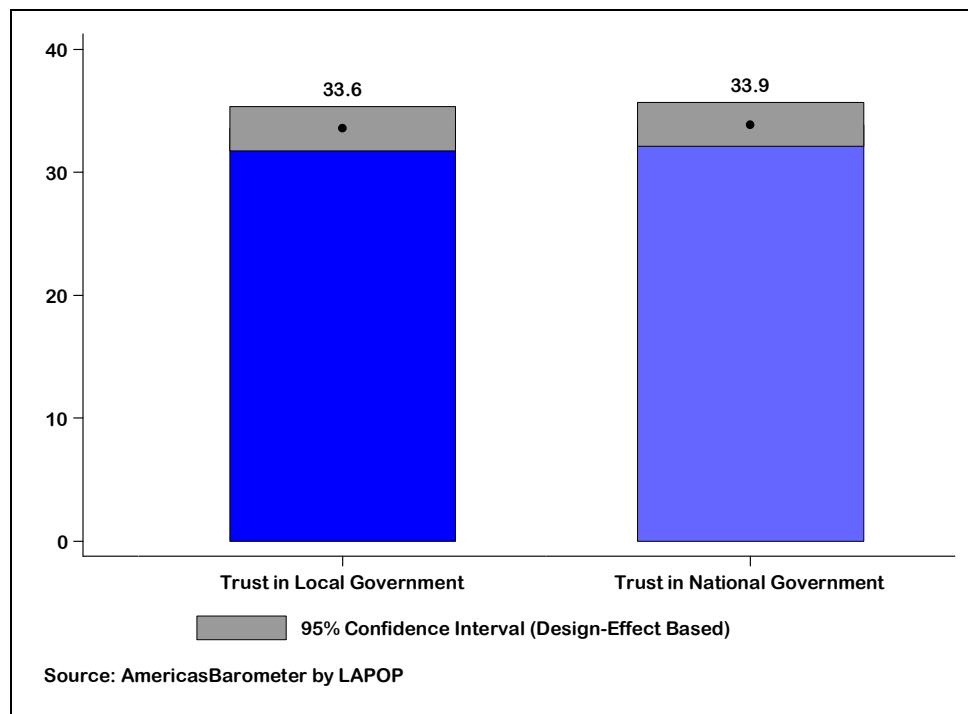


Figure VII.1. Trust in Local Governments vis-à-vis the National Government

Trust in Local Government in Comparative Perspective

In response to the question posed above, we find that citizens in Haiti show the lowest level of confidence in local government as well as in the national government when compared to other countries in the region. The comparative charts show that Haiti ranks last when it comes to trust in these two core institutions (see Figure VII.2). For those interested in decentralization, the gap between Haiti and the rest of countries is even wider for trust in municipal government. In 2010 Haiti shows a significantly lower level of trust in local governments than the country with the second worst score, Trinidad & Tobago.

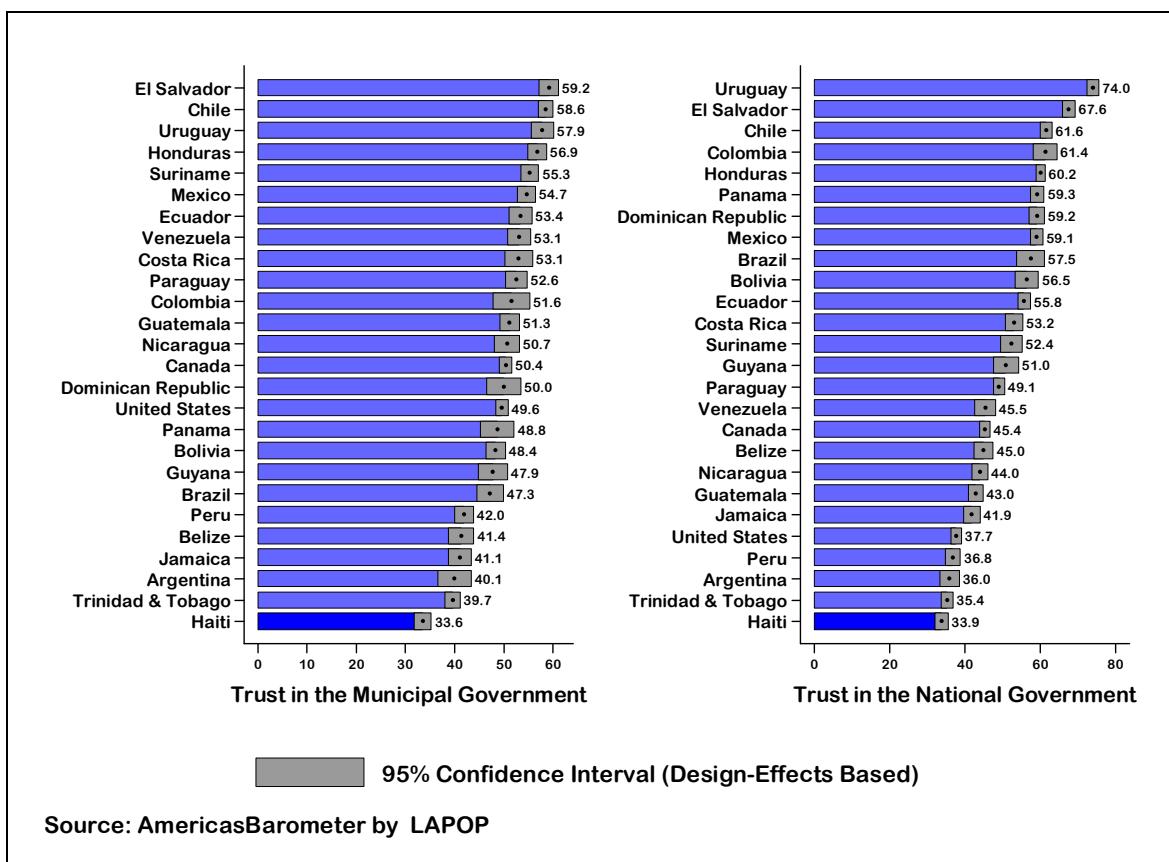
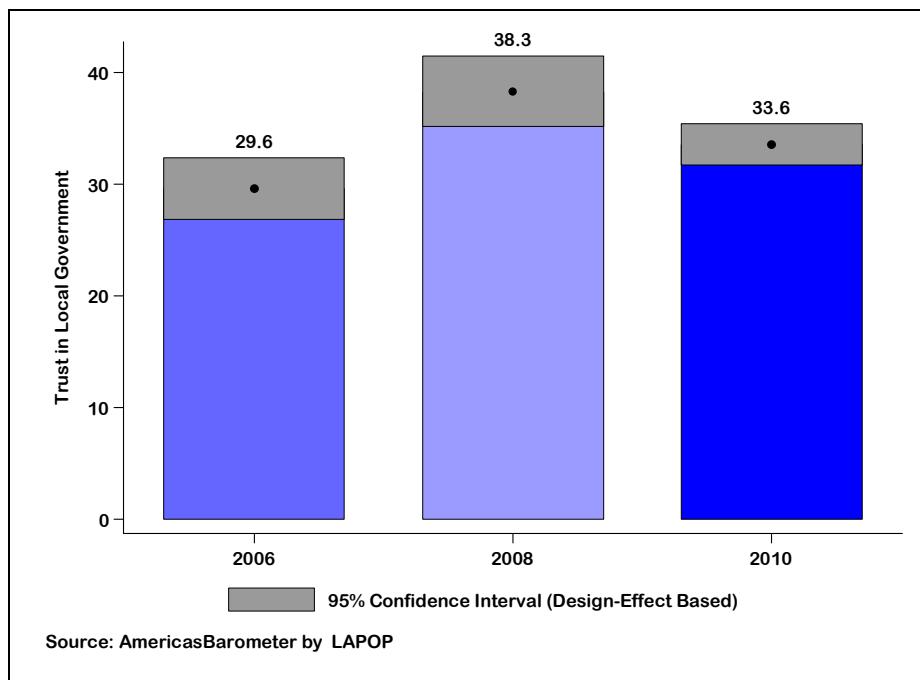


Figure VII.2. Trust in Local and National Government in Comparative Perspective

In chapter III of this study, it was demonstrated that Haitian citizens were greatly dissatisfied with the performance of their national government after the earthquake. An important issue to examine is whether citizens' perceptions of local government in Haiti have also been affected by the natural disaster, perhaps resulting in the exceptionally low levels of trust reported in 2010.

Trust in Local Government before and after the Earthquake

As shown in Figure VII.3, trust in local governments significantly improved between 2006 and 2008, as it rose from 29.6 to 38.3 average points. After the 2010 earthquake, however, the average level of trust in local government descended to 33.6 points. However, the registered drop after the earthquake is not statistically significant, since confidence intervals overlapped.

**Figure VII.3. Trust in Local Government by Year**

Although a decline in trust is observed between 2008 and 2010 in municipalities affected by the earthquake, this drop is also not statistically significant (see Figure VII.4). A similar pattern is also observed in non-affected municipalities. However, it can be seen that in any given year, trust in local governments is higher in non-affected than in affected municipalities, indicating that the lower levels of trust in affected municipalities in 2010 cannot be attributed to the earthquake. Yet, the level of trust has remained relatively low in both non-affected and affected municipalities. In conclusion, distrust in local governments is a generalized phenomenon in Haiti which has remained largely unchanged in the last two years, notwithstanding the devastating effects of the earthquake for local governments mentioned in the introduction to this chapter. In absolute terms, scale responses could be as low as zero, but in practice it appears that Haiti is bumping along on the bottom of the actual range of scores on trust in local government; not even the earthquake could lower those scores substantially.

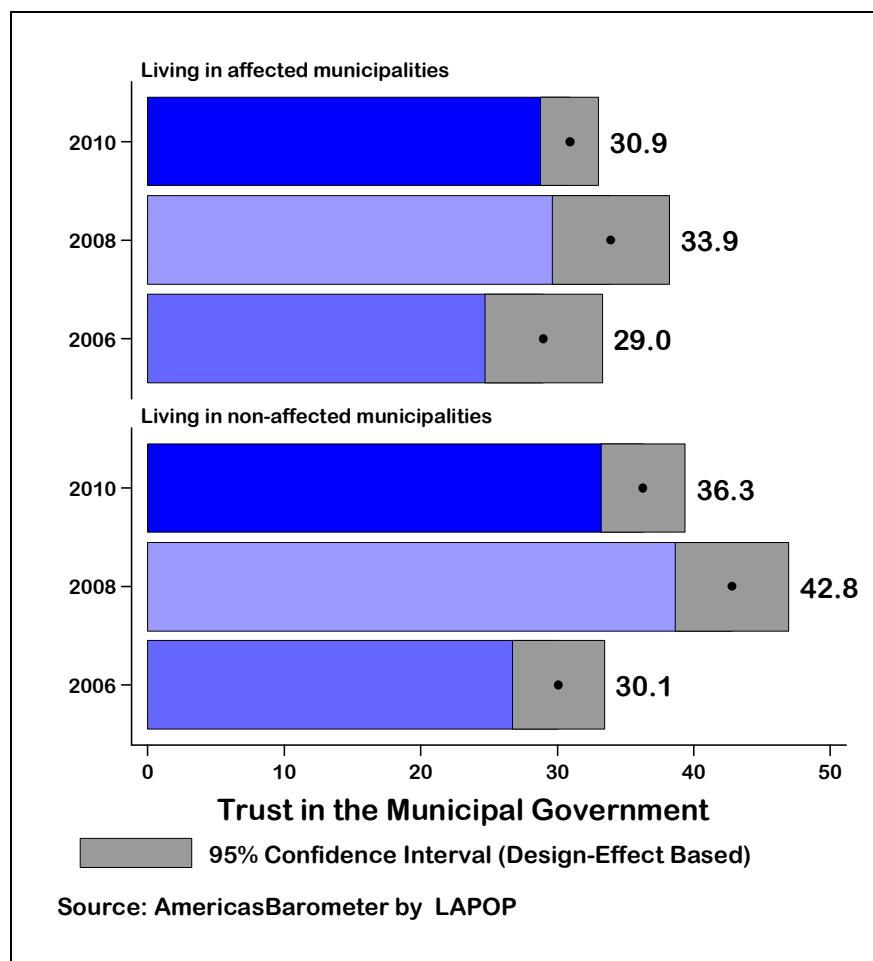


Figure VII.4. Trust in Local Government in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Trust in Local Government

Another way to evaluate the impact of the earthquake on trust in local governments is to compare the average trust of individuals living in affected municipalities at different levels of self-reported housing damage. It is reasonable to assume that those who suffered greater housing damage would have been more likely to contact municipal authorities for help. As individuals who suffered housing damage turned to municipal governments, the end result of those interactions could have been greater or lower confidence in local authorities, depending on citizens' level of satisfaction with the services provided. In order to determine the impact of personal experience with the earthquake on trust in local governments, we ran a regression with the extent of housing damage as a predictor, and trust in local government as a dependent variable. The model also accounts for the following variables: education, sex, age, size of place, and wealth. Figure VII.5 depicts graphically the regression results.

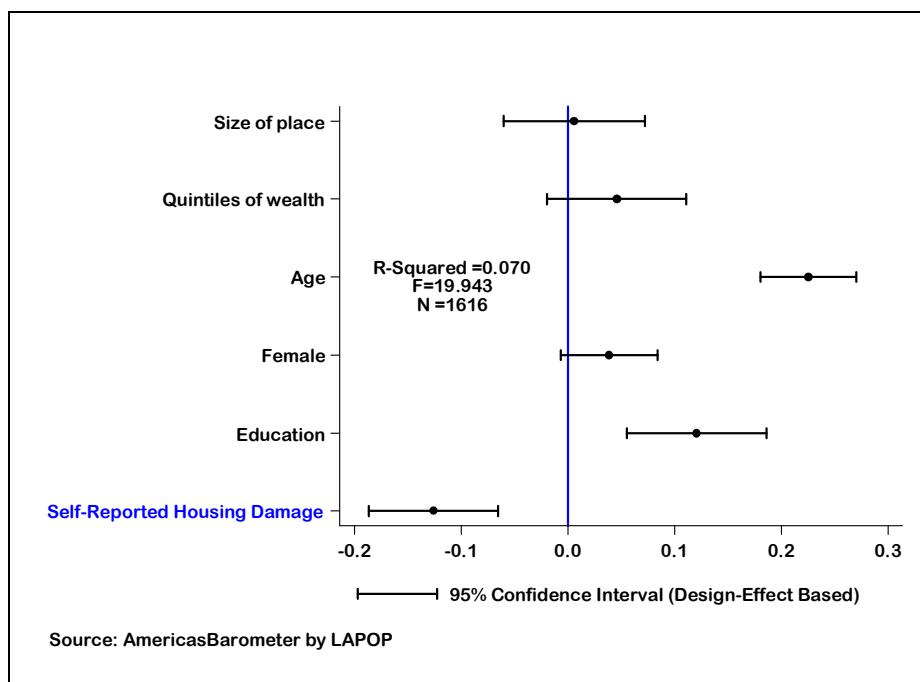


Figure VII.5. Determinants of Trust in Local Government

As can be observed in Figure VII.5, age and education have a positive statistically significant effect on trust in local government, meaning that older and more educated individuals show higher levels of trust. On the other hand, as expected, individuals who reported serious housing damage after the disaster are less inclined to trust their municipalities, suggesting that citizens who were directly impacted by the earthquake show the lowest levels of trust in 2010.¹⁵ The lower levels of trust in local government among those who were impacted by the earthquake seem clearly to be the consequence of their dissatisfaction with their municipal government's response to their demands. The remaining pages of this chapter explore the importance of demand-making on local governments, and citizens' evaluation of the efficiency of municipal authorities in delivering goods and services to satisfy those demands.

Demand-Making on Municipal Government

The items that tap into demand-making on local governments in the 2010 survey read as follows:

NP2. Have you sought assistance from or presented a request to any office, official or councilman of the municipality within the past 12 months?				
(1) Yes (2) No (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer				
MUNI10. Did they resolve your issue or request?				
(1) Yes (0) No (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap				

¹⁵ It is worth mentioning that "residence condition," namely living in tents or in homes in affected municipalities, was not a strong predictor of trust in local government when a similar regression model was estimated. This suggests that having experienced great housing damage, irrespectively whether the person is living in a tent or in homes, is a more powerful predictor of trust in local government.

Figure VII.6 shows the percentage of Haitians that sought assistance from their municipal government as well as the percentage that saw their requests fulfilled. As can be observed, despite the great need in the country, the vast majority of the citizens, 85.8%, have not asked their local governments for help. However, the data show that the decision not to contact the local government is based on rational assessments, since only a small fraction of those who turn to their local governments report having their problems resolved; thus there is little incentive to seek help. Specifically, only 26.9% of those who sought assistance saw satisfactory responses to their demands.

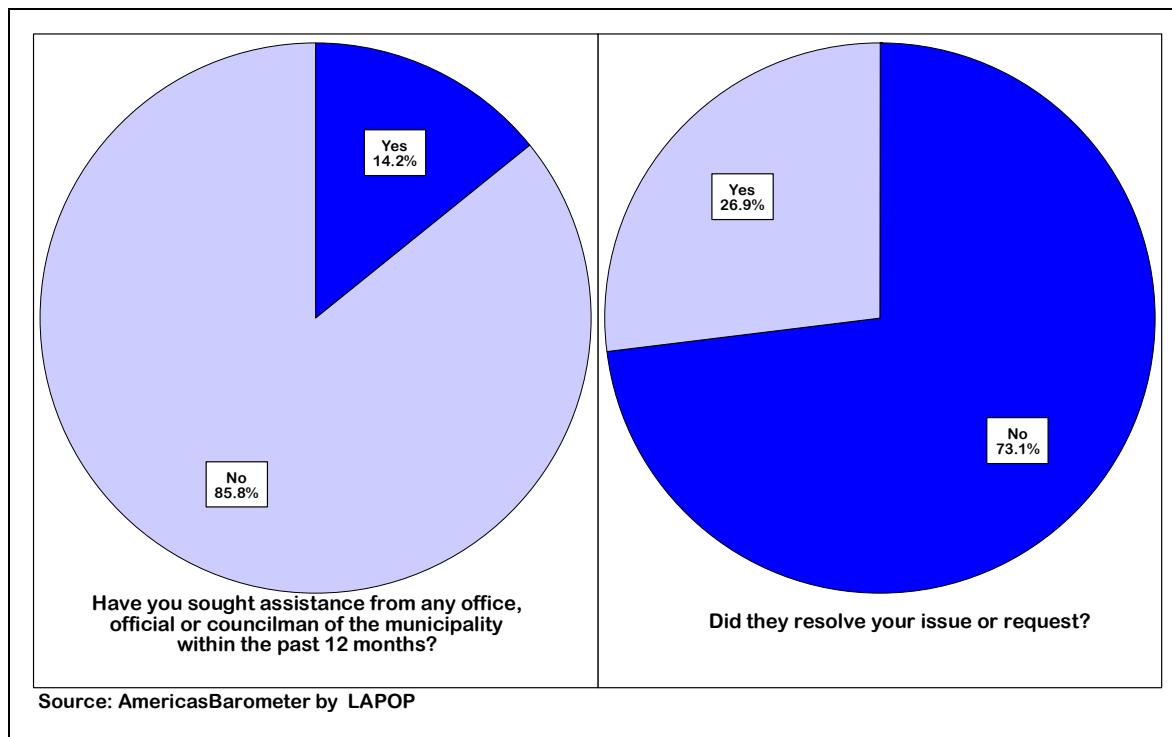


Figure VII.6. Demand-Making on Municipal Government in Haiti

Demand-Making on Municipal Government in Comparative Perspective

As shown in Figure VII.7, despite its low level, demand-making on local government in Haiti is higher than in several countries in the Americas. Specifically, in comparison to Haiti, the percent of the population that reported to have asked for help is substantially lower in Ecuador (10.2%), Costa Rica (8.8%), Honduras (6.5%), and Panama (5.1%). In fact, relative to Haiti, only Uruguay shows statistically significant greater demand-making rates. As indicated by the overlapping confidence intervals, most countries surveyed by LAPOP in 2010 show rates similar to Haiti.

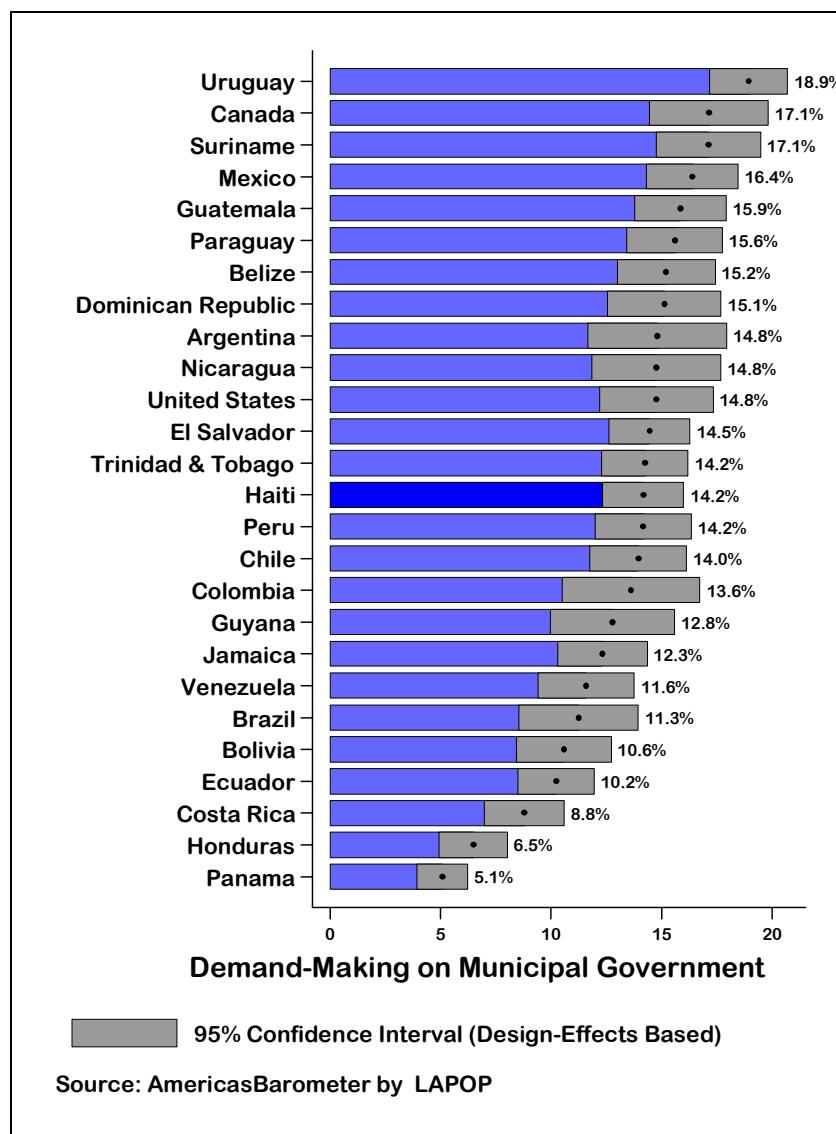


Figure VII.7. Demand-Making on Municipal Government in Comparative Perspective

Demand-Making on Municipal Government before and after the Earthquake

In 2010, a statistically significant change was registered in the percent of the population that contacted local officials asking for assistance as shown in Figure VII.8. While demand making on local government remained constant at about 10% between 2006 and 2008, after the earthquake it increased by about 4 percent points in the country as a whole, suggesting that the effects of the catastrophe pushed many to seek aid from their local government.

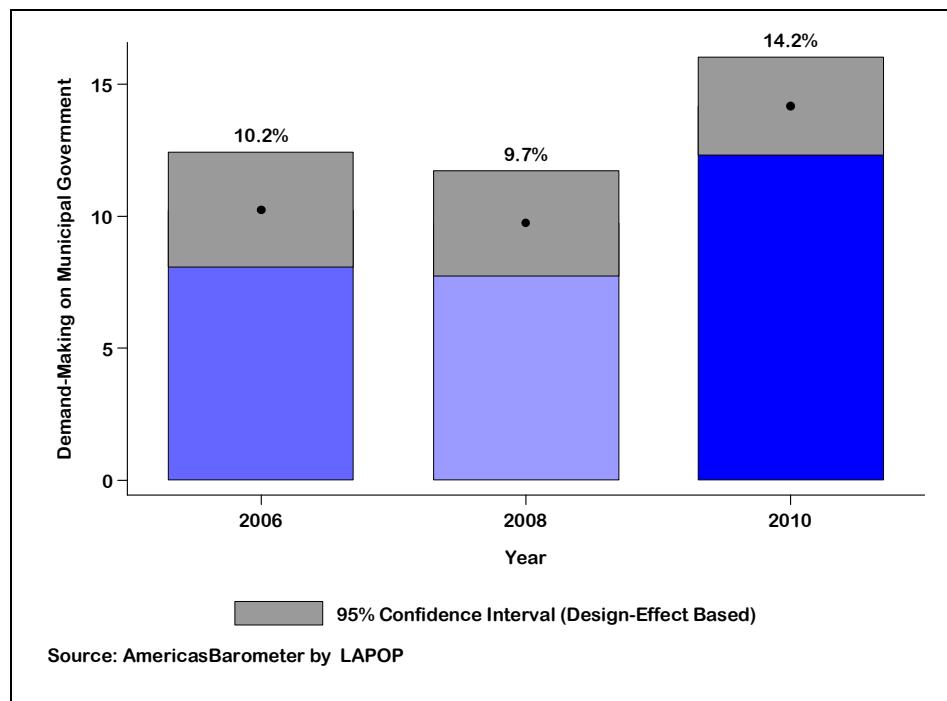


Figure VII.8. Demand-Making on Municipal Government by Year

However, as expected, demand-making has increased particularly in municipalities affected by the earthquake as shown in Figure VII.9. After the disaster, the percentage of individuals making requests to their local government almost doubled in affected municipalities, rising from 8.7% in 2008 to 16% in 2010. In contrast, in unaffected areas demand-making rates remained constant.

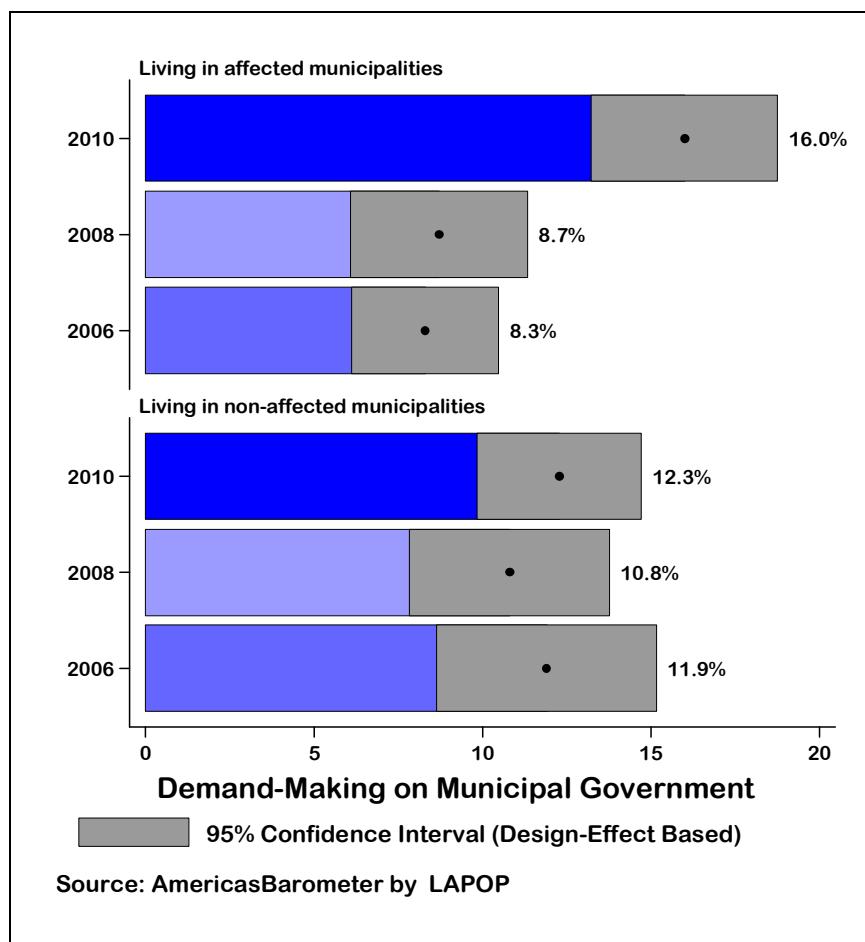


Figure VII.9. Demand-Making on Municipal Government in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Demand-Making on Municipal Government

Among those who live in affected municipalities, we find that individuals who had undergone more hardship due to the earthquake, as indicated by the extent of housing damage suffered were more likely to have asked for assistance from local governments (see regression results in Figure VII.10). Nevertheless, as shown above, trust in local government is the lowest among those who suffered severe housing damage, indicating their discontent with how local governments responded to their demands.

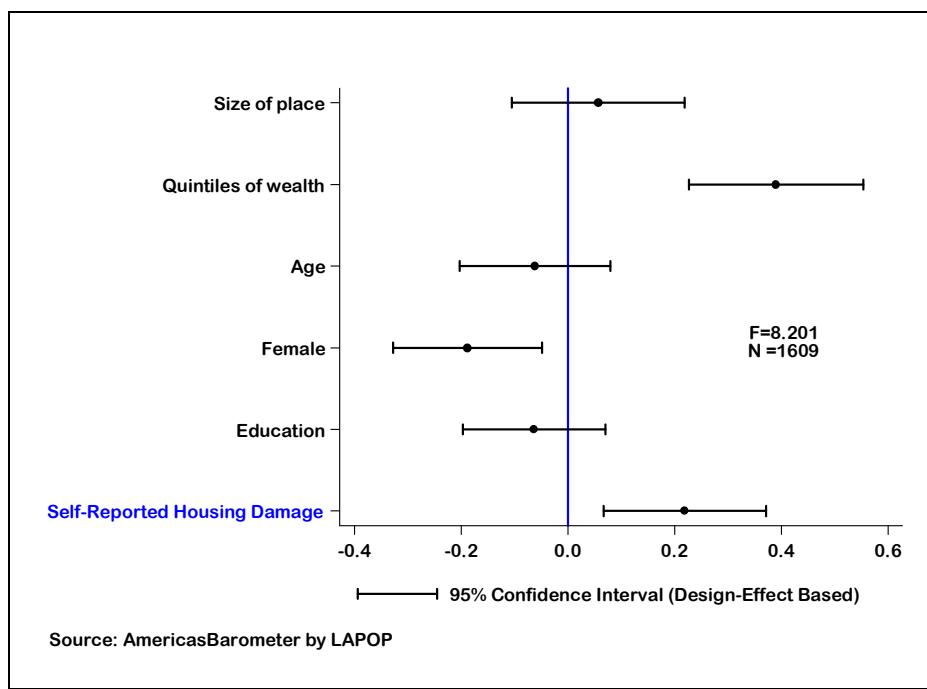


Figure VII.10. Determinants of Demand-Making on Municipal Government

The regression results presented in Figure VII.10 also indicate that, all things being equal, individuals with higher economic status, measured by their level of wealth as indicated by the LAPOP scale of the possession of household assets, are more likely to contact their local governments in Haiti. As shown in Figure VII.11, this result suggests that only a small percentage of individuals at the bottom of the economic ladder, or those falling in the first quintile of wealth, can afford the transaction cost associated with demand-making, such as transportation fees and the opportunity costs related to hours of work lost.

Moreover, we find evidence suggesting that females have less contact with municipal governments. As can be seen in Figure VII.11, the percent of women in Haiti that reported to have requested help from a local government is equal to 11.5, while that number is 16.9 for males. Indeed, males are significantly more likely to request help, probably making it less likely that local governments' actions will respond to women's needs.

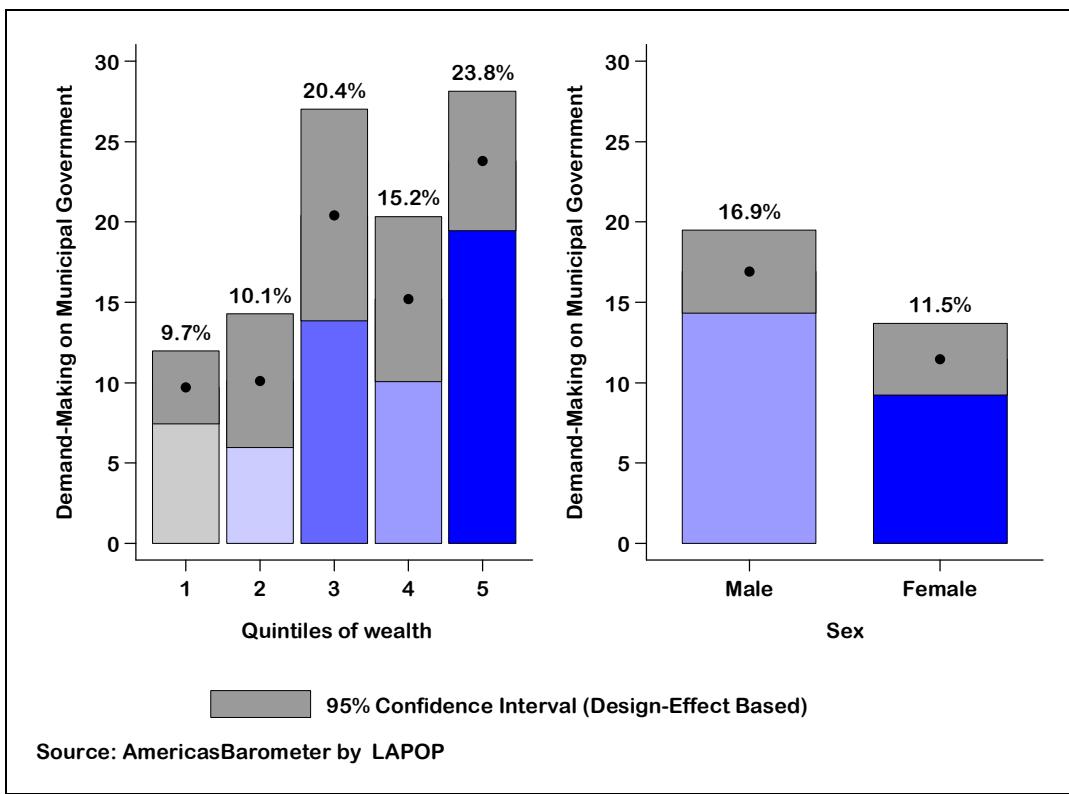


Figure VII.11. Demand-Making on Municipal Government by Sex and Economic Status

Satisfaction with Local Government Services

As shown at the beginning of this chapter, among the Haitians who requested help from a local government, only few saw their requests fulfilled. Here we examine general perceptions about the services offered by local governments, irrespective of whether citizens asked for assistance or not. The following question in the survey is employed:

SGL1. Would you say that the services the municipality is providing to the people are...?

(1) Very good	(2) Good	(3) Neither good nor bad (fair)	(4) Bad	(5) Very bad
(88) Doesn't know	(98) Doesn't answer			

This item allows us to evaluate the general feeling about the performance of local governments, and not only the opinions of those who are actively involved in their municipality or have sought help, which, as shown above, are predominantly wealthier individuals and males.

As mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, although local governments' capacity has been weakened by the earthquake, at the same time they have played an active role during the reconstruction period, working hand in hand with international organizations. In this sense, there is no a priori hypothesis about the effect of the earthquake on citizens' evaluations of local government performance. In order to determine the effect of the earthquake on citizens' views about service delivery by local governments, we first examine the level of satisfaction in 2010, and then explore whether over time fluctuations have been registered.

The 2010 results are not encouraging. According to Figure VII.12 below, in 2010, 45.2% of the respondents considered that the quality of services provided by their local governments was bad or very bad. Only 10.1% felt the opposite, stating that services are either good or very good . A significant proportion of respondents held a neutral view (44.8%), being of the opinion that the services provided are neither good nor bad or fair.

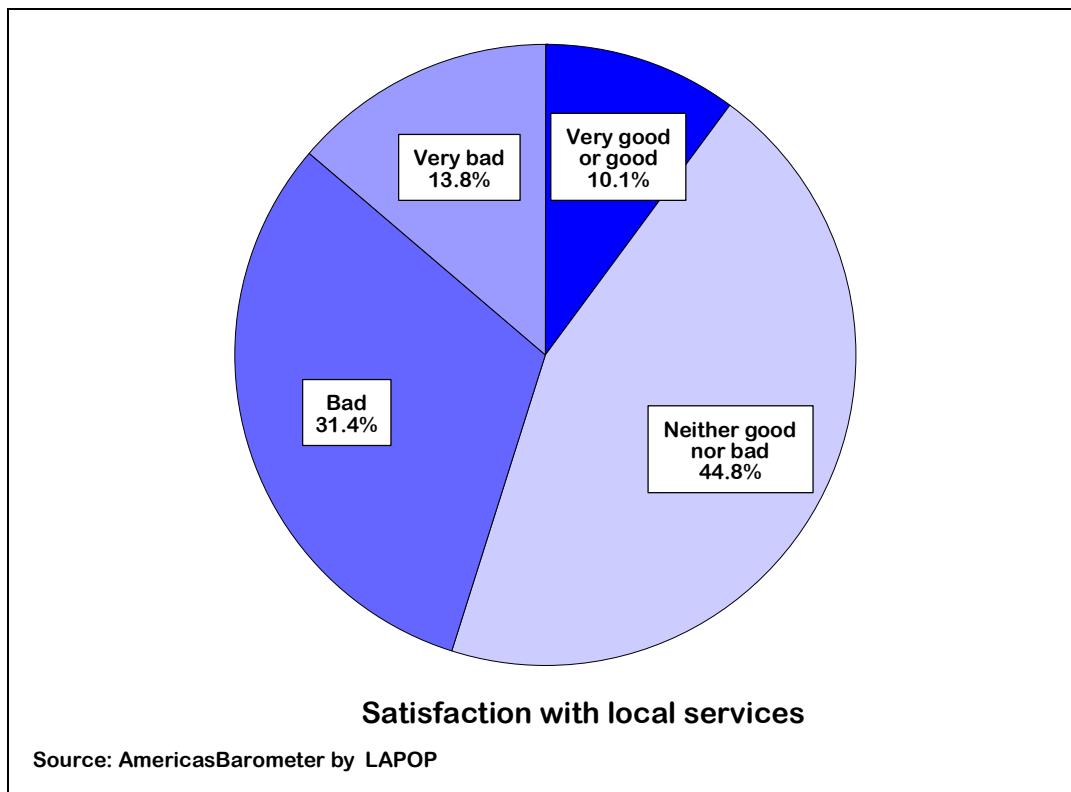


Figure VII.12. Satisfaction with Local Government Services

Satisfaction with Local Government Services in Comparative Perspective

Given the overwhelming negative feelings about the quality of services provided by local governments, not surprisingly Haiti shows one of the lowest levels of satisfaction with the performance of municipalities in the Americas, with 37.9 points on a 0-100 scale. Only Jamaica, Belize, and Suriname have levels similar to Haiti. The scores for the rest of countries range from 47.6 to 56.5 points on the same scale as shown in Figure VII.13.

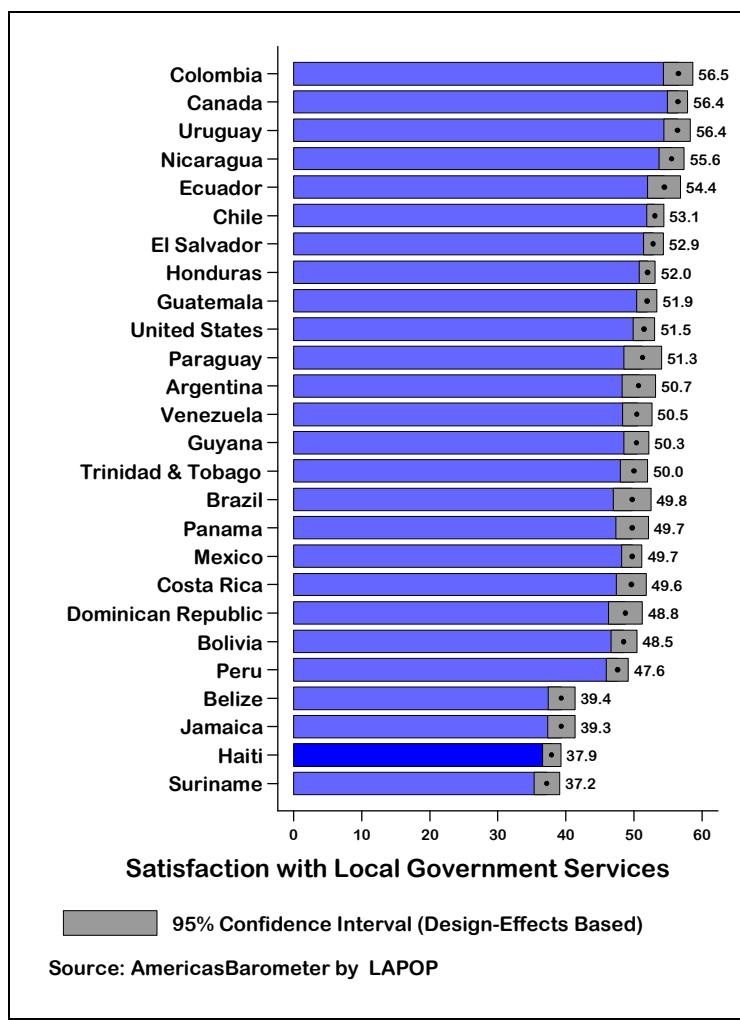


Figure VII.13. Satisfaction with Local Government Services in Comparative Perspective

Satisfaction with Local Government Services before and after the Earthquake

Has the level of satisfaction with the performance of local government changed over the past years of the AmericasBarometer surveys? Figure VII.14 shows that citizens were significantly more satisfied with their local government services in 2008 relative to 2006, although in 2010 there was a slight (non-significant) decline in the overall level of satisfaction. This initial evidence suggests that the earthquake did not have a deep impact on citizens' satisfaction with local government services.

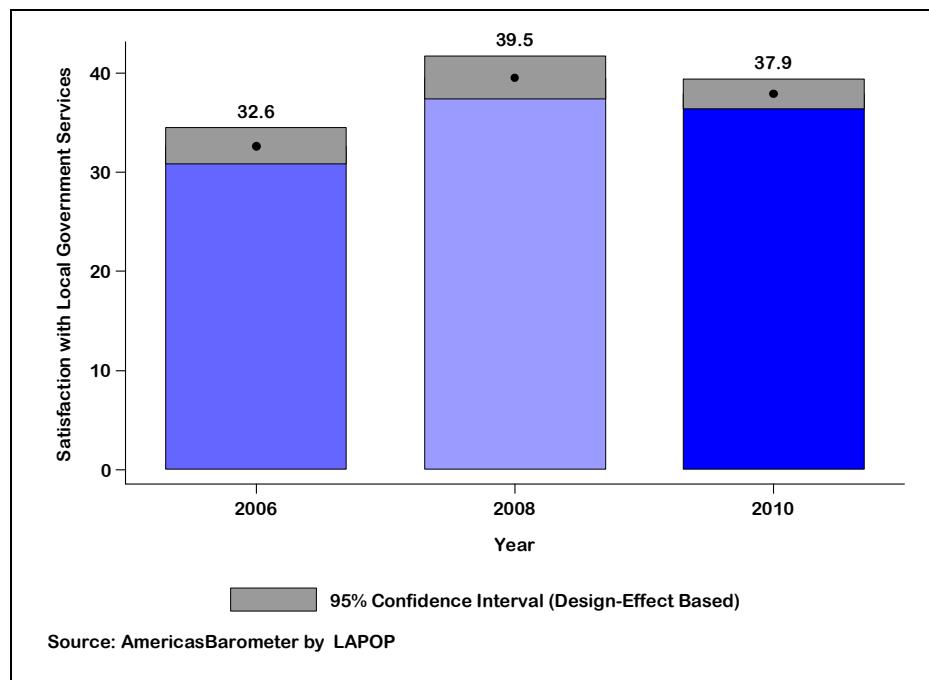


Figure VII.14. Satisfaction with Local Government Services by Year

In order to confirm that the earthquake did not have an evident impact on citizens' views about their local government performance, we look next at over time differences in the level of satisfaction between individuals living in municipalities affected by the earthquake and those living in non-affected municipalities (Figure VII.15). In line with the results of the previous graph, we observe that between 2006 and 2008 respondents of both types of municipalities showed a significant but small increase in their level of satisfaction with local government services. However, there is no evidence suggesting that after the earthquake (in 2010) individuals living in affected municipalities show lower or higher levels of satisfaction. Thus, for the most part, Haitians in general have been dissatisfied with the performance of local governments before and after the earthquake.

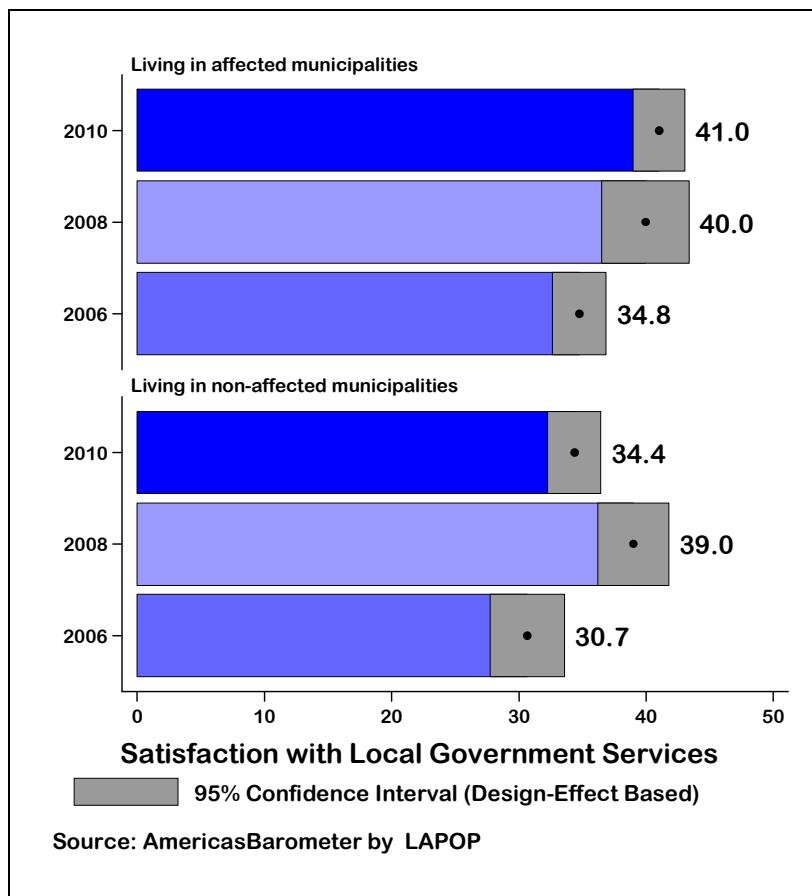


Figure VII.15. Satisfaction with Local Government Services in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Satisfaction with Local Government Services

The previous section showed that satisfaction with services provided by local governments has remained low in Haiti. In this section, we examine whether in 2010, after the earthquake, specific subgroups of the population felt particularly dissatisfied or more satisfied than the rest of the population. We contend that in municipalities affected by the earthquake, individuals living in tents are likely to hold different opinions as IDPs have received substantial help from many institutions, possibly also from local governments. To investigate this possibility, we ran a regression with satisfaction with the performance of local governments as a dependent variable. Similarly to previous models, the regression includes the following predictors: education, age, sex, wealth, and size of place. In addition, we include residence condition (living in affected municipalities, either in tents or in/at homes) as an independent variable.

We find that women, wealthier persons, and more educated individuals show a greater level of satisfaction with the services provided by their municipality. In contrast, individuals living in large cities are less satisfied (see Figure VII.16). Moreover, as theorized, we find strong

evidence indicating that IDP's living in tents show better approval rates of the performance of municipal governments.

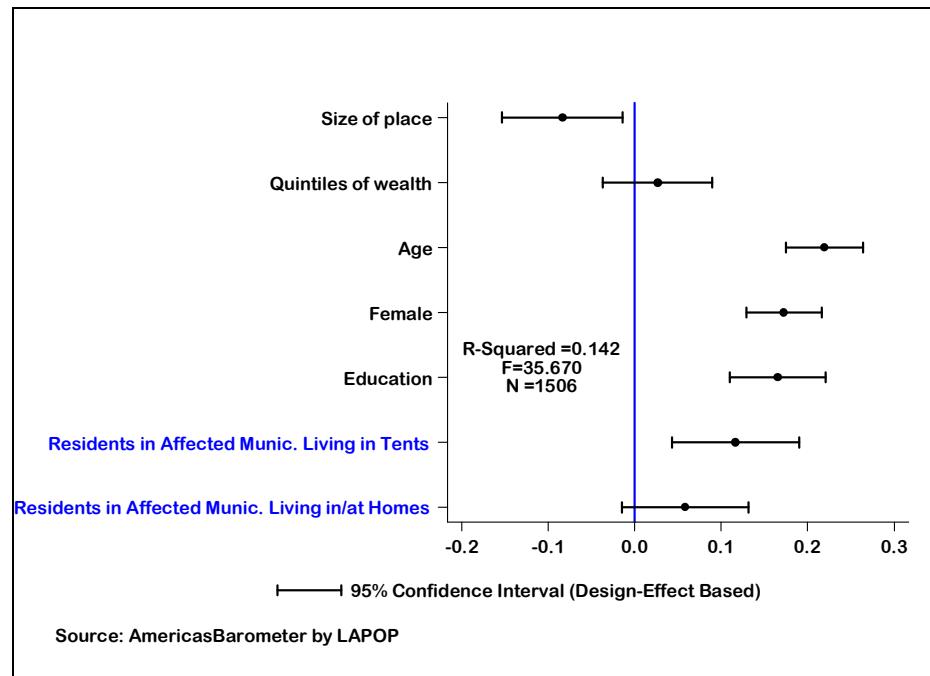


Figure VII.16. Determinants of Satisfaction with Local Government Services

The impact of residence condition after the earthquake on the level of satisfaction with local government services is shown graphically in Figure VII.17. Citizens living in homes in affected areas score an average of 38.8 points on a 0-100 scale, and those living in unaffected municipalities 34.4 points. The difference between these two groups, however, is not statistically significant, since the confidence intervals associated with these estimates overlapped. Figure VII.17 shows clearly that the main effect is found among individuals living in tents. The level of satisfaction with local government services is substantially higher for IDPs, averaging 45.2 points. It is interesting to note that this number is much higher than the national average (37.9). In sum, persons living in tents have more positive views about their local government, which can be interpreted as a manifestation of their gratitude for the help they have received.

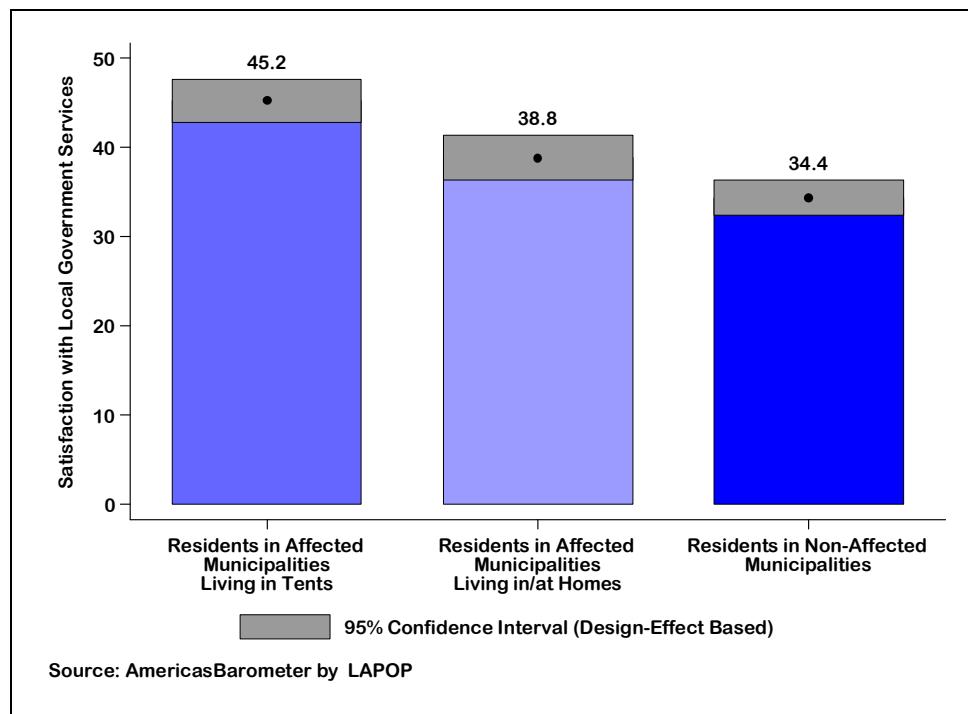


Figure VII.17. Satisfaction with Local Government Services by Residence Condition

Conclusions

Just as with the national government, lack of confidence toward local authorities predominates in Haiti. While demand-making on local governments has substantially increased after the earthquake, the majority of citizens doubt that their local government can effectively resolve their problems. Haitians whose homes were destroyed or seriously damaged by the earthquake contacted their local governments and asked for help, but at the same time show the lowest levels of trust toward municipal governments. The results presented in this chapter indicate that broad dissatisfaction with the services provided by municipalities is at the core of why citizens distrust local governments. Despite the generalized dissatisfaction with the performance of local governments, citizens living in tents have less negative opinions about the quality of services delivered by local governments. We suspect this is in part because of the important attention to IDPs living in camps from national and international institutions, including local governments.

Appendix

Determinants of Trust in the Municipal Government

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Self-Reported Housing Damage	-0.126*	(-4.11)
Education	0.121*	(3.65)
Female	0.039	(1.68)
Age	0.225*	(9.93)
Quintiles of wealth	0.046	(1.38)
Size of place	0.006	(0.18)
Constant	0.030	(0.84)
R-Squared = 0.070		
Number of Obs. = 1616		
* p<0.05		

Determinants of Demand-Making on Municipal Government

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Self-Reported Housing Damage	0.219*	(2.84)
Education	-0.063	(-0.94)
Female	-0.188*	(-2.66)
Age	-0.062	(-0.86)
Quintiles of wealth	0.391*	(4.72)
Size of place	0.057	(0.70)
Constant	-1.810*	(-22.09)
F = 8.20		
Number of Obs. = 1609		
* p<0.05		

Determinants of Satisfaction with Local Government Services

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in Tents	0.058	(1.57)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in/at Home	0.116*	(3.12)
Education	0.165*	(5.89)
Female	0.173*	(7.84)
Age	0.220*	(9.73)
Quintiles of wealth	0.026	(0.82)
Size of place	-0.084*	(-2.38)
Constant	-0.027	(-0.86)
R-Squared = 0.142		
Number of Obs. = 1506		
* p<0.05		

Chapter VIII. Civic and Political Participation

Summary: This chapter shows that, post-earthquake Haiti has the highest civic participation rate in the Americas, with 76.6% of the population participating in meetings of at least one non-religious organization. As the 2010 earthquake in Haiti has greatly intensified hardship, an important proportion of Haitians have turned to civic organizations for help. Strikingly, Haiti also has the highest level of public protest participation among the countries included in the 2010 survey, with 17.2 percent of the population reporting having participated in a street demonstration over the past 12 months. Interestingly, the results indicate that protest participation is considerably higher among citizens' living in tents, suggesting that citizens who live in the worst conditions after the earthquake, as judged by housing quality, have emerged as an important political force in the country.

Introduction

Active involvement in political and civic organizations is a vital component of democratic life. Even participation in protest marches is considered a legitimate way for citizens to express their concerns provided that demonstrations are peaceful and do not spill over into civil disobedience (Norris, Walgrave, and Van Aelst 2005). Similarly, participation in civic organizations is thought to deepen democracy since it is argued that civic organizations can work as “schools for democracy” and therefore foment democratic values (Putnam 1993) such as interpersonal trust and tolerance as well as mobilize individuals politically (Rosenstone and Hansen 1993).

In this chapter, we analyze the extent to which citizens in Haiti are involved in civic and political activities, and in particular evaluate the effect of the earthquake on citizens’ activism. Our expectation is to find that, after the earthquake, citizens would participate more in associations that seek to improve their communities and better their life in general. Similarly, as citizens’ needs have substantially increased after the earthquake, we expect them to have become more politically engaged. That is, we view citizen civic participation as at least partially need-driven, and with the greater need, we expect participation to increase.

We first examine the level of participation in different types of civic organizations and determine how Haiti’s civic participation level compares to that of other countries in the region. We then explore to what extent citizens are mobilized politically and participate in meetings convened by local governments and in public demonstrations. In order to determine the impact of the earthquake on citizens’ civic and political behavior, we pay especial attention to over time changes in the variables explored and observed differences between affected and non-affected populations.

Civic Participation

For many years, LAPOP has measured civil society participation with a standard battery of questions, known as the CP (“community participation”). These items measure participation in

different types of associations and meetings. Respondents were asked to indicate how frequently they engage in these forms of participation. The survey items are the following:

I am going to read a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you attend their meetings at least once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, or never.						
	Once a week	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a year	Never	DK	DA
CP6. Meetings of any religious organization? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98
CP7. Meetings of a parents' association at school? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98
CP8. Meetings of a community improvement committee or association? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98
CP9. Meetings of an association of professionals, merchants, manufacturers or farmers? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98
CP13. Meetings of a political party or political organization? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98
CP20. [Women only] Meetings of associations or groups of women or home makers. Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88 DA 98	N/A 99

The responses to these items allow us to determine whether respondents participate in meetings of the listed organizations as well as the frequency of participation. Similar results are, however, obtained if the analysis of the data is performed using the proportion of individuals who participate or the frequency of participation as indicators. For simplicity, we focus on the percent of individuals who reported attending meetings of civic groups as a measure of the level of civic participation. Specifically, we recoded responses into a 0 to 100 scale, with 0 representing the “never” category and 100 indicating participation in meetings at least once a year in the past twelve months. In the next section, we present the percentage of citizens who reported to have participated in each type of civic organization.

Participation in Meetings of Civic Organizations

We find that the overwhelming majority of Haitians participate in religious organizations (84.5%), followed by participation in parents' associations (65.8%). About 41% of Haitians reported attending meetings of community improvement committees. Job related associations and political parties show the lowest level of participation, 35.7% and 23.9% respectively. These results are presented in Figure VIII.1.

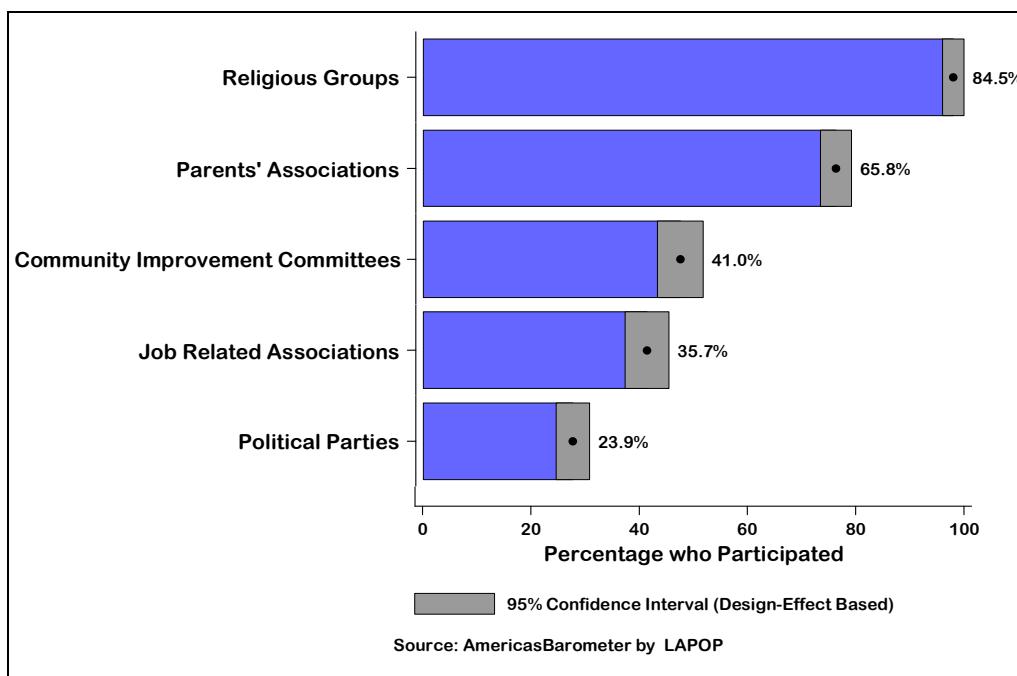


Figure VIII.1. Participation in Meetings of Civic Organizations in Haiti, 2010

Figure VIII.2 shows over time trends for each type of associations. As can be seen, except for participation in job related associations, no statistically significant changes were registered at the national level between 2008 and 2010. At first, these results suggest that for the most part the earthquake did not have an impact on citizens' engagement in civic groups. However, as shown in the next section, significant differences between 2008 and 2010 are found when the sample is split between affected and non-affected municipalities. After looking at over-time differences in the level of each type of civic participation between affected and non-affected municipalities, we found statistically significant effects for two types of civic organizations: community improvement and job related organizations.

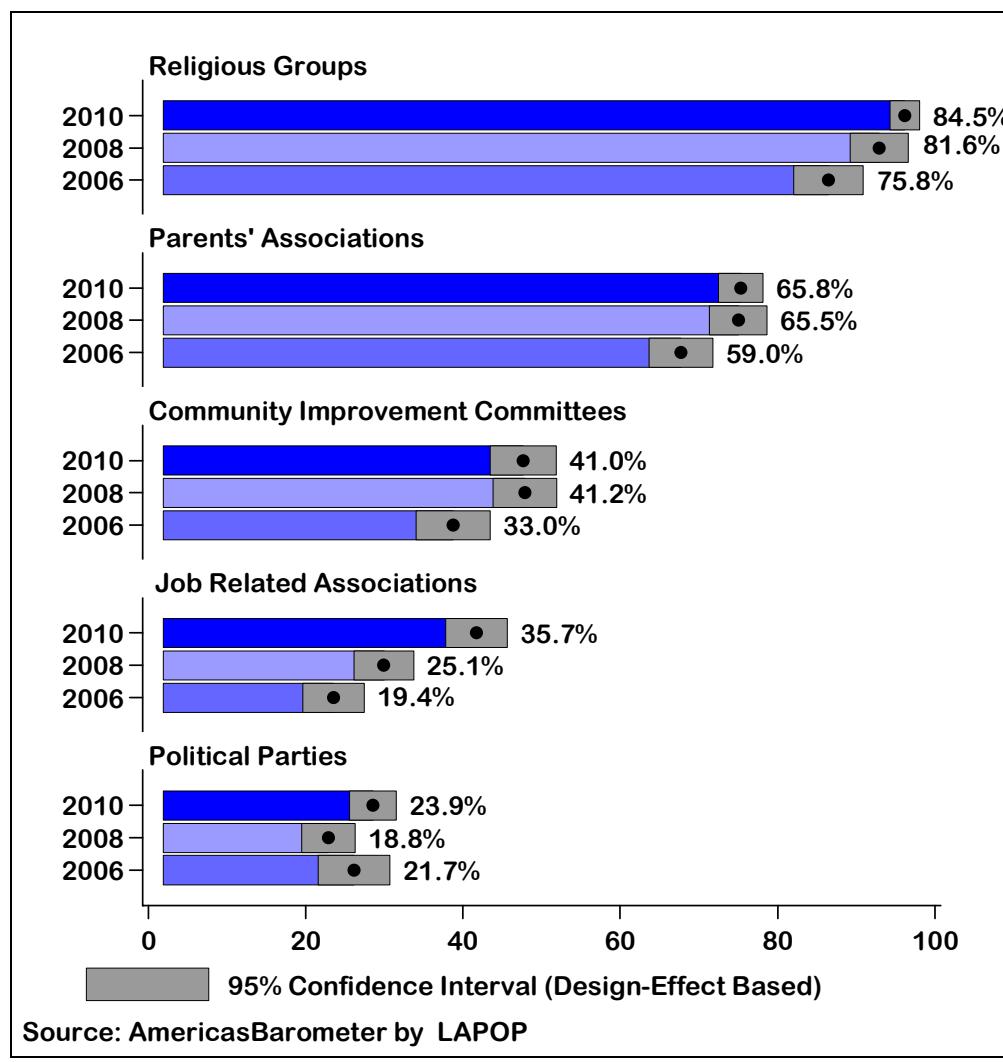


Figure VIII.2. Participation in Meetings of Civic Organizations by Year

Participation in Community Improvement Committees

The percent of the population participating in meetings of community improvement associations declined between 2008 and 2010 in municipalities not affected by the earthquake (Figure VIII.3). In contrast, in municipalities hit by the disaster, participation in community improvement meetings increased from 34.9% to 45.6%. This last finding indicates that, in response to the crisis, an important number of individuals living in areas affected by the earthquake got together to work on tasks related to the clean-up and reconstruction of their place of residence. However, while the mobilization of citizens in affected municipalities to improve the conditions of their neighborhoods should be seen as a positive factor for the country, it should also be kept on mind that, as shown in Chapter III, interpersonal trust among neighbors in those areas declined, suggesting that effective collaboration or teamwork has simultaneously become more difficult.

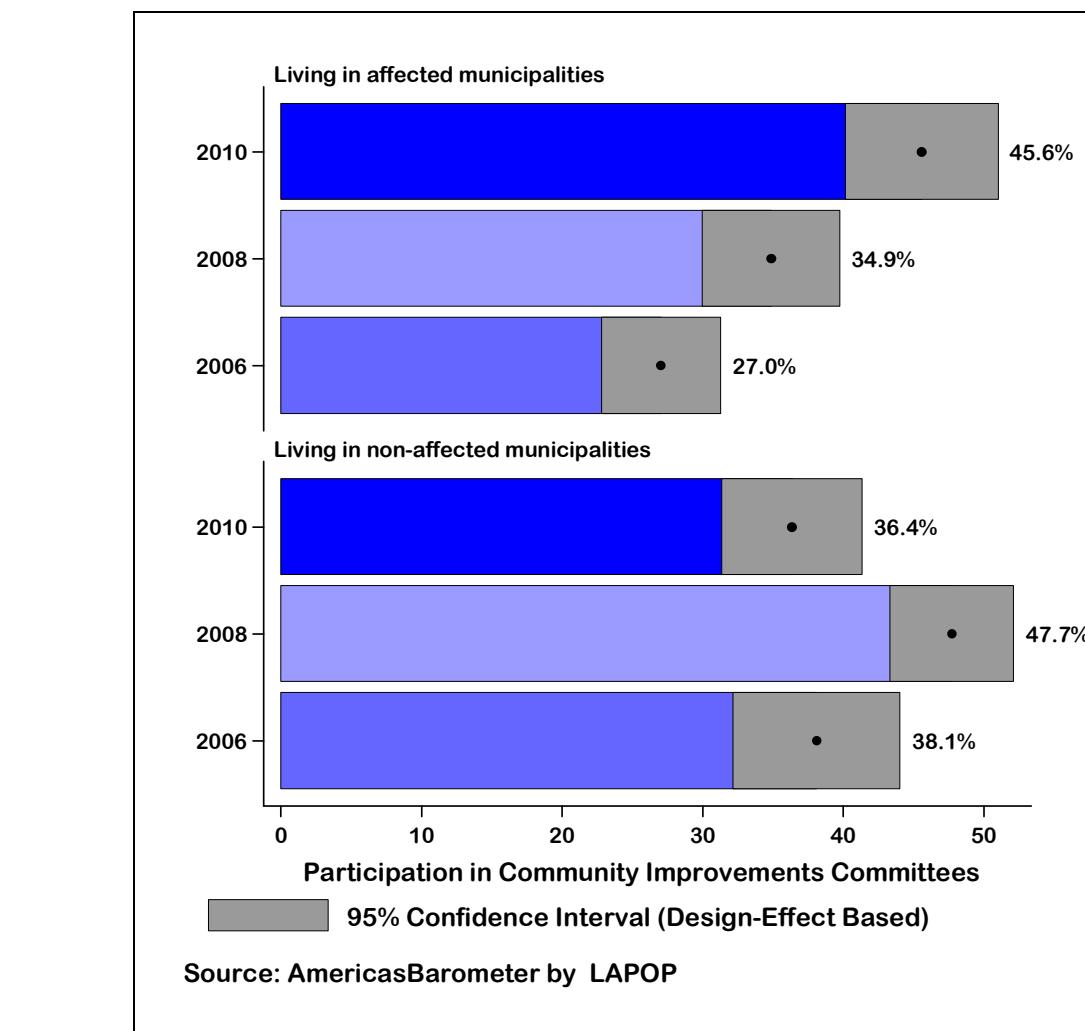


Figure VIII.3. Participation in Meetings of Community Improvement Committees in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Additional analysis of the data corroborated that citizens living in affected municipalities but in homes rather than tents are significantly more likely to participate in community improvement associations relative to individuals living in non-affected municipalities (see regression results in Figure VIII.4).¹⁶ Other statistically significant effects can also be observed in the regression chart. More educated and older individuals are more likely to participate in meetings of community organizations. On the other hand, females show a lower likelihood of participating in community related activities.¹⁷

¹⁶ A logit regression was run since the dependent variable is a dichotomous variable.

¹⁷ We did not find evidence suggesting that participation in community improvement organizations depends on the extent of housing damage, the other variable employed in this study for examining the impact of the earthquake.

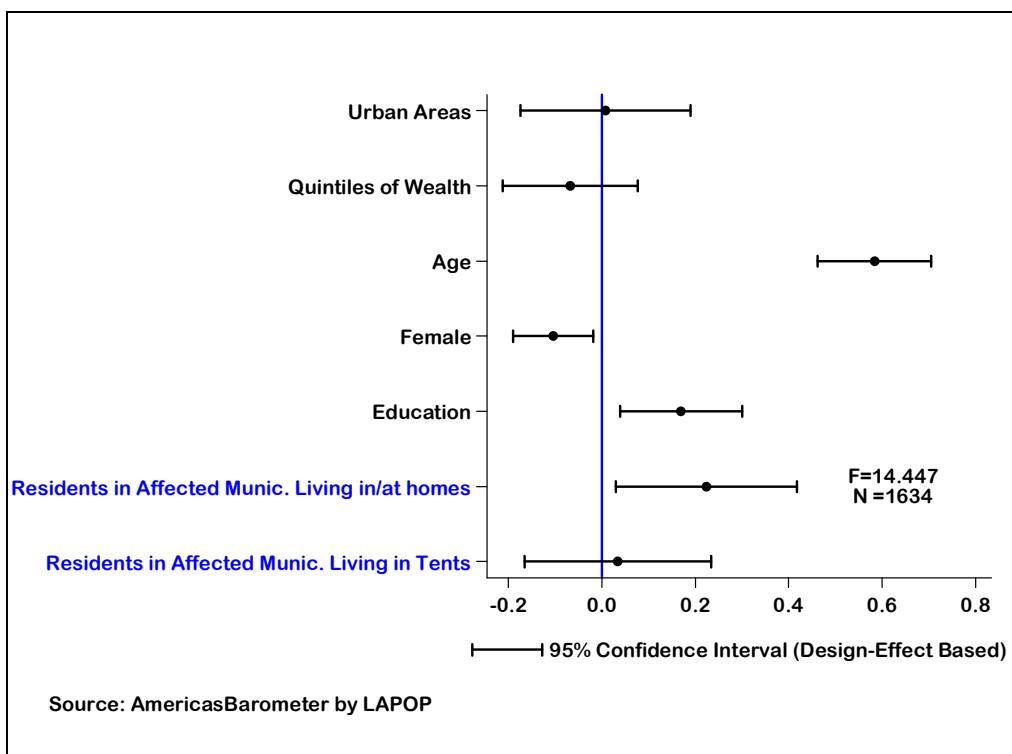


Figure VIII.4. Determinants of Participation in Community Improvement Committees

Figure VIII.5 shows the effect on community participation of living in affected municipalities but in homes. As can be observed, about 47.7% of individuals in affected municipalities living in homes reported to have attended meetings of a community improvement association. Similarly, 41.1% of individuals living in tents said that they had participated in such meetings. In non-affected municipalities, however, only 36.4% stated to have participated in community groups.

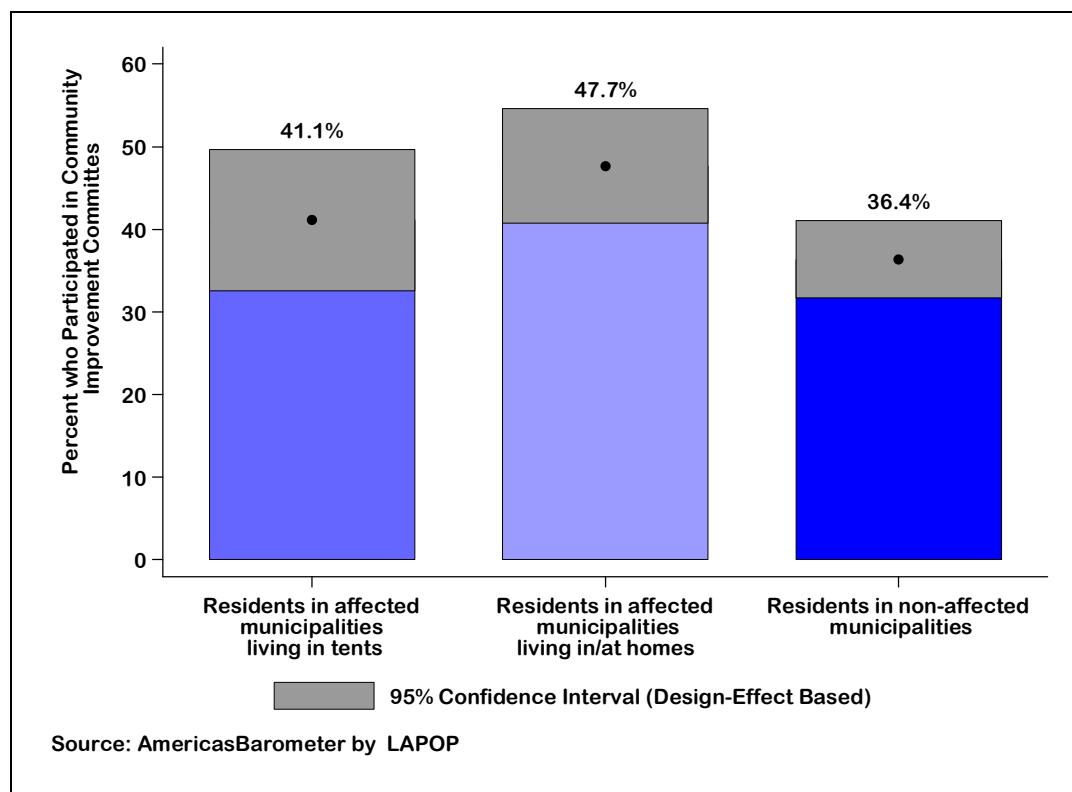


Figure VIII.5. Participation in Meetings of Committees for Community Improvements by Residence Condition

Participation in Job Related Associations

Haitians living in affected municipalities have also become more active in job related associations after the earthquake. While the percentage of citizens participating in this type of association did not change substantially between 2008 and 2010, in affected municipalities a statistically significant shift was registered (see Figure VIII.6). Participation in job related associations increased steadily from 2006 to 2010 in affected municipalities, but the rise was only statistically significant between 2008 and 2010. Thus, as a response to the increased economic hardship experienced by residents in affected municipalities, the results suggest that they have turned to job related organizations to improve their situation.¹⁸

¹⁸ We do not find statistically significant differences in this variable across residence conditions (i.e. living in tents or in homes) or extent of housing damage.

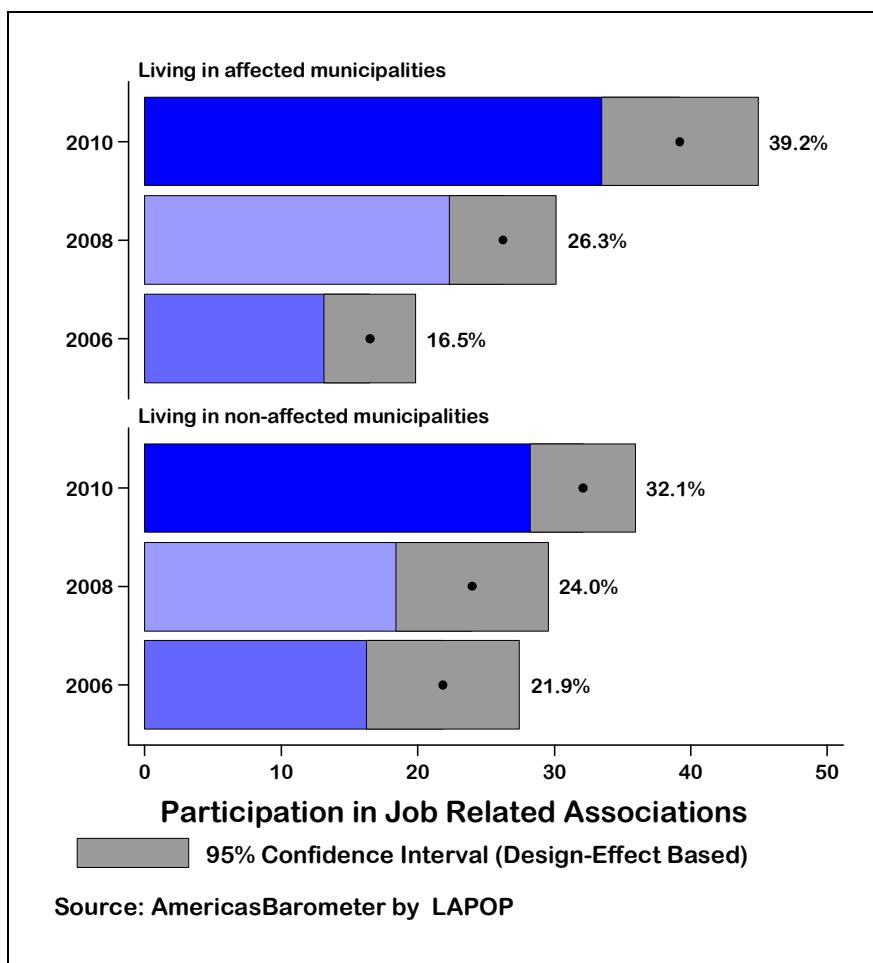


Figure VIII.6. Participation in Meetings of Job Related Associations in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Civic Participation in Haiti vis-à-vis other Countries

In order to compare the level of civic participation in Haiti to that of other countries, we constructed an index of participation in civic organizations based on the CP items in the survey, excluding participation in religious organizations. Participation in religious organizations was not taken into account in the index because, as shown above, involvement in religious activities is very high (above 80%) in Haiti, which suggests that this item in the survey might also be measuring church attendance and therefore might overestimate the level of civic participation in the country. The index constructed reflects whether the respondent participates in at least one secular (i.e., non-religious) civic organization.

A comparative analysis of all countries in the 2010 AmericasBarometer surveys shows that Haiti has the highest rate of participation in secular civic organizations in the Americas, with 76.6% of the population participating in meetings of at least one non-religious organization (see Figure VIII.7). At the low end of the spectrum is Canada, with only 35.3%. In fact, it can be observed that the most economically developed countries in the region show the lowest participation rates. This tendency indicates that Haitian citizens are highly engaged in civic

groups as a mechanism to find solutions to their problems and compensate for the extremely limited capacity of the state to effectively respond to their demands. In other words, as suggested in the introduction to this chapter, local civil society participation is driven at least in part (perhaps in larger part) by need.

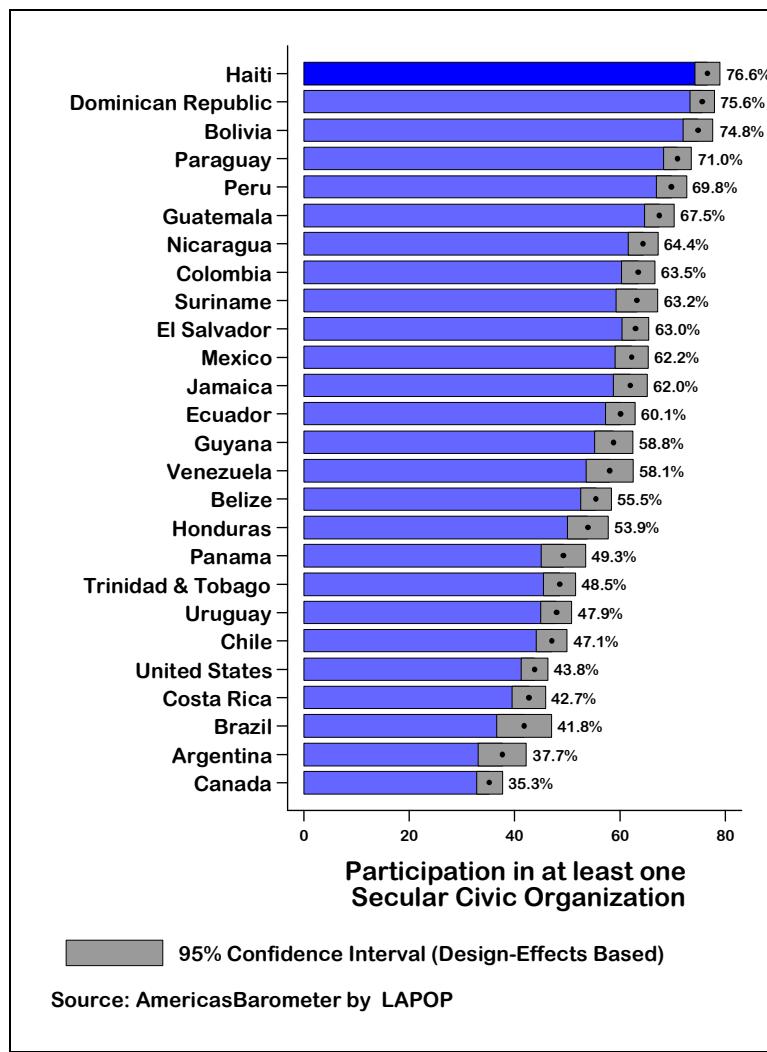


Figure VIII.7. Participation in Secular Civic Organizations in Comparative Perspective

Participation in Local Government Meetings

We now examine one mode of *political* participation, citizens' involvement in activities organized by the local government. In chapter V, we analyzed the degree of demand-making on local governments. We found that demand-making on local governments has substantially increased after the earthquake, especially among those whose homes were destroyed or seriously damaged by the quake. In this section, we focus on participation in local government meetings as another mechanism of formal political participation. The AmericasBarometer survey includes the following question:

NP1. Have you attended a municipal meeting or a meeting convened by the mayor in the past 12 months?

(1) Yes (2) No (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer

Figure VIII.8 shows the percentage of respondents who reported having attended a municipal meeting over the past year across countries. The two countries with the highest participation rates are Dominican Republic (27.3%) and the United States (24.9%). Haiti shows a relatively high level of participation in local meetings (15.1%) in comparison to many other countries in the region. On the other hand, Argentina, Chile, and Panama have the lowest participation rates in municipal meetings (less than 6%).

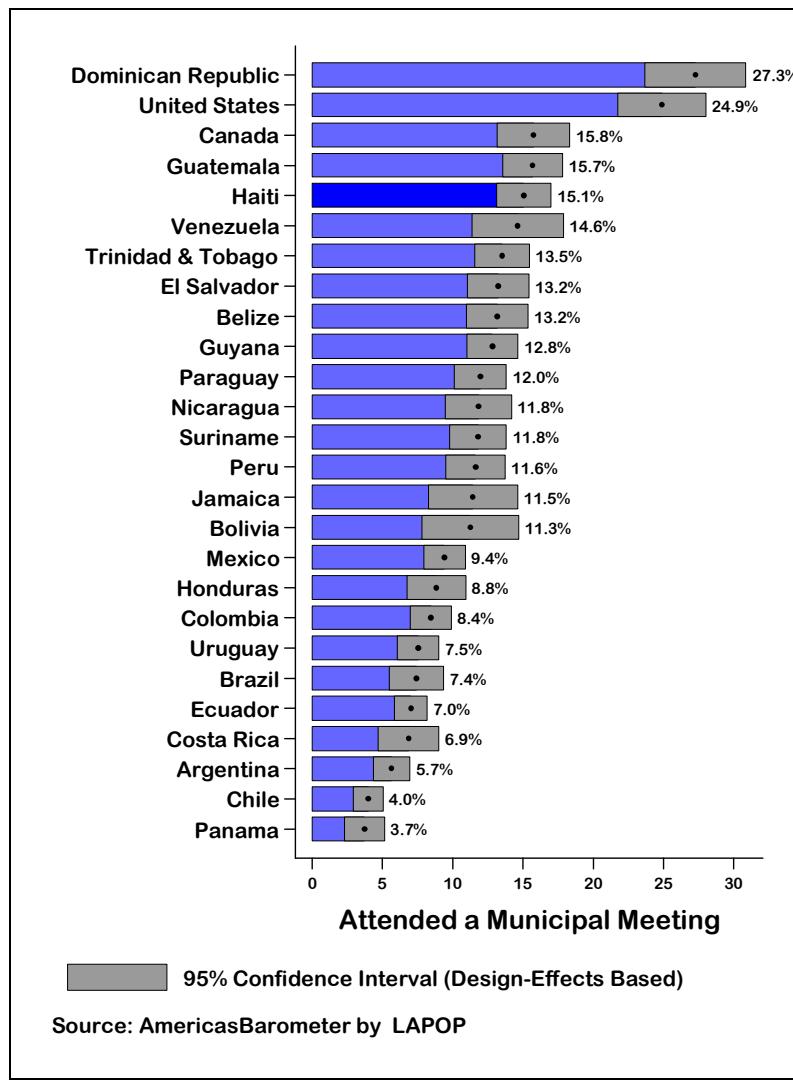


Figure VIII.8. Participation in Municipal Meetings in Comparative Perspective

Participation in Municipal Meetings before and after the Earthquake

Did the earthquake provoke changes in the rate of participation in municipal meetings in Haiti? Figure VIII.9 shows that the rate of participation only increased slightly over the period 2006-2010, without statistically significant changes occurring between years. Thus, these first results suggest that participation in local meetings has remained at the same level in Haiti after the 2010 earthquake.

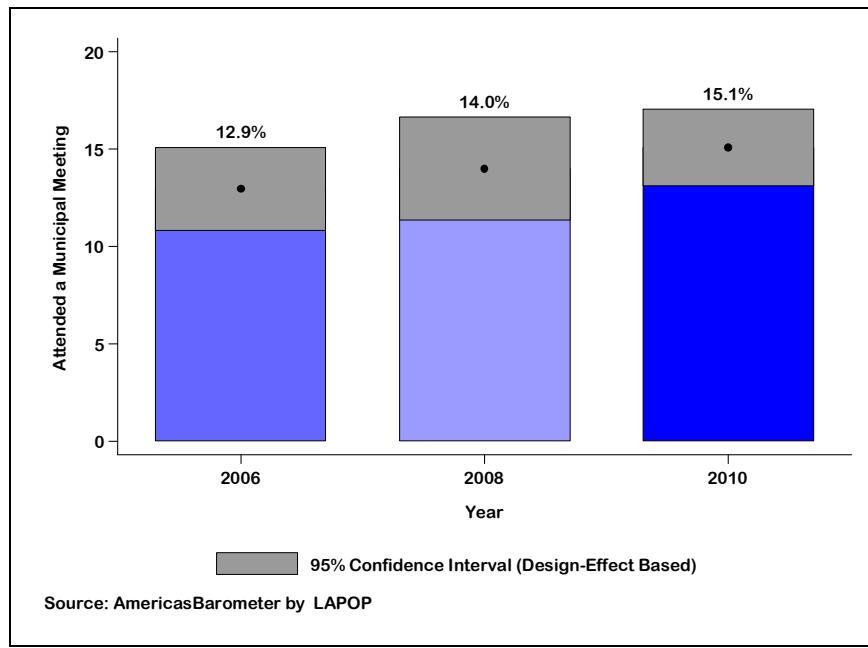


Figure VIII.9. Participation in Municipal Meetings by Year

When the sample is divided between affected and non-affected municipalities, similar results are obtained (see Figure VIII.10), confirming that the earthquake did not have an impact on participation in municipal meetings. Although participation in affected municipalities increased between 2008 and 2010, that effect is not statistically significant.

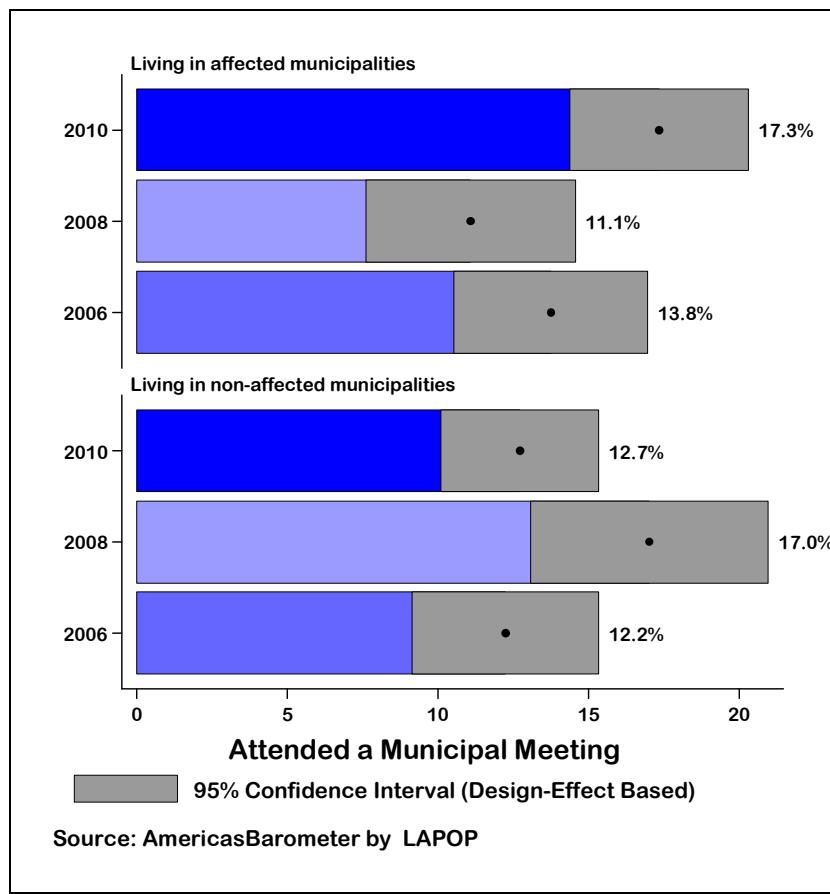


Figure VIII.10. Participation in Municipal Meetings in Affected and Non- Affected Municipalities by Year

Protest Participation

The questionnaire for the 2010 survey in Haiti includes the following question to measure participation in public protests:

PROT3. In the last 12 months, have you participated in a demonstration or protest march?
 (1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA

Participation in Protests in Comparative Perspective

Figure VIII.11 shows that Haiti has the highest level of public protest participation among the countries included in the 2010 survey, with 17.2 percent of the population reporting having participated in a street protest or demonstration over the past 12 months. Argentina also shows a high rate, with 15.4%. In contrast, Guyana and Jamaica recorded the lowest percentages, with less than 4% of their populations stating that they had participated in protests. Taken together, the results of this chapter indicate that, in comparison to other countries, participation in both civic organizations and street demonstrations is considerable in Haiti.

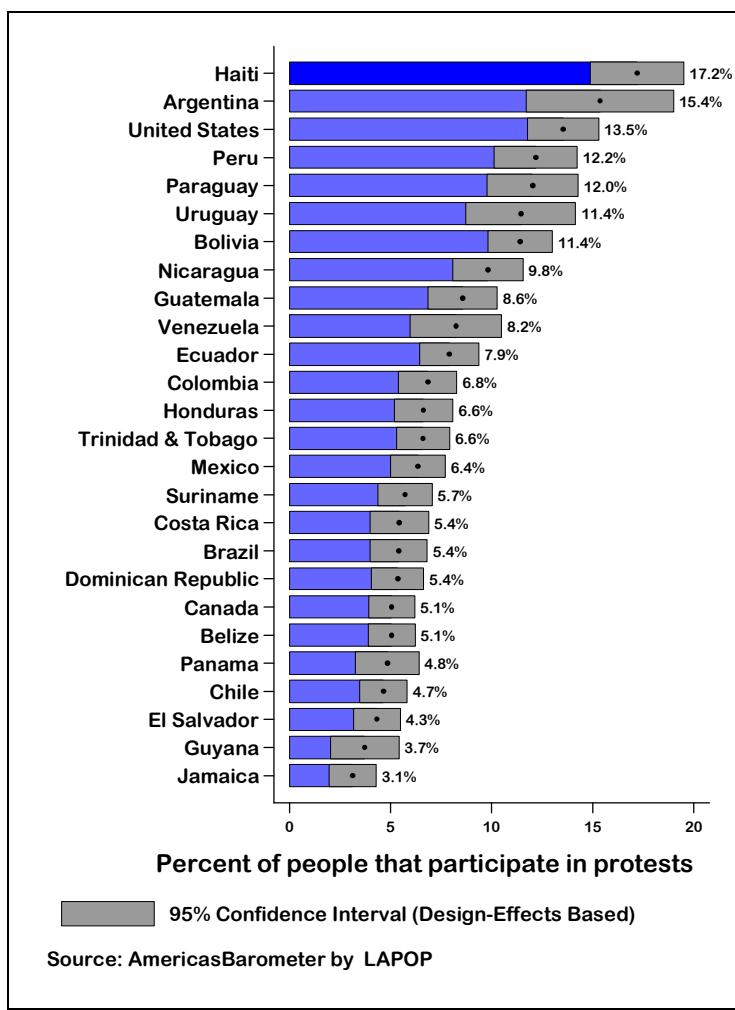


Figure VIII.11. Participation in a Demonstration or Protest March in Comparative Perspective

Participation in Protests before and after the Earthquake

Has protest participation increased in Haiti after the earthquake? Figure VIII.12 shows that the percentage of the population who said to have participated in a protest march has increased only slightly, from about 15% in 2006 and 2008 to 17.2% in 2010. Thus, when national level statistics are evaluated, it does not appear that the earthquake had an impact on protest participation.

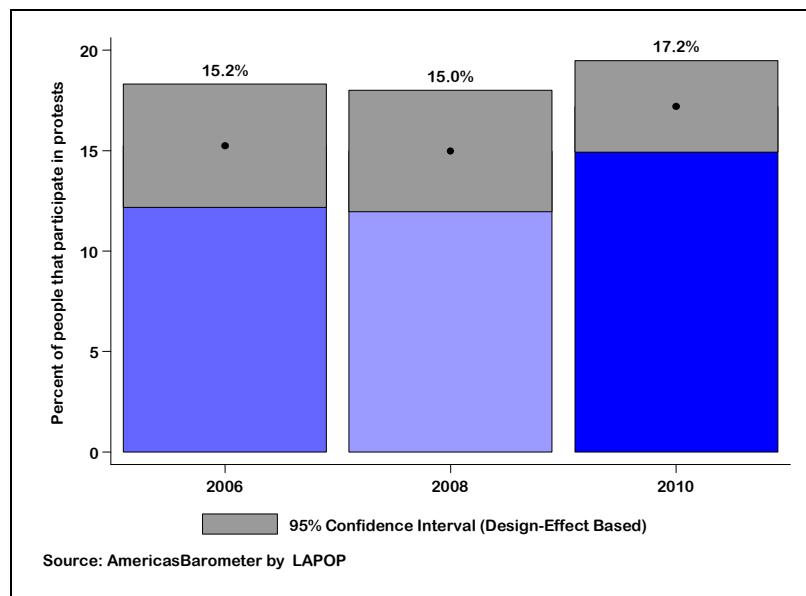


Figure VIII.12. Participation in Protests by Year

Figure VIII.13 indicates that there are no statistically significant differences in the level of participation in protests between affected and non-affected municipalities. Moreover, no statistically significant changes occurred within these two groups of municipalities. As will be shown below, it is only when we look at the rates of protest participation by residence condition that we find evidence suggesting that the earthquake did have an effect on protest participation.

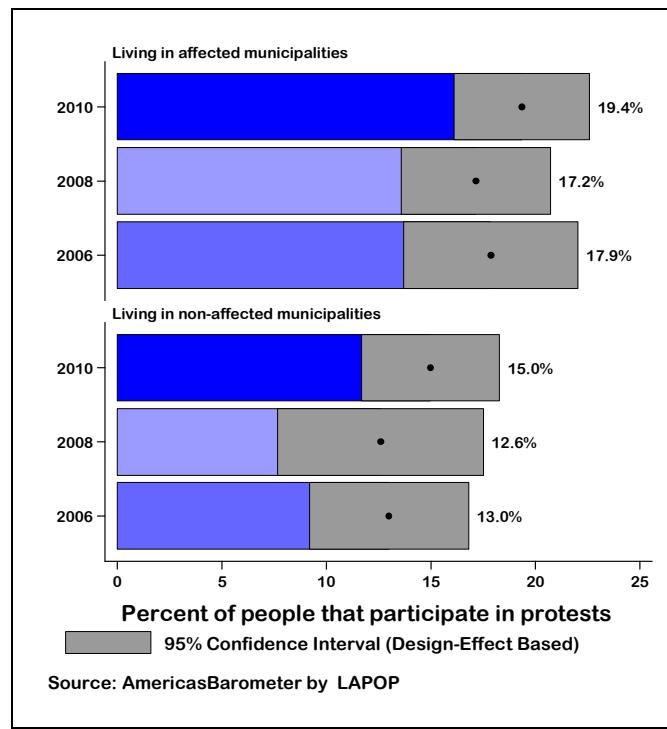


Figure VIII.13. Participation in Protests in Affected and Non-Affected Municipalities by Year

Personal Experience with the Earthquake and Participation in Protests

In this section, we examine whether citizens who were directly impacted by the earthquake and were forced to move to temporary shelters or tents show different political behavior patterns, specifically greater participation in protests. With that objective, we ran a logistic regression with participation in protests (PROT3) as the dependent variable. The independent variables used included the traditional socioeconomic and demographic control variables, such as age, sex, education, residence (urban vs. rural areas), and wealth quintiles. In addition, we include residence condition (living in affected municipalities, either in tents or in/at homes) as an independent variable. The results of the regression are shown in Figure VIII.14.

As can be observed from these results, all things being equal, wealthier persons and older individuals are more likely to participate in protests in Haiti. Additionally, females are less likely to engage in street demonstrations. We also find that residents in affected municipalities living in tents show a higher probability to participate in protests.

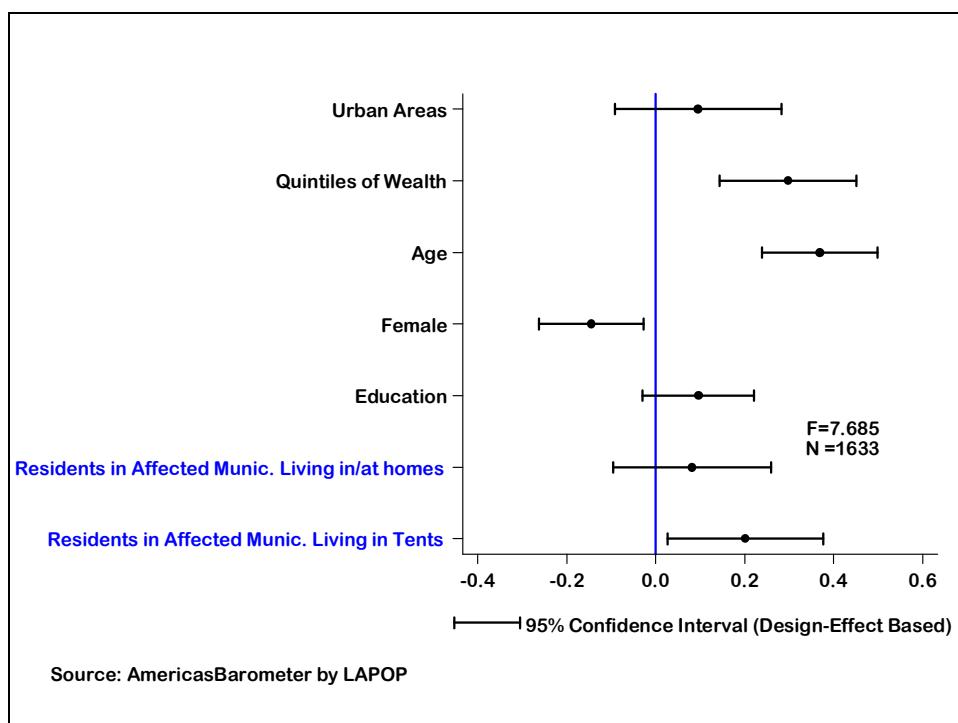


Figure VIII.14.Determinants of Participation in Protests

The impact of residence condition on protest participation is shown graphically in Figure VIII.15. The graph depicts the average participation rate per residence condition after taking into account the effect of socioeconomic and demographic control variables. As can be observed, protest participation is considerably higher among citizens' living in tents. A quarter of all the respondents interviewed in tents reported to have participated in a protest march. The main difference in protest participation is registered between individuals living in tents and residents in non-affected municipalities.

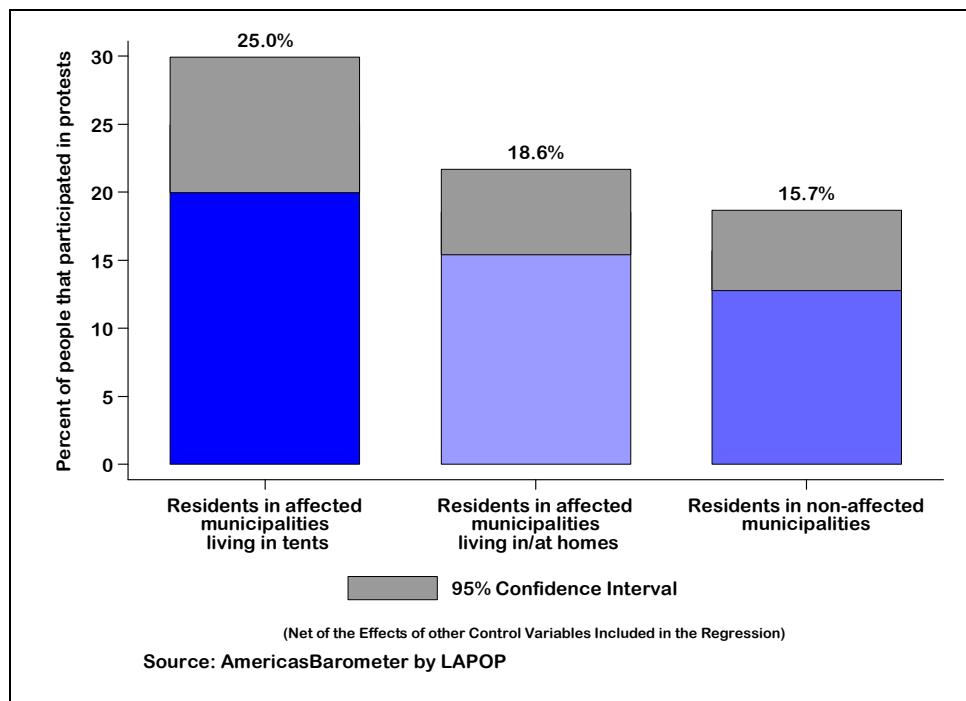


Figure VIII.15. Participation in Protests by Residence Condition

Conclusions

As the 2010 earthquake in Haiti has greatly intensified hardship, an important proportion of Haitians have turned to civic organizations for help. Thus, considering that the earthquake surpassed by far the capacity of the state to respond to their demands, citizens have become more involved in citizen-based associations as a way to improve their lives. In this chapter, we find that in municipalities affected by the earthquake a greater percentage of Haitians participate in meetings of community improvement and job-related organizations, while at the same time participation in meetings organized by local governments has remained unchanged. In this chapter it was also shown that Haiti has the highest rate of participation in street demonstrations in the Americas. We also find that individuals who were hit hard by the earthquake and are now living in tents have emerged as an important political group, showing the highest rate of protest participation.

Appendix

Determinants of Participation in Community Improvement Committees

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in Tents	0.034	(0.34)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in/at homes	0.224*	(2.29)
Education	0.170*	(2.57)
Female	-0.104*	(-2.39)
Age	0.584*	(9.49)
Quintiles of Wealth	-0.067	(-0.92)
Urban Areas	0.008	(0.09)
Constant	-0.312*	(-3.69)
F = 14.45		
Number of Obs. = 1634		
* p<0.05		

Determinants of Participation in Protests

Variables	Coefficients	(t)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in Tents	0.201*	(2.27)
Residents in Affected Municipalities Living in/at homes	0.082	(0.91)
Education	0.096	(1.52)
Female	-0.145*	(-2.43)
Age	0.369*	(5.61)
Quintiles of wealth	0.298*	(3.83)
Urban / rural	0.095	(1.01)
Constant	-1.595*	(-18.30)
F = 7.68		
Number of Obs. = 1633		
* p<0.05		

Part II: Citizens' Economic Conditions and Basic Service Delivery in Haiti

Chapter IX. Citizens' Well-Being in Haiti: An Overview

Summary: This chapter provides survey evidence of the alarming economic conditions in Haiti. Objective and subjective indicators revealed that most of the population in Haiti lives under extreme economic stress. The AmericasBarometer data show that citizens in Haiti express the most negative perceptions of their personal economic situations in the region, especially those living in rural areas and without schooling. This is not surprising since the 2010 AmericasBarometer for Haiti also shows that the vast majority of households in Haiti have a very low income, with few citizens able to find a formal sector job. Working conditions for women are particularly alarming, with most female workers employed in the informal sector.

Introduction

Beyond the discussion of what makes countries achieve higher levels of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in recent times the debate has focused on how to improve citizen well-being. At the macro level, economic growth is deemed important insofar as it can help to improve the living conditions of the population, especially the living standards of the poor. The newer approach to economic development regards poverty reduction in the developing world as a human rights concern (Nelson 2007), giving the state a great deal of responsibility in ensuring the fulfillment of basic economic needs.

As a result, contemporary definitions of economic development, inspired by the writings of Amartya Sen, Nobel Prize laureate in economics, focus on the well-being of individuals rather than GDP per capita as an indicator of economic progress (Bérenger and Verdier-Chouchane 2007). Citizens' "well-being" is conceived of as a broad concept that encompasses multiple dimensions of human life, of which the availability of a minimum household income to afford a nutritious meal is just one (Sen 2001). Non-monetary indicators of well-being include access to basic services that can enhance citizens' capacity to have a normal and pleasing life such as clean water, electricity, education and health services (Alkire and Santos 2010; Anand and Ravallion 1993; The World Bank 2004).

Nevertheless, according to the modern trend in development economics, it is not only the possession of goods and services that matters for development. How economic resources and basic services are distributed is also important for achieving prosperous and peaceful societies. National estimates of economic and human development are often overestimated since they do not take into account that resources are not equally distributed among individuals (Foster, López Calva, and Székely 2005). For this reason, just recently an effort to discount the effect of inequality from multidimensional measures of development, specifically from the Human Development Index (HDI), has been put in place (UNDP 2010). This is particularly important for understanding citizen well-being in Haiti, a very unequal society.

In view of this literature, with the objective of examining the quality of life in Haiti, in Part II of the study we evaluate aspects related to citizens' economic conditions and the *access, quality, and inequality of basic services* in that country. In 2010, the AmericasBarometer survey for Haiti included for first time special modules designed to examining various dimensions of citizens' well-being, including job quality and basic services delivery. The 2010 survey by

LAPOP offers three main advantages over existing data on living conditions in Haiti. First, while household surveys and census data are available prior the earthquake, the 2010 AmericasBarometer survey provides a post-earthquake picture of the state of citizens' economic situation and basic services provision in the country.

Second, unlike other data sources, the 2010 AmericasBarometer survey makes it possible to examine the quality of life in Haiti taking into account both objective and subjective indicators of well-being. The survey includes items that tap into citizens' own evaluation of their personal economic situation as well as on the quality of the delivery of basic services. As will be shown, the survey asks respondents about their level of satisfaction with each basic service considered in the survey and their perceptions about the personal economy. Third, the 2010 survey facilitates the investigation of the social and political consequences of citizens' living conditions in Haiti. Specifically, part II of the study explores the implications of personal experiences with the provision of basic services for citizens' degree of life satisfaction and public policy preferences.

The second part of the study is organized as follows. This chapter provides an overview of the quality of life in Haiti based on the most recent national multidimensional measures of human development. We do this with the objective of comparing how Haiti ranks in development issues relative to other nations in the Latin American and Caribbean region and the world. In addition, using the 2010 AmericasBarometer survey, this chapter examines subjective and objective measures of citizens' economic conditions in the post-earthquake period. Chapter X of Part II focuses on the examination of the provision of basic services in the country after the earthquake.

Quality of Life in Haiti: The Macro-Picture

In this section, we look at two national multidimensional measures of well-being to assess the living conditions of the population in Haiti vis-à-vis those of other nations. The first measure corresponds to the newly developed Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by the University of Oxford, available for 104 countries in the world, of which sixteen are located in the Latin American and Caribbean region (including Haiti). The MPI is based on 10 indicators, including aspects related to education, health, and other basic services such as clean water and electricity (Alkire and Santos 2010).¹⁹ Therefore, this new indicator taps into some of the same dimensions of well-being explored in the 2010 AmericasBarometer survey for Haiti.

The second indicator is the Human Development Index (HDI) by the UNDP, which includes most countries in the world and summarizes three indexes: the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, an education index, and a proxy of health (life expectancy at birth).²⁰ The HDI was recalculated in 2010 to account for inequality in the distribution of resources, which makes it possible to evaluate the overall effect of economic inequality on quality of life in Haiti relative to other countries included in the AmericasBarometer surveys. It is worth noting that both indexes (the MPI and HDI) provide a general picture of the country before the earthquake, and

¹⁹ The MPI reflects both the incidence of poverty (the proportion of the population that is multidimensionally poor) and the average intensity of their deprivation (the average proportion of indicators in which they are deprived). For more information about the MPI, visit www.ophi.org.uk/

²⁰ The HDI ranges from 0-1, with the highest value indicating higher level of human development.

consequently most likely underestimate Haiti's problems. In this section we look at the MPI and HDI results in that order.

Figure IX.1 shows that Haiti's poverty level is relatively high when compared to other nations worldwide. About 57% of the population in Haiti is poor, according to the MPI headcount ratio (see the blue bar). Haiti shows a similar MPI poverty rate to that of Republic of Congo and Bangladesh. However, when compared to the other Latin American and Caribbean countries, Haiti shows by far the highest level of poverty. In Nicaragua, the second poorest country in the region, the poverty rate is about 41%.

As the solid line on Figure IX.1 indicates, the traditional headcount ratio, based solely on income, underestimates the proportion of individuals living in poverty in Haiti. The MPI yields a slightly higher poverty rate, demonstrating the importance of examining the living conditions of the population in Haiti taking into account the provision of basic services.

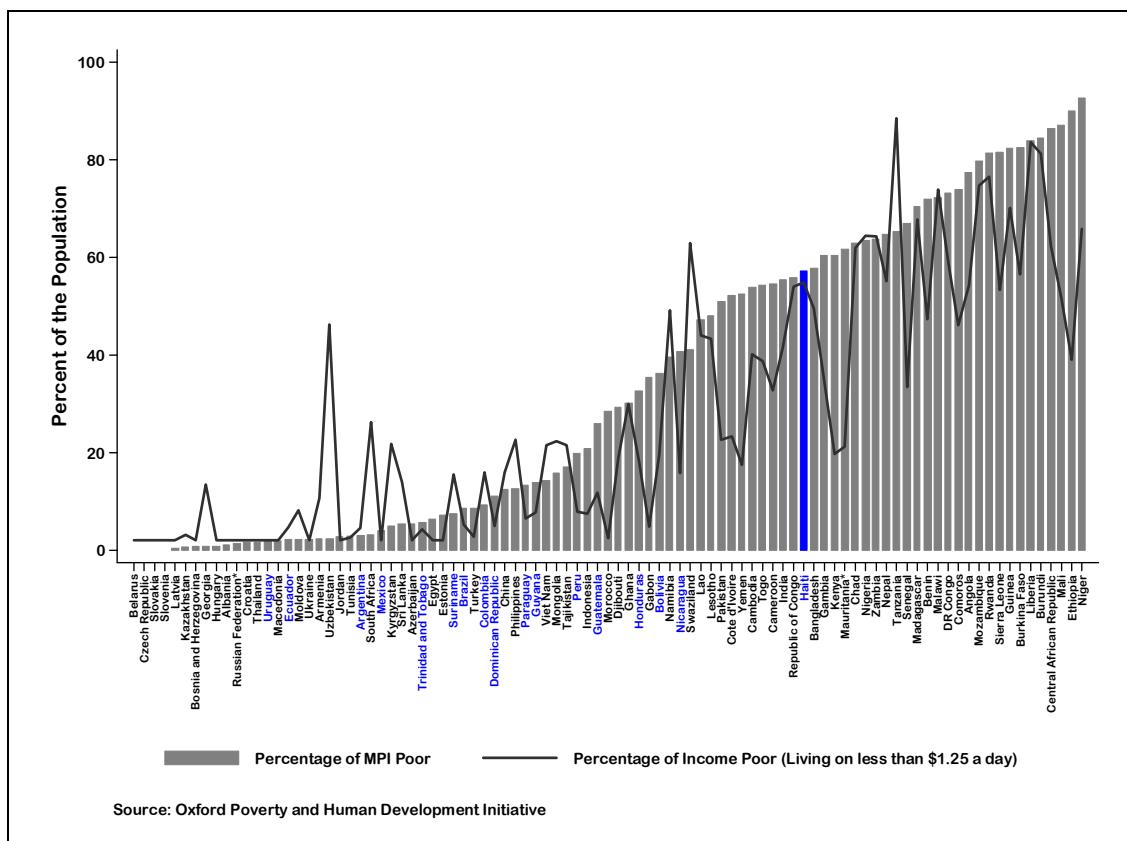


Figure IX.1. Percent of the Population Living in Poverty Based on the MPI and Income-Based Headcount Ratios

We now examine Haiti's development according to the HDI. Because of its low level of development, Haiti is classified as a "low-income country." When Haiti's HDI is compared to that of other countries included in the 2010 AmericasBarometer survey, once again it can be clearly observed that Haiti is the nation with the lowest standards of living in the Western Hemisphere (see Figure IX.2). The latest HDI estimate for Haiti is equal to 0.40 on a 0-1 scale.

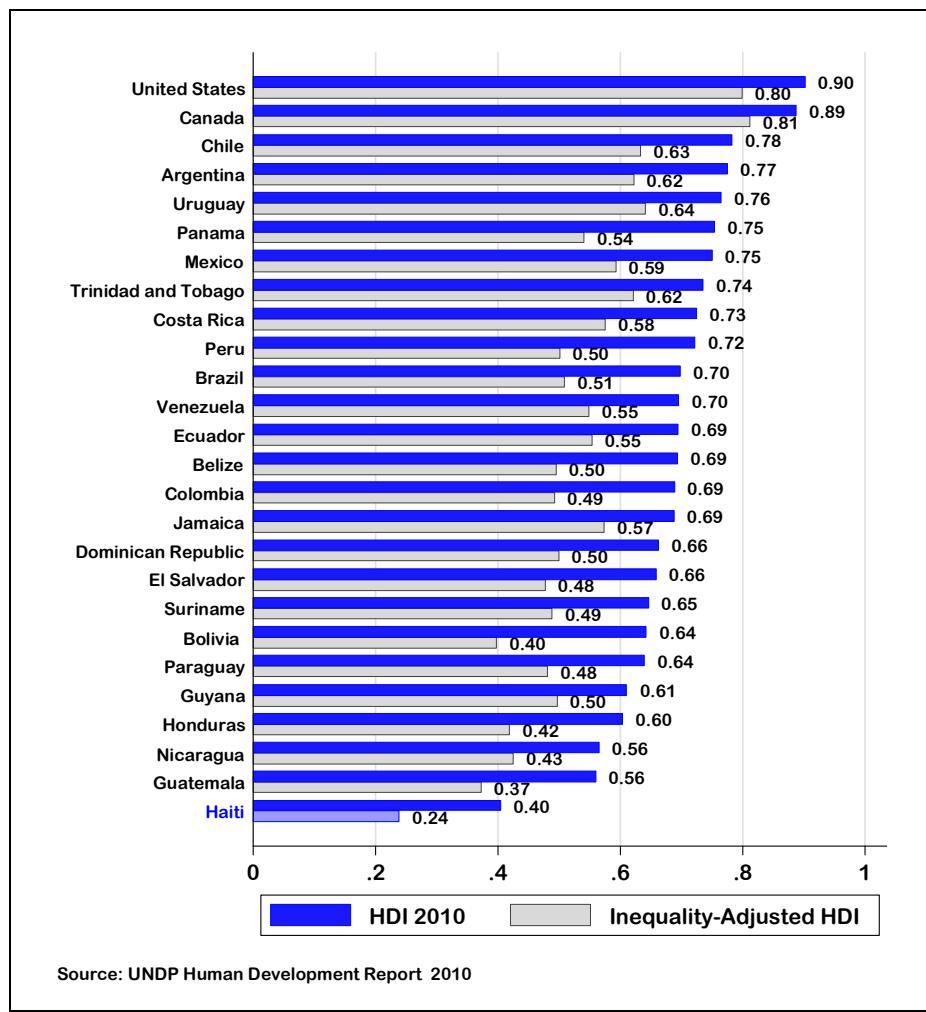
**Figure IX.2. Country-Ranking Based on HDI and Inequality-Adjusted HDI**

Figure IX.2 also shows that the HDI for Latin American and Caribbean countries drops significantly when the extent of inequality in the distribution of resources is taken into account. In the case of Haiti, the HDI falls from 0.40 to 0.24 points, the largest drop in the region, corresponding to a 40% decline. In contrast, in the countries with the highest HDI and lower inequality in the region, namely Canada and the United States, after inequality is discounted the HDI goes down by only 8.9 and 11.1 percent points, respectively. In sum, Haiti shows the lowest HDI and the greatest decline in human development in the Americas due to its high level of inequality.

Taking into account these indicators aggregated at the national level, using the AmericasBarometer data, we evaluate in the following pages in more detail the quality of life in Haiti after the earthquake as judged by citizens' perceptions and state of their personal economic situation, broken down geographically and by different subpopulations.

Perceptions of the Personal Economic Situation

We start by exploring Haitians' perceptions of their personal economic situation after the earthquake. The AmericasBarometer 2010 asked respondents to rate their economic situation using the following question in the survey:

IDIO1. How would you describe **your** overall economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad?

- (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (fair) (4) Bad (5) Very bad

Given Haiti's high level of poverty, not surprisingly the majority of the population considers their personal economic situation as "bad" or "very bad." As can be seen in Figure IX.3, a little more than 60% of the population has negative views of their personal economic situation, perceiving it as bad or very bad.

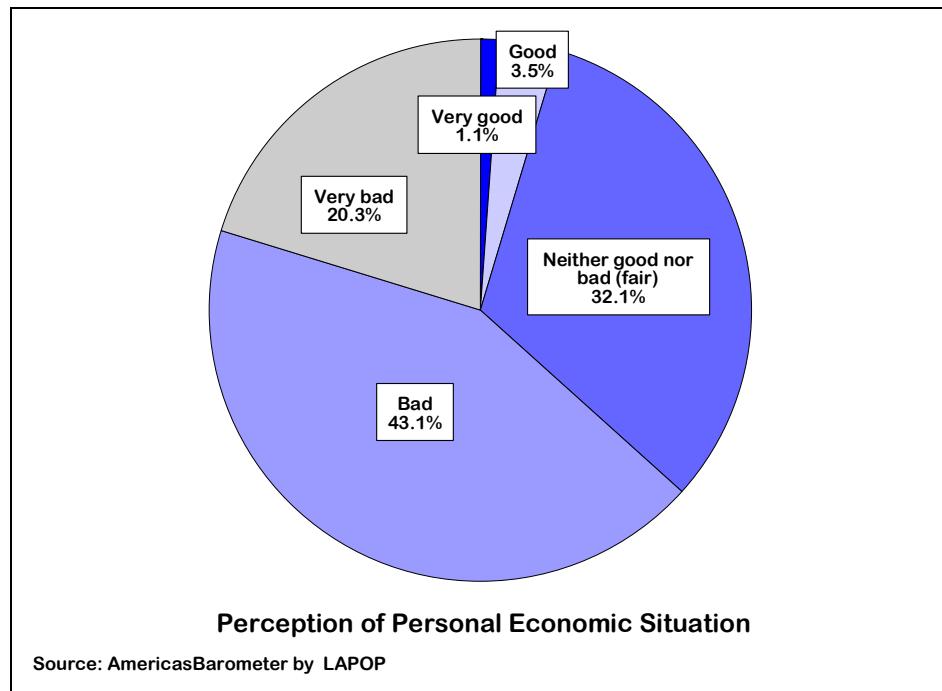


Figure IX.3. Rating of the Personal Economic Situation

Figure IX.4 shows the country rankings based on the recoded answers to IDIO1 on a 0-100 scale. Higher values indicate more positive perceptions of the personal economic situation. As expected, in comparison to other countries included in the AmericasBarometer, Haiti shows the lowest average score. With an average of 30.5 points, Haiti ranks far behind the country with the second lowest score. Thus, citizens' perceptions of their economic situation are consistent with the macro data presented in the previous section. Haitians have the worst economic conditions in the Americas as determined not only by the HDI and MPI measures but also by citizens' own evaluation of their economy.

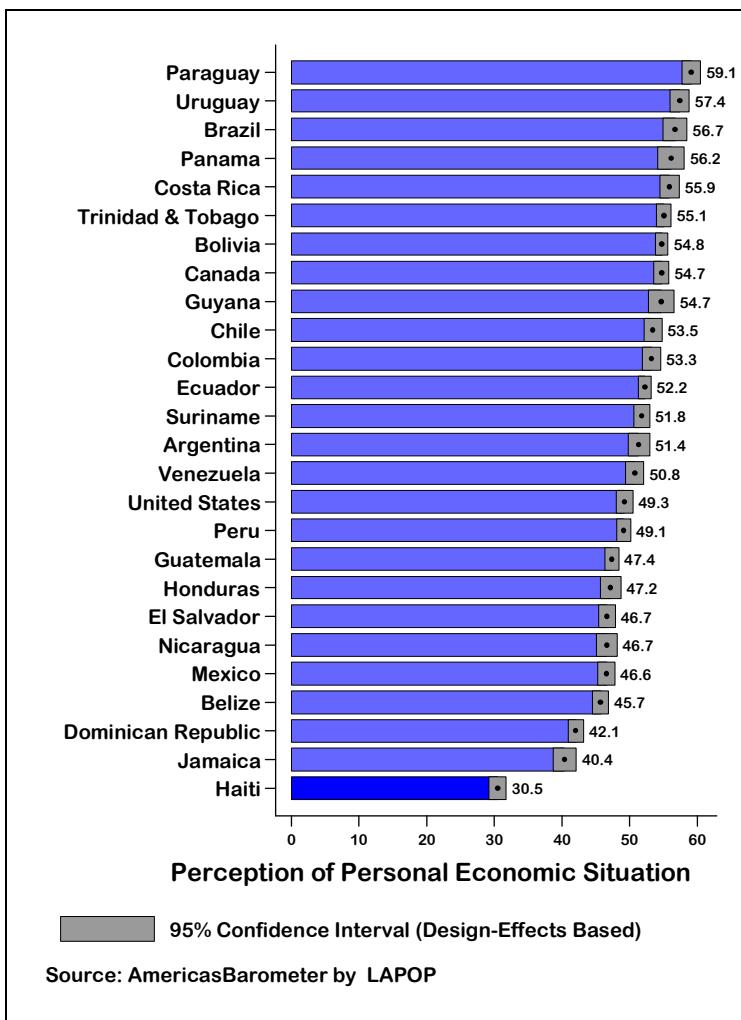
**Figure IX.4. Rating of Respondent Personal Economic Situations**

Figure IX.5 examines whether specific subpopulations are more likely to show more (or less) negative perceptions of their personal economy. Differences by gender, education level, place of residence, and age are assessed. As evidenced by the overlapping confidence intervals, most of the variables do not show significant differences, except for education and place of residence. Only individuals with higher education have significantly more positive perceptions of their economy, an average of 39.4 points on a 0-100 scale. On the other hand, citizens without formal education show the lowest average score (16.7 points). Citizens' economic well-being also varies across different areas in the country. Citizens in rural areas appear to have the worst economic conditions as determined by their perceptions of their personal economic situation.

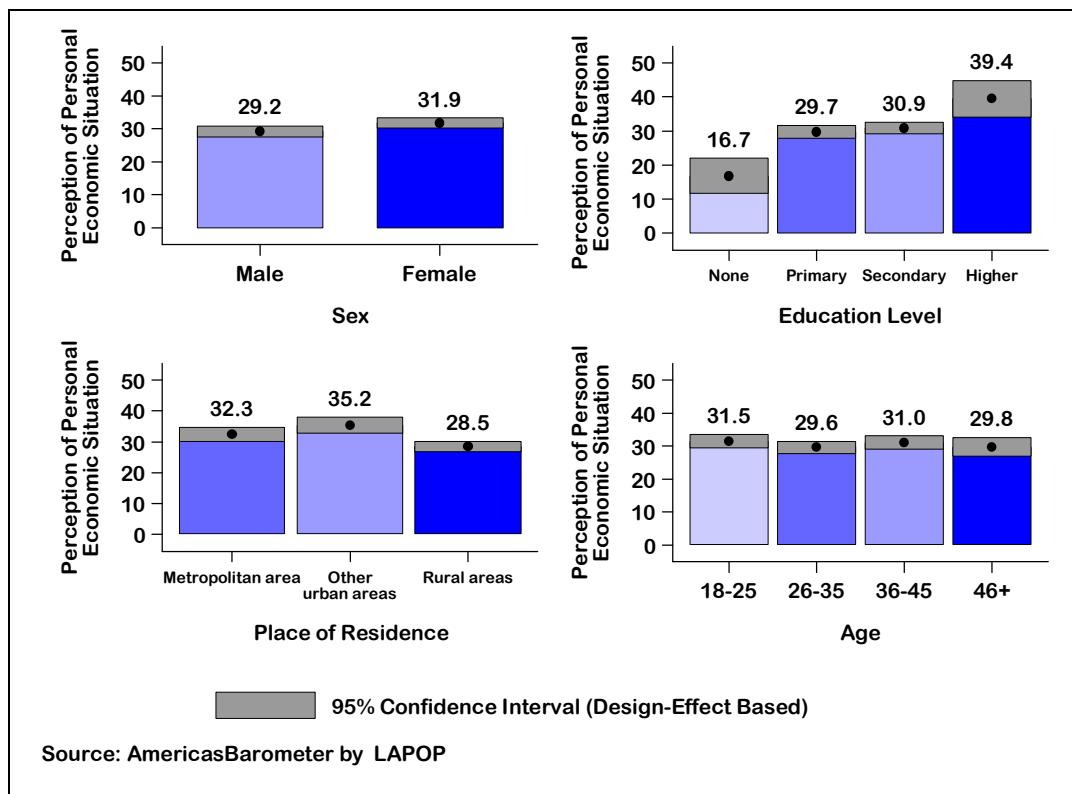


Figure IX.5. Rating of the Personal Economic Situation by Subpopulations

Objective measures of economic status calculated based on the post-earthquake LAPOP data further demonstrate the critical economic conditions of the population in Haiti. Two objective measures of economic well-being are here explored: household income and job quality.

Household Income

The LAPOP surveys ask respondents to indicate (by privately picking a number from a card) the income bracket in which their total household income falls, rather than asking them to state a precise monetary amount. By using that procedure, LAPOP seeks to minimize non-response and, hopefully, under or over reporting. The item reads as follows:

Q10. Into which of the following income ranges does the total monthly income of this household fit, including remittances from abroad and the income of all the working adults and children?

Using this item in the survey, Figure IX.6 shows the distribution of household income in Haiti. The data revealed that more than 50% of households in Haiti live with less than 75 US dollars a month. These results are truly concerning, and echo the findings presented in the previous sections of this chapter. Economic hardship affects most of the population in Haiti.

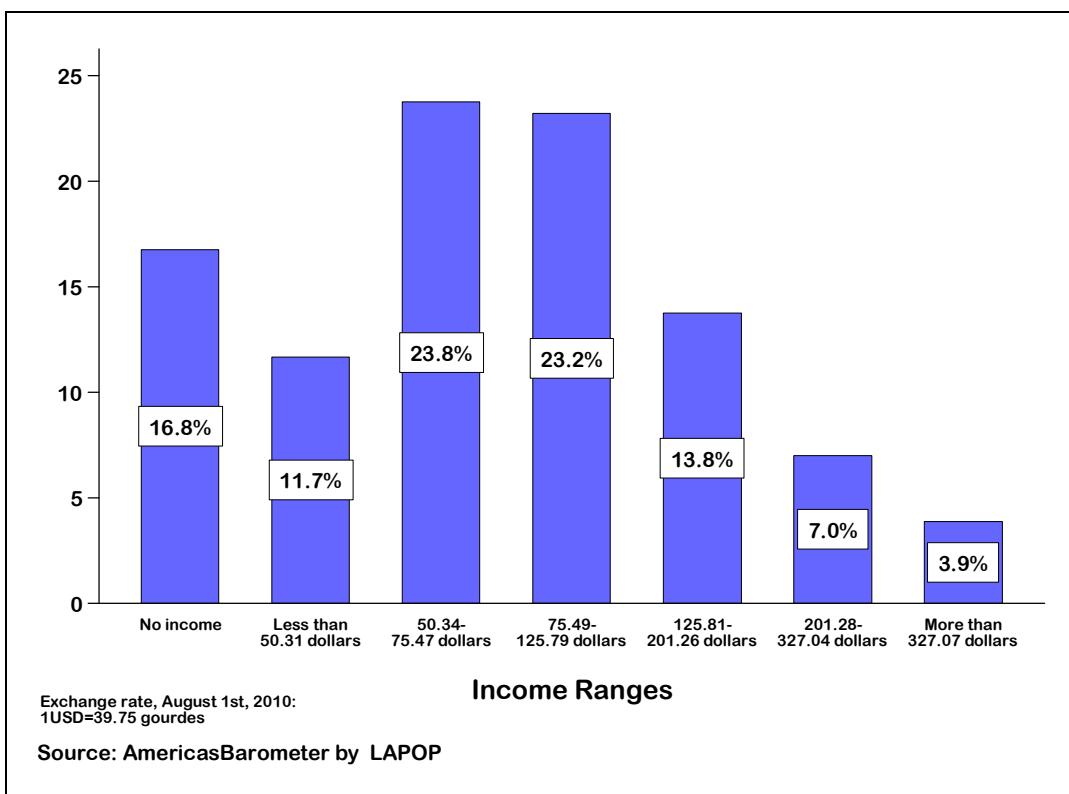


Figure IX.6. Distribution of Household Income in Haiti

Job Quality

Finally, in order to further examine the economic conditions of the population in Haiti, a special module on job quality and employment status was included in the 2010 survey. Table IX.1 shows that only 34.5% of the respondents reported to have been working at the time of the survey, 47.9% of the respondents were not working, and 17.6% self-identified as students, retirees, or pensioners. Among the 47.9% of the respondents who were not working, 56.5 percent of them stated that they were actively looking for a job. Moreover, when the quality of jobs is evaluated, we find that 55.7 percent of those who were working had a low quality job or worked in the informal sector of the economy.

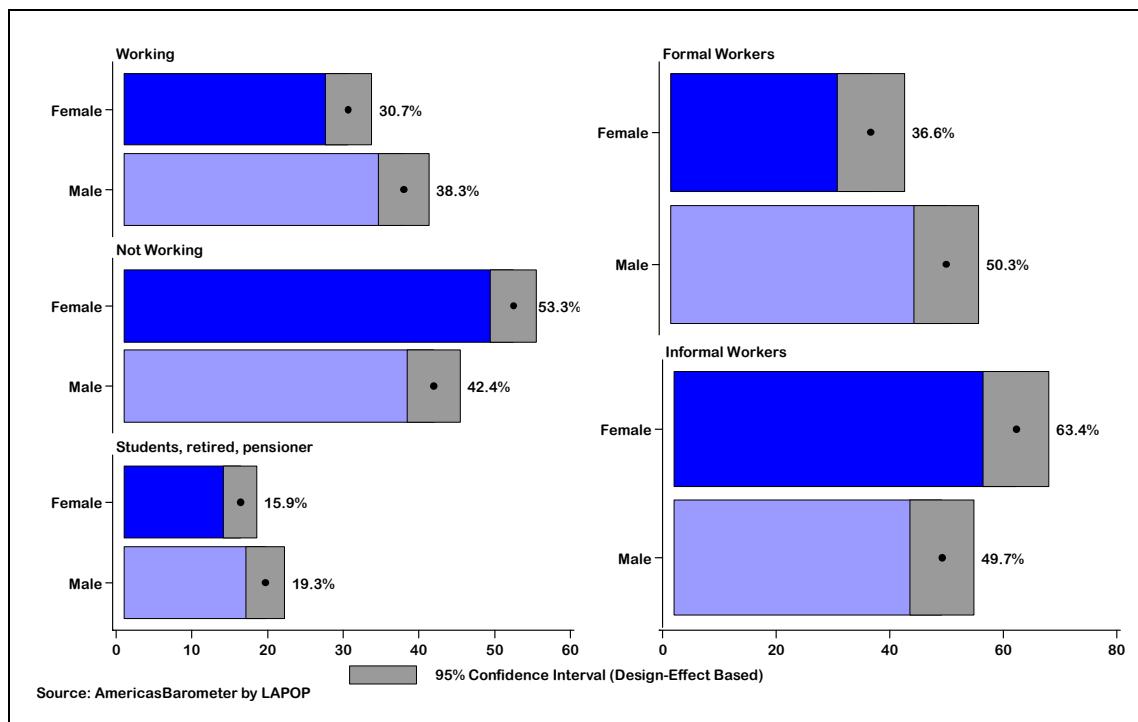
We defined employees in the informal sector as those working in the private sector who do not have a job contract or health insurance through their employers (excludes employers or business owners). This definition of informality emphasizes “job quality” or worker’s welfare, and therefore it is primarily concerned with workers’ access to health insurance and tenure of a formal contract, rather than with the features of firms or enterprises such as their size and regulation issues or with the well-being of employers. This measure is based on the new approach focused on “job quality” (workers’ welfare) or “social protection” (Guillermo Perry 2007).

Table IX.1. 2010 Sample: Employment Status

	Col %	95% CI
Working	34.5	[32.0,37.1]
<i>Formal Workers</i>	44.3	[39.6,49.1]
<i>Informal Workers*</i>	55.7	[50.9,60.4]
Not Working	47.9	[45.2,50.6]
<i>Actively looking for a job</i>	56.5	[52.4,60.6]
<i>Taking care of the home</i>	31.5	[28.1,35.2]
<i>Not working and not looking for a job</i>	11.9	[9.6,14.8]
Students, retired persons, pensioners	17.6	[15.8,19.6]

*Informal workers are defined as individuals working in the private sector without a job contract and health insurance through their employer (excludes employers or business owners).

Additionally, important differences in job quality were found between females and males. The chart on the left hand-side of Figure IX.7 indicates that 30.7% of women were working compared to 38.3% of men. Of the 30.7% of women that were working, 63.4% were employed in the informal sector and 36.6% in the formal sector. On the other hand, male individuals who were working were equally divided between the formal and informal sectors. Thus, low job quality as measured by employment in the informal sector is more predominant among working women.

**Figure IX.7. Employment Status by Gender**

Conclusion

This chapter has put in evidence the alarming economic conditions in Haiti. Objective and subjective indicators revealed that most of the population in Haiti lives under extreme economic stress. Multidimensional measures of well-being indicate that citizens in Haiti have by far the lowest quality of life in the Western Hemisphere. Similarly, the AmericasBarometer data show that citizens in Haiti show the most negative perceptions of the personal economy in the region, mainly those living in rural areas and without schooling. This is not surprising since the 2010 AmericasBarometer for Haiti also shows that the vast majority of households in Haiti have a very low income, with few citizens able to find jobs in the formal economy. Working conditions for women are particularly bad, with most female workers employed in the informal sector.

Chapter X. Quality of Life and Basic Service Delivery in Haiti

Summary: This chapter examines the depth of poverty and therefore the quality of life in Haiti as depicted by the access, quality, and inequality of basic services in the country after the earthquake. The study finds that more than a half of the Haitian population (53.2%) reported not to have direct access to electricity after the earthquake. Similarly, in terms of water services, only 40.1% of the population reported having access to running or piped-in water. In general, the Metropolitan area and other urban areas consistently receive better services than rural areas. The troubling results constitute evidence of the challenge that national and international institutions involved in the reconstruction and development of the country have in front of them. This chapter also shows that poor living conditions in Haiti, as determined by inadequate access and poor quality of basic services, contribute to lower citizens' satisfaction with their life. Taken together, the findings suggest that, given citizens' low confidence in government and consequently low support for an active role of the state in fighting poverty, any development strategy put in place in the country is more likely to succeed if it entails the active participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations along with efforts to strengthen the capacity of governmental institutions.

Introduction

This chapter examines the state of basic services provision in Haiti. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the provision of basic services is an important component of multidimensional measures of poverty and quality of life. This chapter explores aspects related to the access, quality, and inequality of basic services in Haiti. The chapter is organized in six sections. The first section explores the provision of water and electricity in Haiti. In the second and third sections, indicators of health and education services are evaluated in that order. The fourth section examines the results of another critically important dimension of well-being, food security. Then, the consequences of basic service delivery in Haiti for the overall level of life satisfaction are explored. Finally, the last section examines the opinions of citizens regarding the role of government in the improvement of the living conditions of the poor, and discusses the implications of the results for fighting poverty in a country with traditionally low confidence in governmental institutions

Electricity and Water Services

The Haiti 2010 AmericasBarometer survey includes a battery of items used to assess the state of electricity and water services in the country. Specifically, the following three aspects are analyzed:

- 1) **Accessibility** or the extent to which services are readily available to citizens. Universal coverage is obviously the ultimate goal for development.
- 2) **Quality** as measured by the frequency of service provision and citizen satisfaction with water and electricity services.

- 3) **Inequality** in access as depicted by differences in the availability of services between the rich and poor, and across regions in the country.

These three aspects are first evaluated for electricity and then for water service.

Electricity Service

Although it is well-known that electricity supply is scarce in Haiti, the next pages reveal the magnitude of this problem after the earthquake and the populations most affected by the lack of access or irregularity in the provision of this service.

Access to Electricity

The following item was included in the survey to determine families' access to electricity services:

PS3. Is this dwelling connected to the public electric power supply?
(1) Yes (2) No (88) Don't Know (98) Don't answer

The results are certainly dismaying. More than a half of the Haitian population (53.2%) reported not having direct access to electricity (see Figure X.1). Moreover, the unevenness in access to the service across areas in the country is remarkable. As shown on the right hand-side chart of Figure X.1, the chances of having access to electricity is greatly determined by the place of residence. In rural areas, only 28.7% of families have access to a public electricity source, compared to 68.4% in the Metropolitan area and 83.2% in other urban areas.²¹ It is important to note, however, that many households, predominantly in urban areas, have access to the service without paying for it through illegal connections, making the service irregular.

²¹ The Metropolitan area includes the communes of Port-au-Prince, Carrefour, Pétionville, Delmas, Tabarre, Cité Soleil, and Kenscoff.

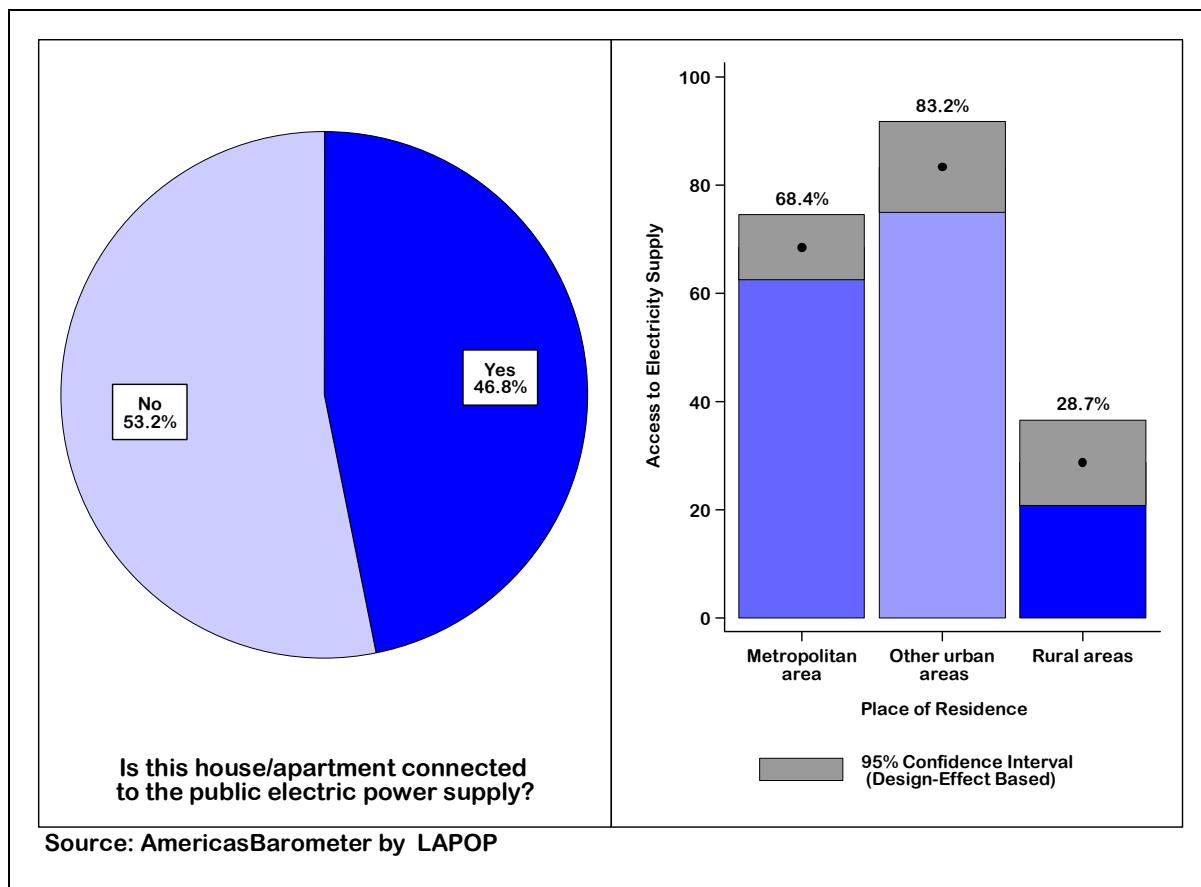


Figure X.1. Percent with Access to Electricity, 2010

Given the important effect of economic inequality on well-being in Haiti, as demonstrated in the previous chapter by the sharp decline in the HDI when inequality is taken into account, the expectation is to find that access to basic services such as electricity will vary substantially across areas in the country but also across the relatively rich and poor who live in those areas. Personal economic status is here measured using “terciles of wealth,” based on the distribution of household assets.²² Figure X.2 depicts the extent of inequality in access to electricity services by place of residence and personal economic status. As can be observed, the gap between the rich and poor in access to electricity is very wide within each of the three geographical areas examined, but inequality is much more prevalent within rural areas.

²² For an explanation on how the wealth index was computed see Cordova (2009).

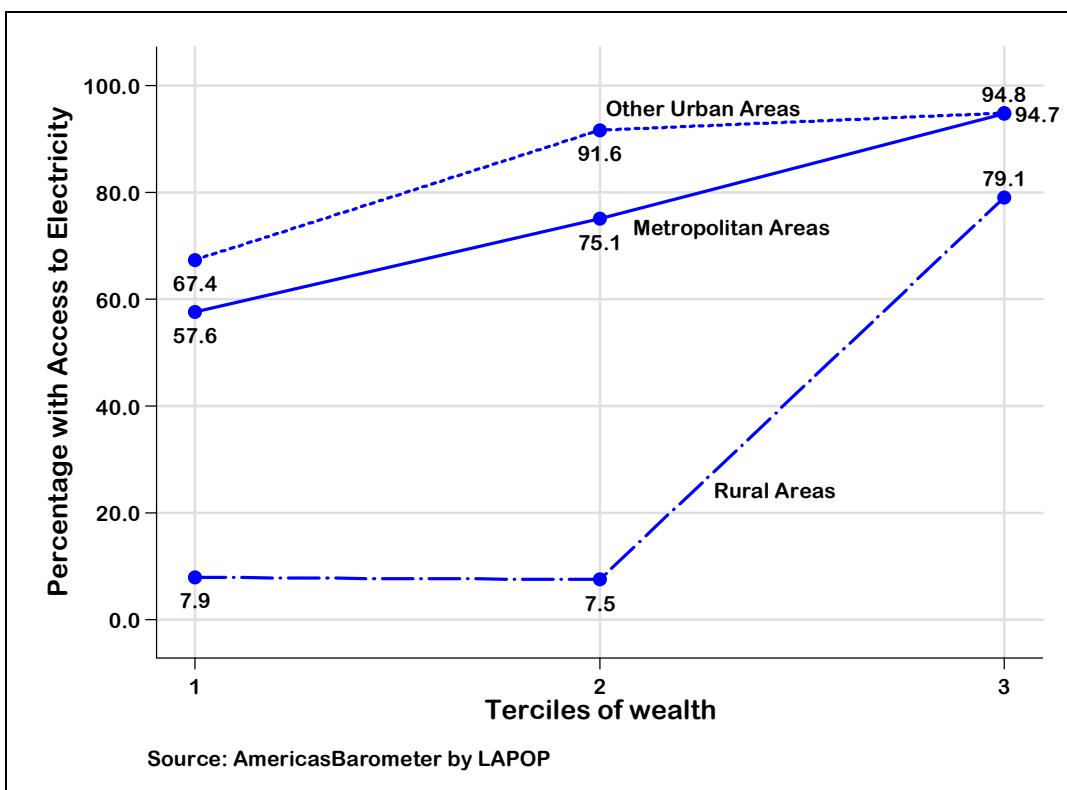


Figure X.2. Percent of Families with Access to Electricity by Terciles of Wealth

In the Metropolitan area, 57.6% of the very poor, or individuals falling in the first tercile of wealth, have access to electricity, while among those at the top of the economic ladder that number is 94.7%. Similarly, in other urban areas in the country, 67.4% and 94.8% of the poor and those at the top have access to electricity, respectively. In contrast, in the rural areas, only 7.9% of individuals in the first tercile of wealth have electricity in their homes, in comparison to 79.1% of those in the third tercile. This result indicates that while, in general, individuals living in rural areas are less likely to have electricity, and by far the rural poor have the worst living conditions. While the majority of well-off individuals enjoy electricity service in rural areas, less than 10% of the poor have access to that service.

Quality of Electricity Service

As mentioned above, the quality of electricity is examined taking into account two indicators: the frequency with which the service is received and citizens' own evaluation of the quality of the service or satisfaction with it. We look at each of these indicators in turn.

To those who stated that their house is connected to the public electricity supply, a follow-up question on the frequency of the service was asked:

PS4. Approximately how many hours per day have you been supplied with electricity within the 6 past months?

The chart on the left hand-side of Figure X.3 shows the distribution of this variable. As can be seen, electricity services are irregular in Haiti. Among those who do have access to electricity, the great majority of them receive the service only a few hours per day. Blackouts are an everyday event in the country. More than half of the 47 percent with access to electricity receive the service fewer than 7 hours per day, but as shown on the right-hand side of Figure X.3, there are slight differences in the average number of hours of electricity service across areas in the country. The Metropolitan area has the lowest average number of hours of service (6.5) relative to other urban areas (7.9) and rural zones (7.3).

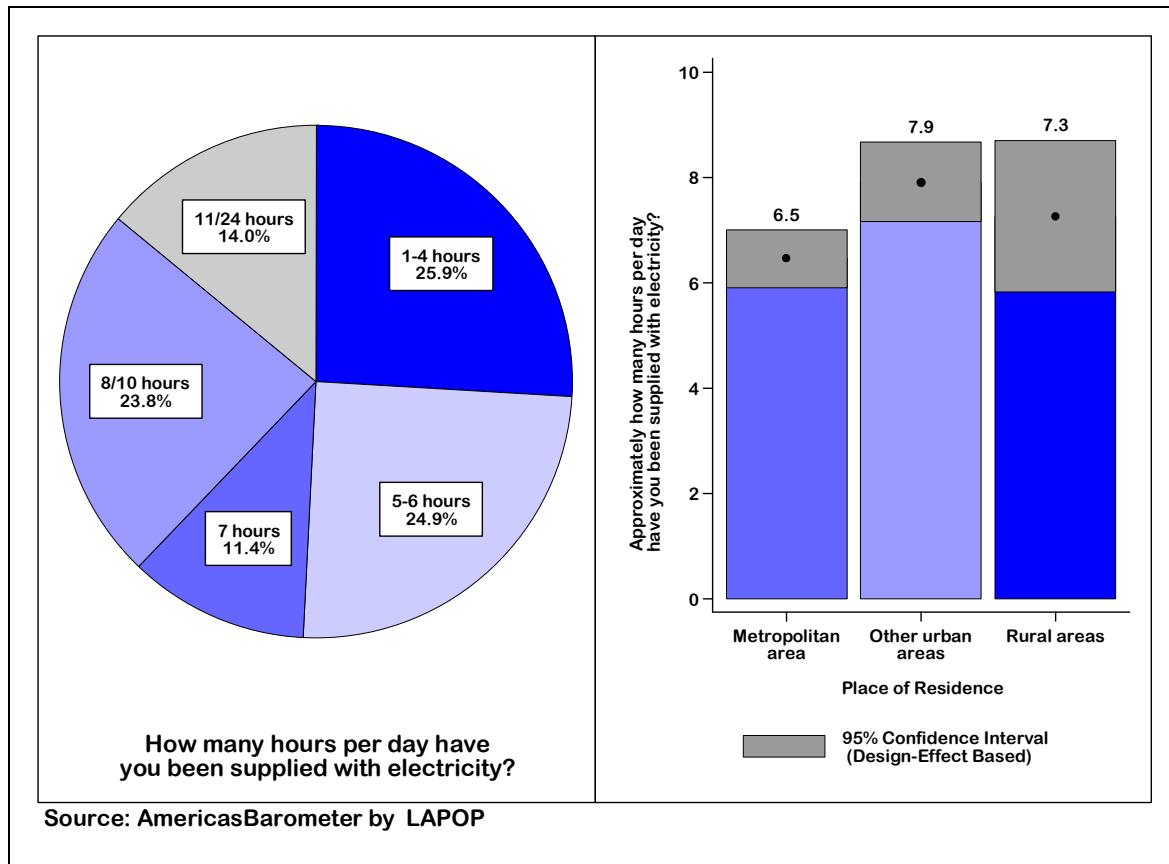


Figure X.3. Frequency of Electricity Service Provision, 2010

Taking into account the limited access and shortage of electricity, low satisfaction with the service is expected. In order to explore citizens' opinions on the quality of the service, we ask the following question:

HAIACS4. In general, how would you rate the quality of the electricity services in Haiti? Would you say that the service is...
 (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad
 (5) Very bad (88) Don't Know (98) Don't answer

We find that an important proportion of the population holds a negative perception of the electricity service provided in the country, with 53.6% of citizens regarding it as either “very bad” (22.9%) or “bad” (30.7%). On the other hand, 12.5% considers electricity services to be

“good,” and only 1.6% “very good”. About 32% manifested a neutral perception, stating that the service is “neither good nor bad.” These results are shown in Figure X.4.

As expected, the perception of the quality of the electricity service varies across areas in the country. The variable was recoded into a 0-100 scale to assess the average level of satisfaction with the service (see graph on the right-hand side of Figure X.4). Individuals living in urban areas outside of the Metropolitan area report more positive perceptions, scoring 49.3 points on a 0-100 scale. Residents in the Metropolitan area show a significantly lower score (41 points), but in rural areas the level of satisfaction is by far the lowest (27.5 points). The overall lower level of satisfaction with electricity services in rural areas is not surprising since, as shown above, a lower proportion of the population has access to electricity services in that area.

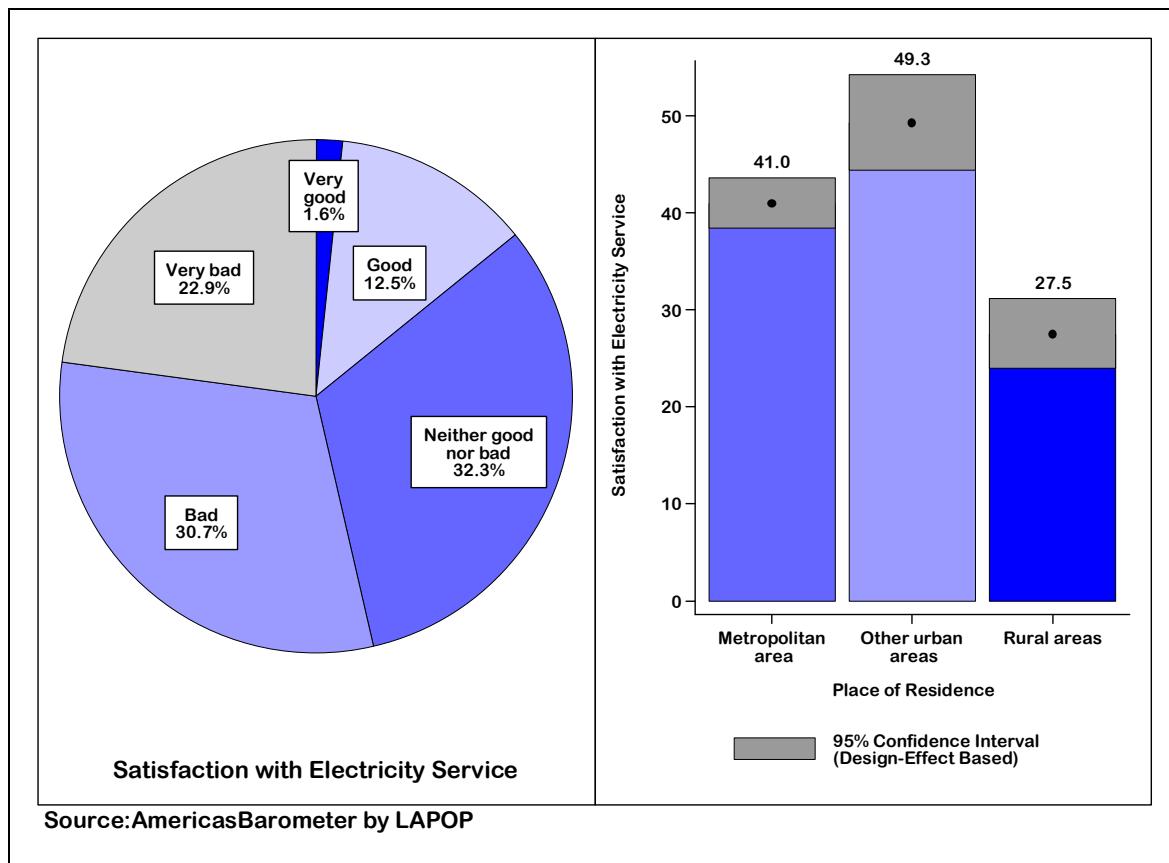


Figure X.4. Average Satisfaction with Electricity Services

Water Service

Access to Water

In order to evaluate access to piped water, the following question was asked in the 2010 AmericasBarometer survey for Haiti:

PS1. Where does the water used in this house come from?

- (1) In house plumbing
- (2) Outdoor plumbing but part of the property
- (3) Neighbor's plumbing
- (4) Public sink or faucet
- (7) Truck, wagon or tanker
- (8) Water bucket
- (9) Rain
- (10) Spring, river or stream
- (11) Other
- (88) Doesn't know
- (98) Doesn't answer

Figure X.5 shows the distribution of this item. The results are certainly disturbing. About 44.4% of the respondents reported using water from unsafe sources such as rivers, streams, springs, or wells. Only 40.1% of the population consumes piped water or gets their water from the first four sources listed in item PS1, which usually are safer for human consumption. These results help explain the vulnerability of the country to the spread of epidemics such as cholera, which developed after the earthquake as a result of the use of contaminated river water.

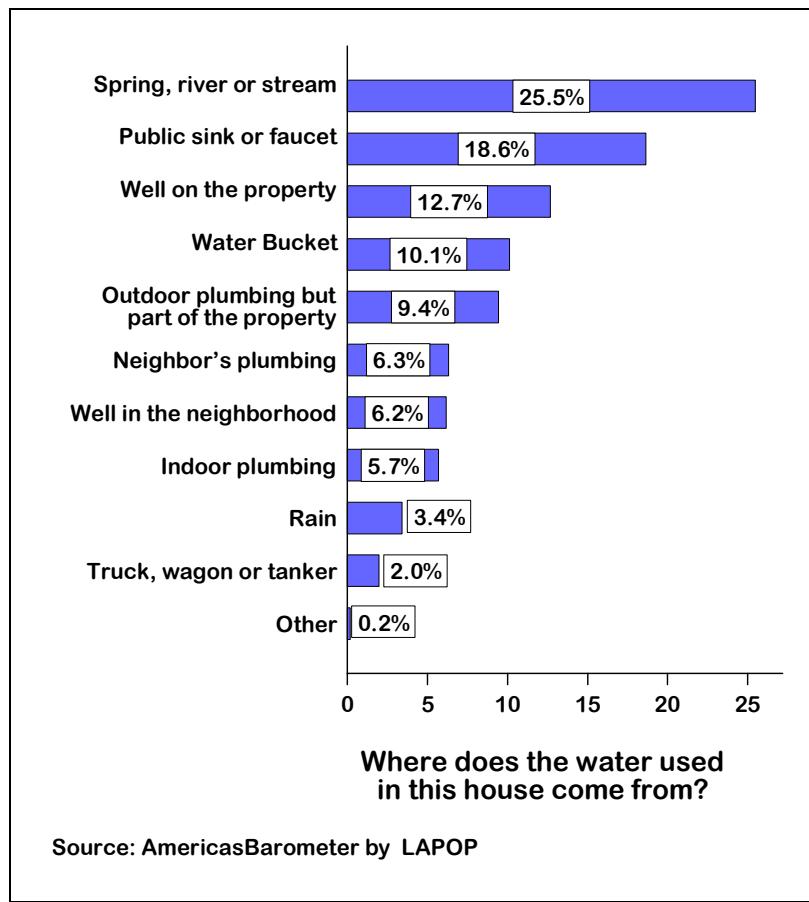


Figure X.5. Source of Water

Furthermore, as with electricity, disparities in access to piped water are very marked across areas in the country. Access to piped water is extremely low in rural areas. Only 22.9% of

the population has access to piped water in rural areas (see Figure X.6). In the Metropolitan and other urban areas, 68.1% and 66.3% of the population use piped water, respectively.

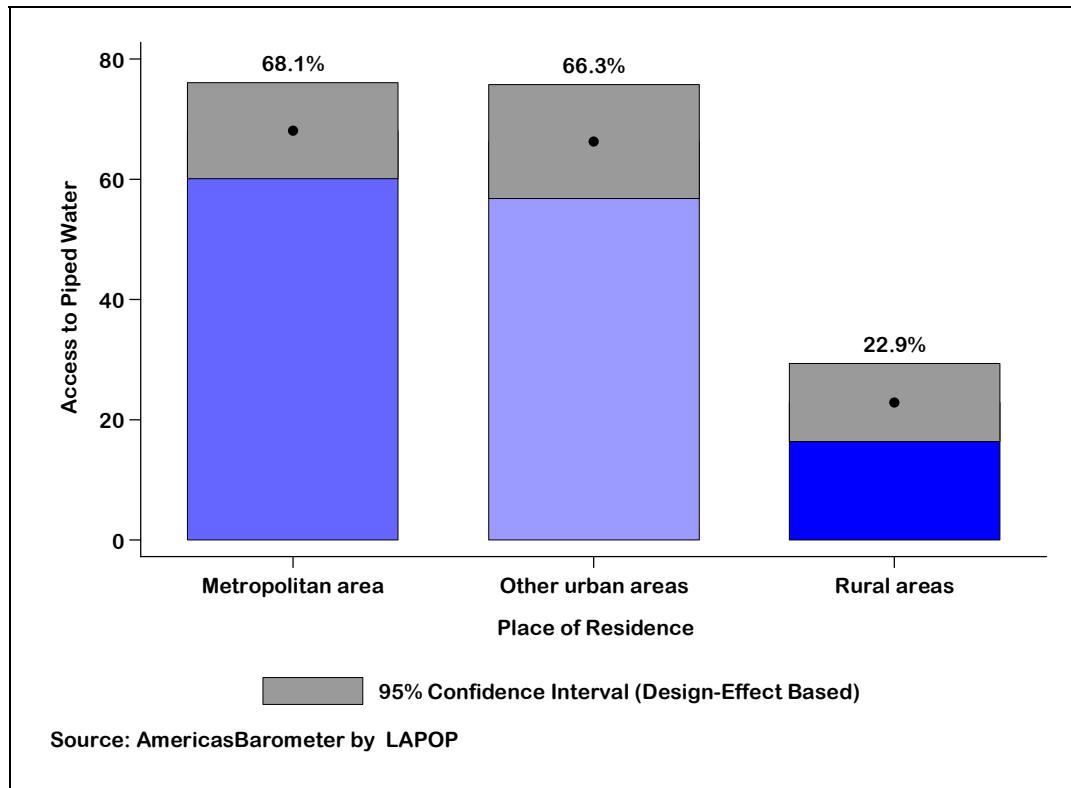


Figure X.6. Percent of the Population with Access to Piped Water by Region

Figure X.7 illustrates graphically the extent of inequality in access to piped water by place of residence and personal economic status. As with electricity services, the gap between the rich and poor in access to piped water is very wide within each of the three geographical areas examined, but once again inequality is much more marked within rural areas.

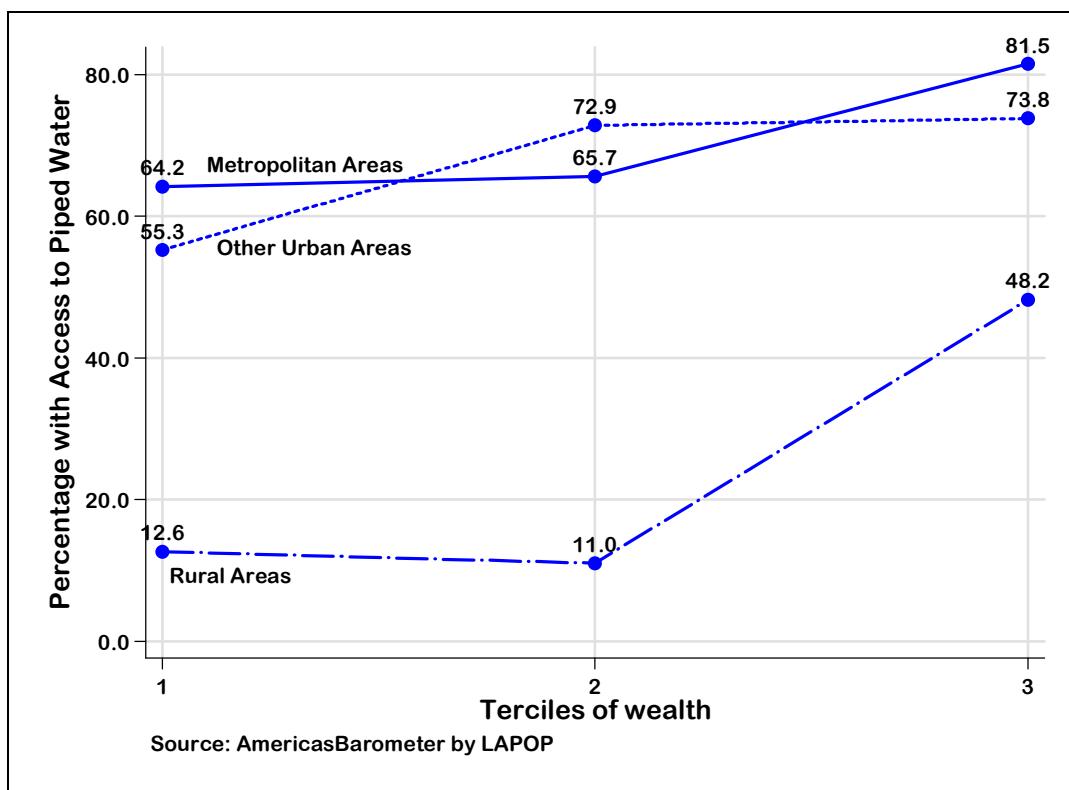


Figure X.7. Percent of Families with Access to Piped Water by Terciles of Wealth

In the Metropolitan area, 64.2% of the poor, or individuals falling in the first tercile of wealth, have access to piped water, while among those at the top of the economic ladder that number is 81.5%. Similarly, in other urban areas in the country, 55.3% and 73.8% of the poor and rich have access to piped water, respectively. In contrast, in the rural areas only 12.6% of individuals in the first tercile of wealth use piped water, in comparison to 48.2% of those in the third tercile.

Quality of Water Service

To measure the frequency of water services in Haiti, we asked respondents with access to piped water the following question:

- PS2.** How often does this household receive water?
- (1) Every day
 - (2) Every two days
 - (3) Every three days
 - (4) Once a week
 - (5) Once every two weeks or less

Figure X.8 shows that among those with access to piped water, only 47.2% of them reported receiving the service on daily basis. Figure X.8 also shows the frequency of the water service by region. As can be seen, among those with access to piped water in rural areas, 55.9% reported to have running water every day, though this does not necessarily mean that the quality

of water in rural areas is better than in other areas in the country. In urban areas, 51.3% of the residents with access to piped water reported to receive the service daily. It is mainly in the Metropolitan area where despite its greater availability, the water service is less frequent. Only 35.5% of individuals with access to piped water in the Metropolitan area receive the service every day.

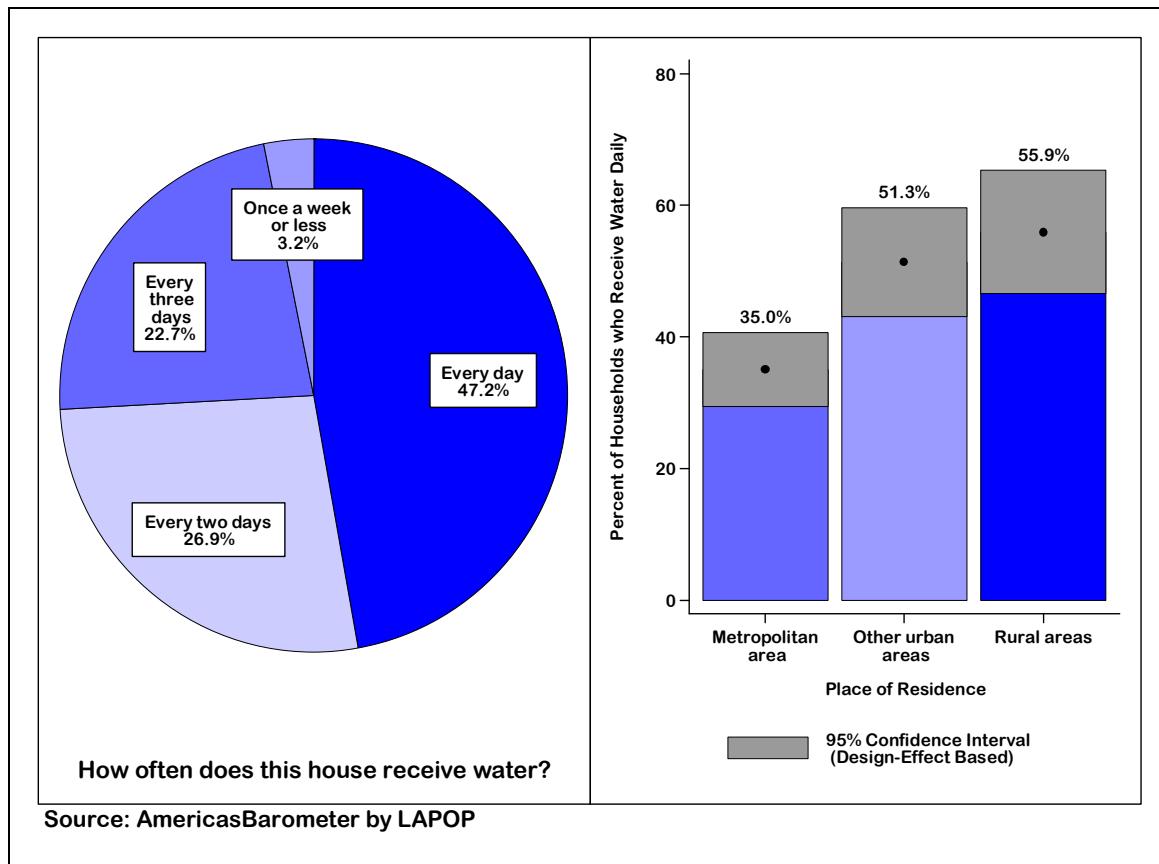


Figure X.8. Frequency of Water Service

To further examine the quality of water services in Haiti, Figure X.9 looks at citizens' level of satisfaction with the service. The survey item asked to all respondents, not only to those with access to piped water, reads as follows:

HAIACS5. In general, how would you rate the quality of the water services in Haiti? Would you say that the service is... (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad
 (5) Very bad

Most Haitian citizens have a negative perception of the water service (see Figure X.9). The majority of respondents (56.2 percent) categorized the water service in Haiti as "very bad" or "bad." Only 9.6% considered the service to be "good" or "very good," while 32.3% hold a neutral view, considering it "neither good nor bad".

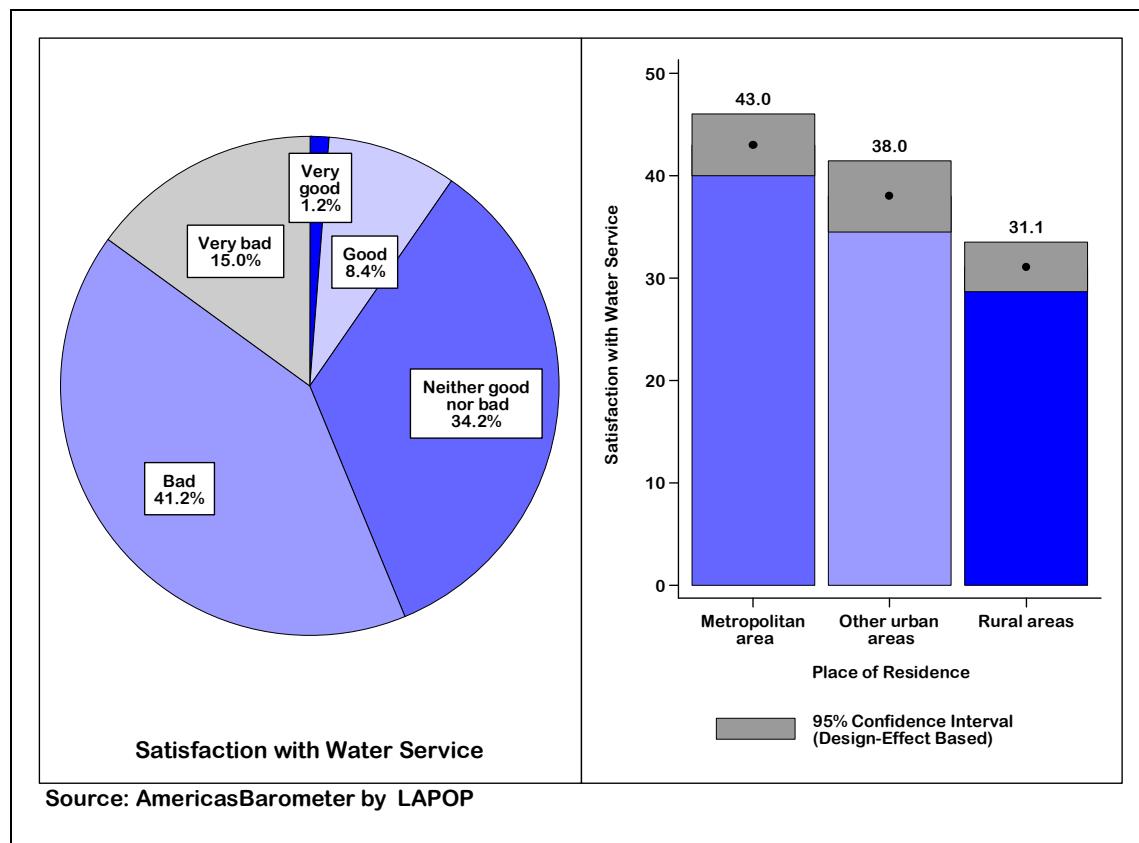


Figure X.9. Average Satisfaction with Water Service

These perceptions again differ according to urban or rural area. Individuals living in Metropolitan areas of the country expressed the highest level of satisfaction, with 43 points on a 0-100 scale, followed by those residing in other urban areas (38.0 points). As in the case of electricity services, residents of rural areas reported the lowest average level of satisfaction with water services (31.1points), an evident consequence of the lack of access to piped water in that area.

Food Insecurity

In this section, we examine the extent of food insecurity in Haiti as determined by the percent of households in the country with at least one adult member going hungry. The following item in the survey was employed:

FOOD0. During the past three months, was there any day when you or any other adult in your home didn't eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough food?

(1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A

As can be seen in Figure X.10, about a third of the respondents reported that at least one adult member in the household had suffered from food deprivation for a whole day at least once in the 3 months prior to the survey. This result further confirms the poor living conditions of the population in Haiti after the earthquake.

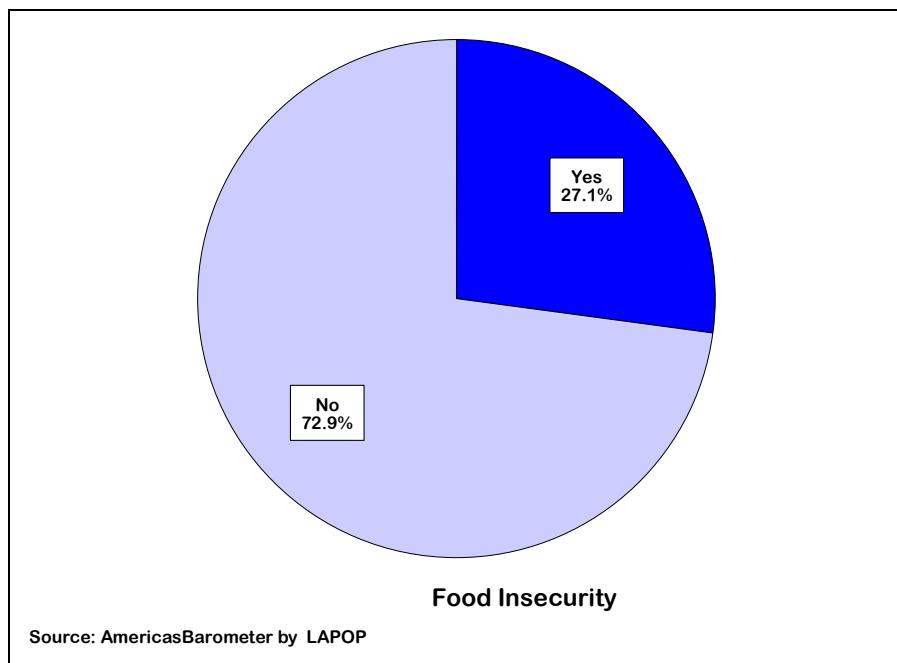


Figure X.10. Percent of Households with at least one Adult Member Suffering Food Deprivation

Figure X.11 examines the level of food insecurity by place of residence. As evidenced by the overlapping confidence intervals, there are no statistically significant differences in the level of food insecurity across areas. Food insecurity is a significant problem in all areas in the country.

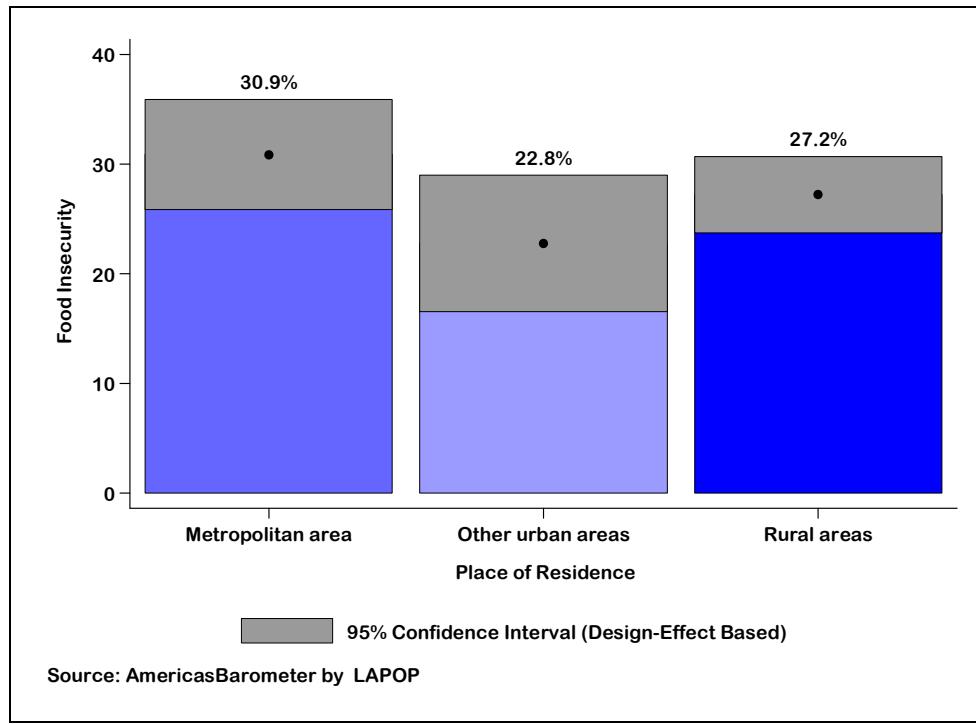


Figure X.11. Food Insecurity by Place of Residence

Health Services in Haiti

Citizens' rating of health services are presented in this section. First, the overall level of citizens' approval of the quality of health services provided in the country is examined. After that, we focus on the perceptions of citizens who sought medical attention and therefore had personal experiences with health care.

Overall Satisfaction with Primary Health Care in Haiti

The survey item used for examining citizens' perceptions of the quality of primary health care services reads as follows:

HAIACS3. In general, how would you rate the quality of primary health care in Haiti? Would you say that the service is... (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad (5) Very bad
 (88) Don't Know (98) Don't answer

As shown in Figure X.12, an important proportion of Haitians hold a neutral perception of the primary health care system in the country. About half of the population rated it as "neither good nor bad." On the other hand, over a third reported a negative perception, considering primary health services as "bad" or "very bad." A favorable view was reported only by a small proportion of the population. Less than 20% regarded primary health care services as "good" or "very good."

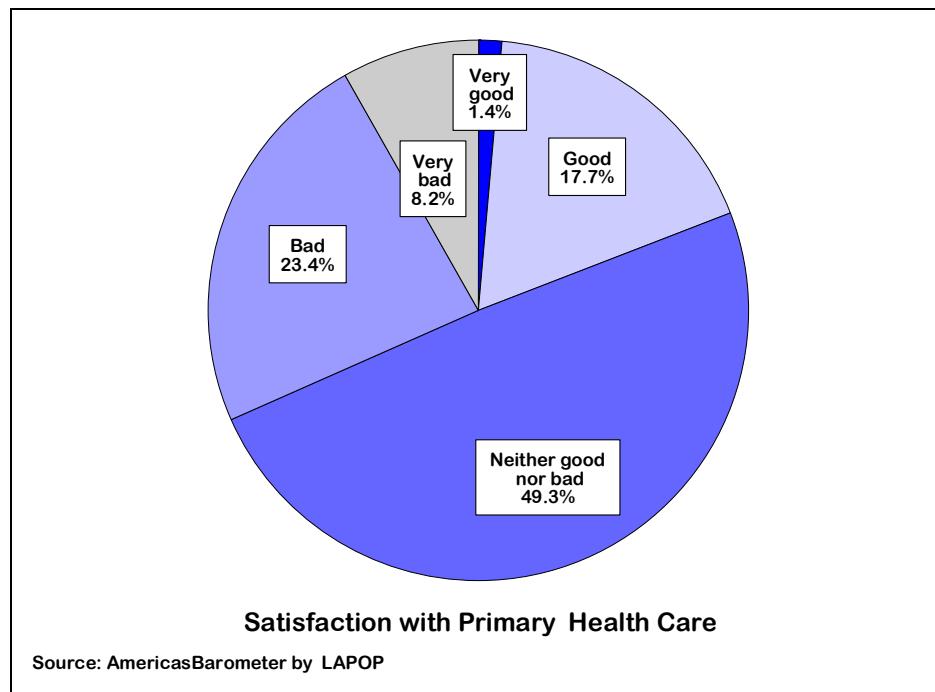


Figure X.12. Satisfaction with Primary Care System

The impact of respondents' gender, education level, place of residence, and age on satisfaction with primary health care services is shown in Figure X.13. The survey item was

recoded into a 0-100 scale. The only variable that yielded statistically significant results is age, with citizens older than 46 showing the greatest level of approval (52.4 points on the scale).

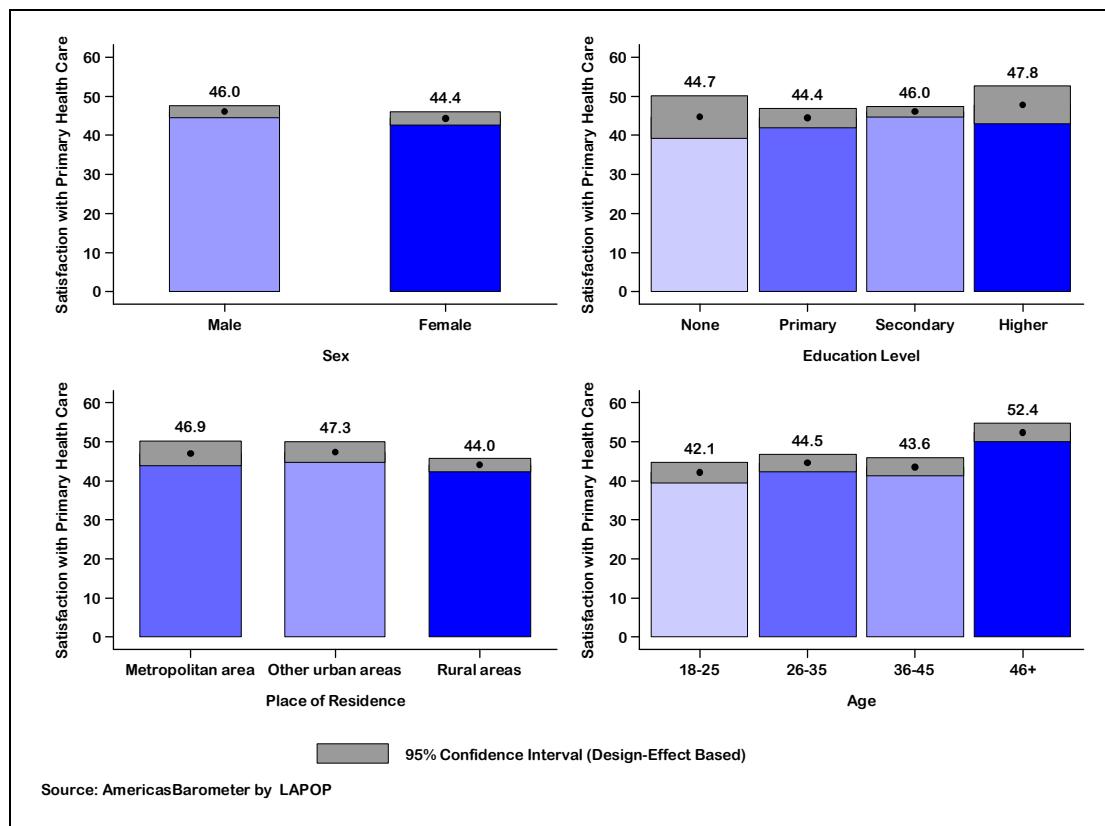


Figure X.13. Satisfaction with Primary Health Care by Gender, Education Level, Place of Residence, and Age

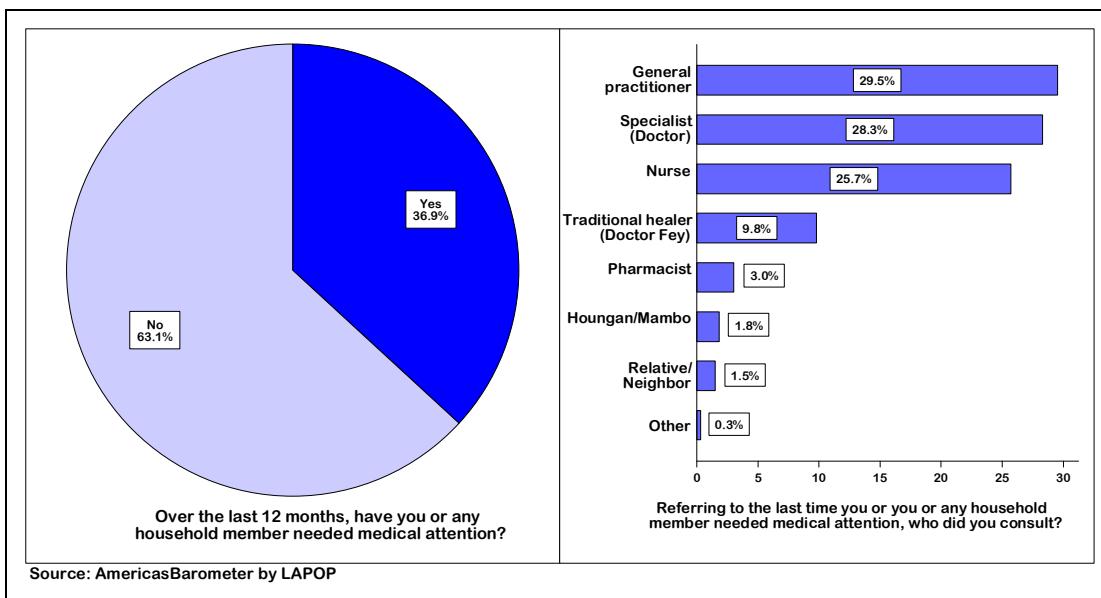
Personal Experience with Health Services

In order to capture citizens' personal experience with health care services, we first asked respondents whether they or any household member needed medical attention in the past 12 months:

HC3. Over the last 12 months, that is, from June 2009 until today, have you or any household member needed medical attention?

(1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA

The chart on the left hand-side of Figure X.14 shows the distribution of this item in the survey; 36.9% of the respondents reported to have personally, or someone else in their home, needed medical attention over the past year.

**Figure X.14. Persons Consulted by those who needed Medical Attention**

To those who stated that they or someone in their household needed medical attention, a follow-up question asking about who they consulted was posed:

HC4. Referring to the last time you or any household member needed medical attention, who did you consult?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) General practitioner | (2) Specialist (doctor) |
| (3) Nurse | (4) Pharmacist |
| (5) Traditional healer (Doctor Fey) | (6) Houngan/mambo (voodoo priest) |
| (7) Relative/Neighbor | (8) Other |
| (88) DK | (98) DA |
| (99) Inap/No consultation | |

The chart on the right hand-side of Figure X.14 above shows the distribution of this variable. Of those who reported receiving medical attention, about 30 percent said they consulted a general practitioner, followed by a specialist²³ (28.3 percent), a nurse (25.7 percent), a traditional healer (9.8 percent), a pharmacist (3.0 percent), or a voodoo priest (1.8 percent). About 1.8 percent consulted a relative, neighbor, or other persons.

The LAPOP survey also asked to those who needed medical attention about the place where they received the medical service. The survey item reads as follows:

²³ General practitioners hold a bachelor of medicine and/or a bachelor of surgery degree. Specialists or doctors of medicine are holders of a higher doctorate degree, which is granted to medical practitioners who undertake research and submit a thesis in the field of medicine.

HC5. Where did you receive the medical service?

- (1) Private hospital
- (2) Public hospital
- (3) Community clinic (dispensaire)
- (4) Public health center
- (5) Private clinic
- (6) NGO clinic
- (7) The office of the person who performed the consultation
- (8) Pharmacy
- (9) At home
- (10) Other

As can be seen in Figure X.15, the majority made use of formal healthcare facilities: 34.8% went to public hospitals for treatment, followed by public health care centers (18.6 percent), community clinics (13.7 percent), private hospitals (10.9 percent), NGO clinics (4.0 percent) and private clinics (2.1 percent). About 16 percent received medical attention in other types of facilities, such as a pharmacy or simply at home.

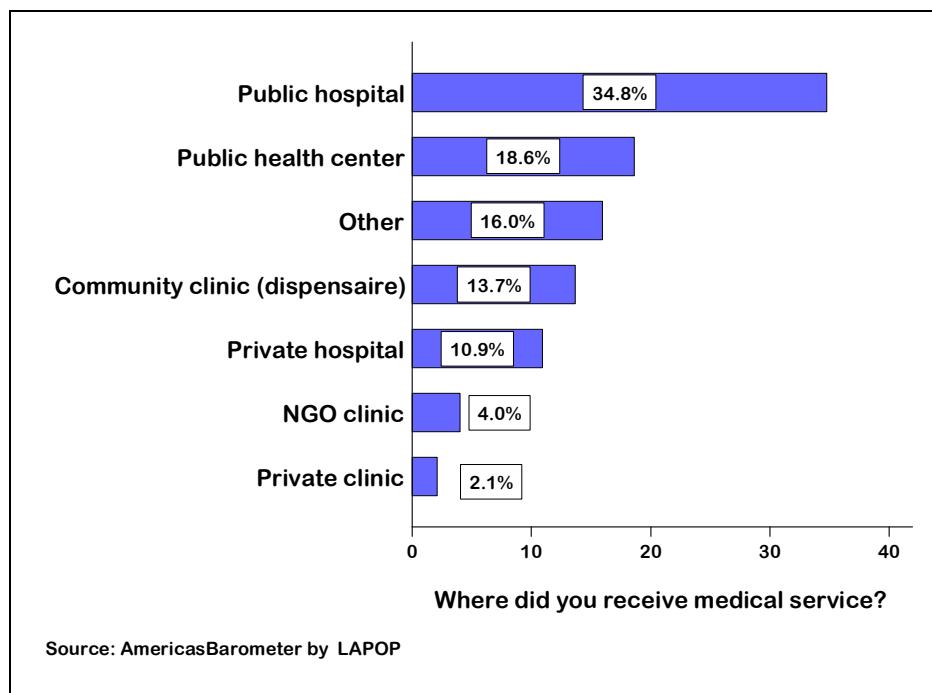


Figure X.15. Use of Healthcare Facilities among Those who needed Medical Attention

Satisfaction with Health Services among Users

The following survey item measures citizens' level of satisfaction with services provided at healthcare facilities among users:

HC7. How satisfied were you with the service at the health care facility?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Very satisfied | (2) Somewhat satisfied | (3) Somewhat dissatisfied | (4) Very dissatisfied |
| (88) DK | (98) DA | | |

The majority of Haitians (54.6%) reported being “somewhat satisfied” with the medical services received at healthcare facilities (see chart on the left hand-side of Figure IX.16). On the other hand, 27.6% reported a negative perception, being “somewhat dissatisfied” (20%) or “very dissatisfied” (7.6%). The remainder 17.1% stated to be “very satisfied” with the quality of health care services.

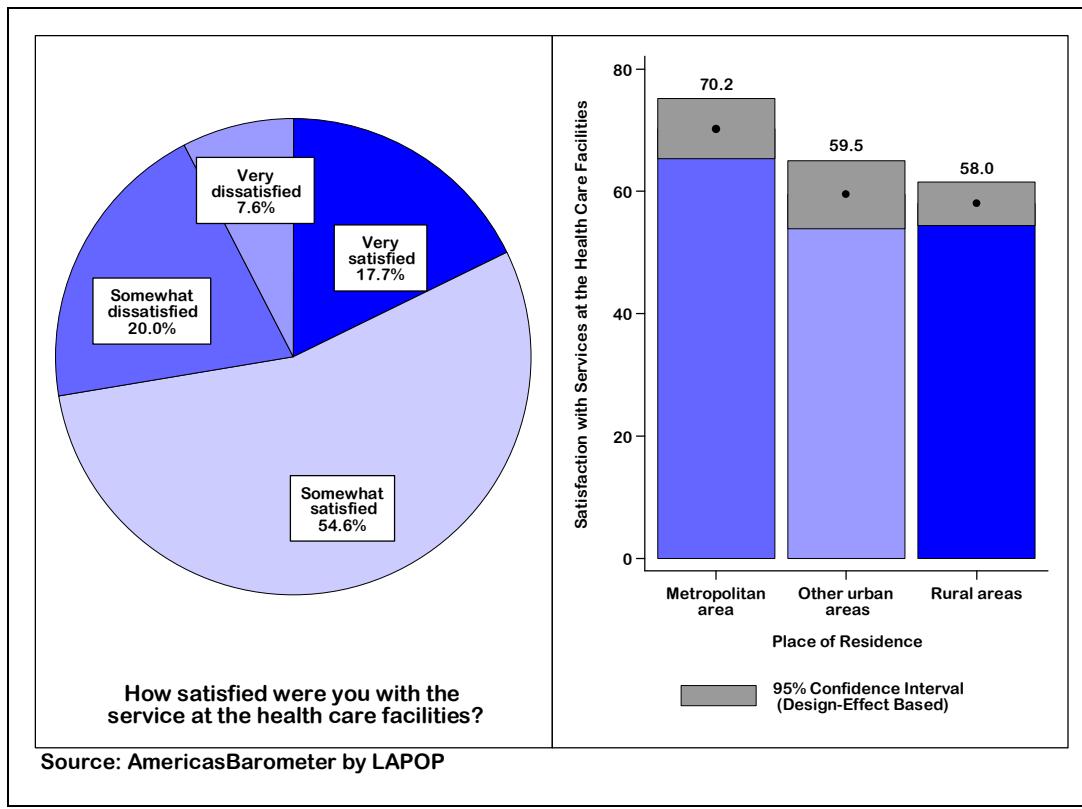


Figure X.16. Average Satisfaction with the Services Provided at the Health Care Facilities

The chart on the right hand-side of Figure IX.16 indicates that satisfaction with the services at the healthcare facilities varies according to place of residence. Individuals living in the Metropolitan area show the highest level of satisfaction, with 70.2 points on a 0-100 scale, followed by those residing in other urban areas (59.5 points). Residents in rural areas reported the lowest average level of satisfaction with the services at healthcare facilities (58.0 points). However, the average level of satisfaction in the rural areas is not statistically different from that in other urban areas.

Education Services

We now turn to citizens' evaluation of education services in the country. As with health services, we first look at the overall level of citizens' perceptions of the quality of education. Then we explore school enrollment rates among households with school-age children and later focus on the opinions of parents and relatives on the quality of education and school infrastructure.

Satisfaction with the Education System

Citizens' level of satisfaction with the education system is measured using the following question:

HAIACS2. In general, how would you rate the quality of the education system in Haiti? Would you say that the service is... (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad (5) Very bad (88) Don't Know (98) Don't answer

An important percent of the population in Haiti has a neutral perception of the quality of the education system in the country (see Figure IX.17). Specifically, 43.9% of the population rated it as "neither good nor bad." In contrast, 36.2% reported a negative perception, considering education services as "bad" or "very bad." Only 20% regarded the education system as "good" or "very good."

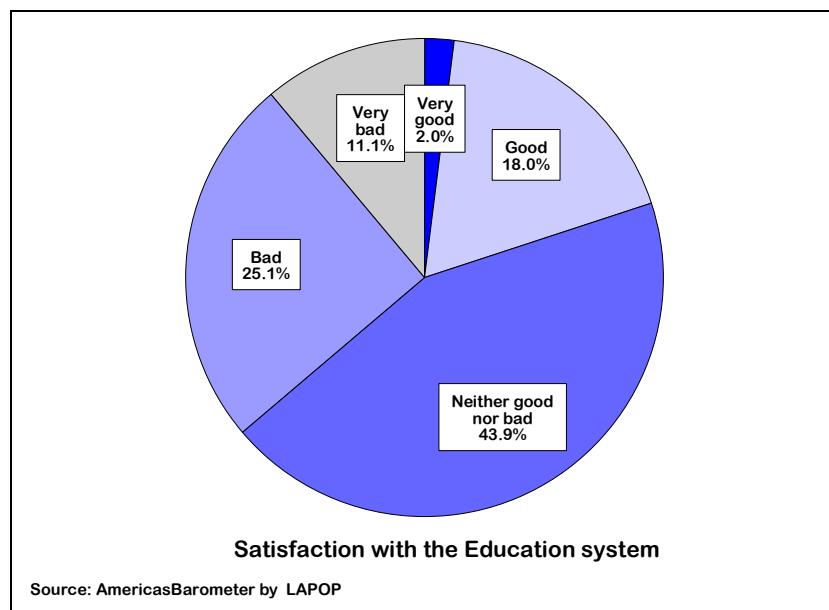


Figure X.17. Satisfaction with the Education System

The impact of respondents' gender, education level, place of residence, and age on satisfaction with the quality of education system is shown in Figure IX.18. The survey item was recoded into a 0-100 scale. Below we summarize the findings:

- Women reported higher levels of satisfaction with the education system (46.2 points) than men (41.1 points).
- We find that the higher the level of education, the higher the level of satisfaction with the education system.
- Residents living in urban areas outside the metropolitan area also have more positive attitudes towards the education system (48.6 points).
- Older individuals reported significantly higher satisfaction (52.6 points), specifically those 46 years old or older.

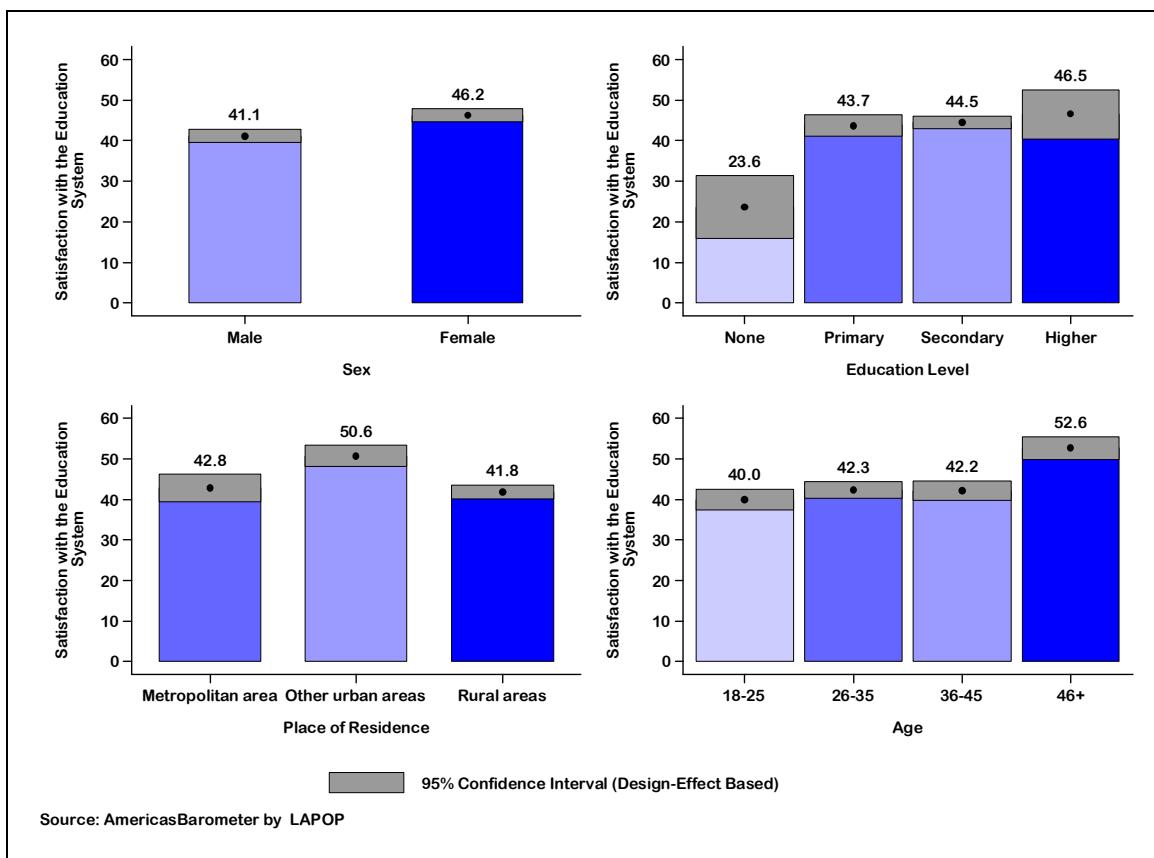


Figure X.18. Satisfaction with the Education System by Gender, Education Level, Place of Residence, and Age

School Enrollment among School-Age Children

In this section, we investigate the rate of school enrollment in Haiti. In order to estimate the proportion of children in school-age that are attending school, we ask the following questions in the survey:

EDUC1. How many children between 6 and 17 years old live in this house?
 [write in number, use 0 for none] (888) DK (988) DA

EDUC2. How many of the children between 6 and 17 years old currently study or go to school?
 [write in number, use 0 for none] (888) DK (988) DA (999) N/A

As explained below, these two items allow us to compute a measure of school enrollment among households with school-age children.

As a first step, we show some descriptive statistics based on the first survey item (EDUC1). The chart on the left hand-side of Figure IX.19 indicates that about 64.6% percent of households in Haiti have children in school-age (between 6 and 17 years old). This indicates that the population in Haiti is very young, which in turn requires an education system that can satisfy

this demand. More than 75% of households with school-age children have at least two children in that age cohort (see chart on the right hand-side of figure IX.19).

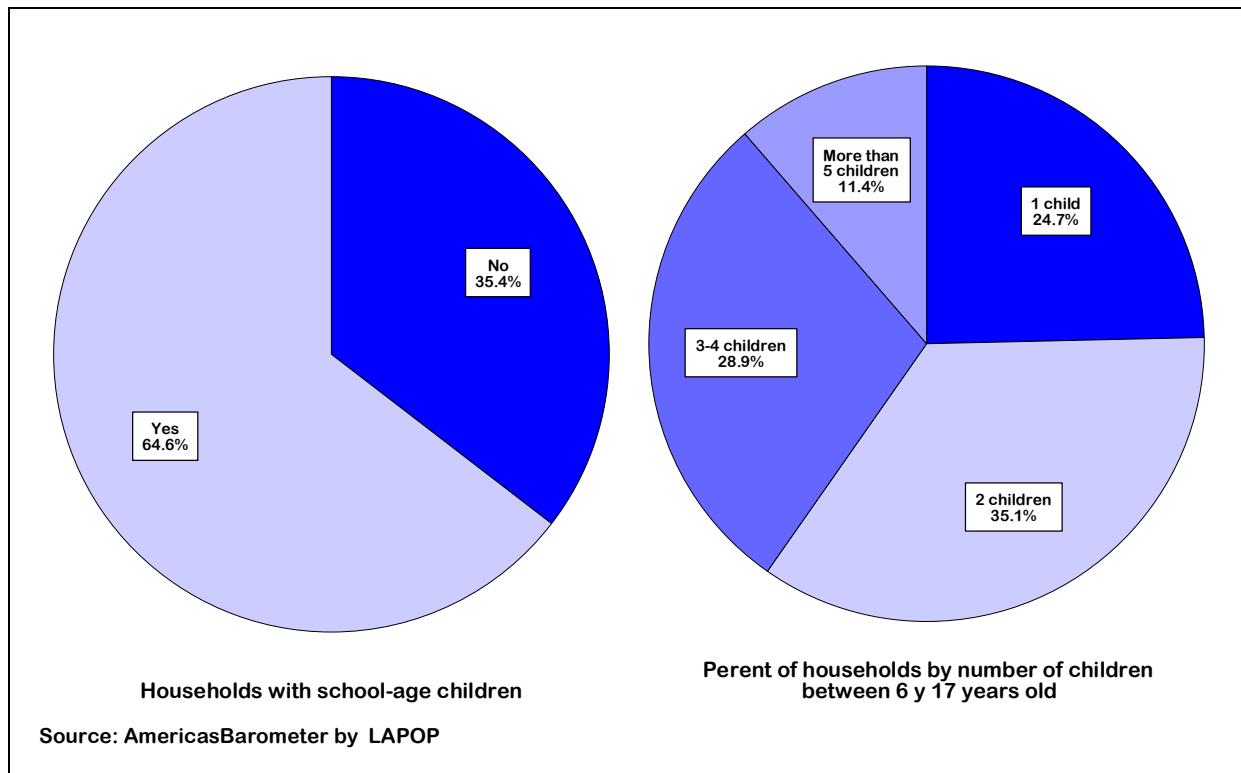


Figure X.19. Percent of Households with School-Age Children

In order to compute the percentage of children in school-age who are enrolled in school, we divided the number of children per household who go to school by the total number of school-age children in the household. If this ratio is equal to 100% for a given household, it indicates “full-school enrollment.” If lower than 100%, it indicates that there are some school-age children in the household who are not attending school. Figure IX.20 shows the percentage of households with full enrollment by the number of school-age children in the household.

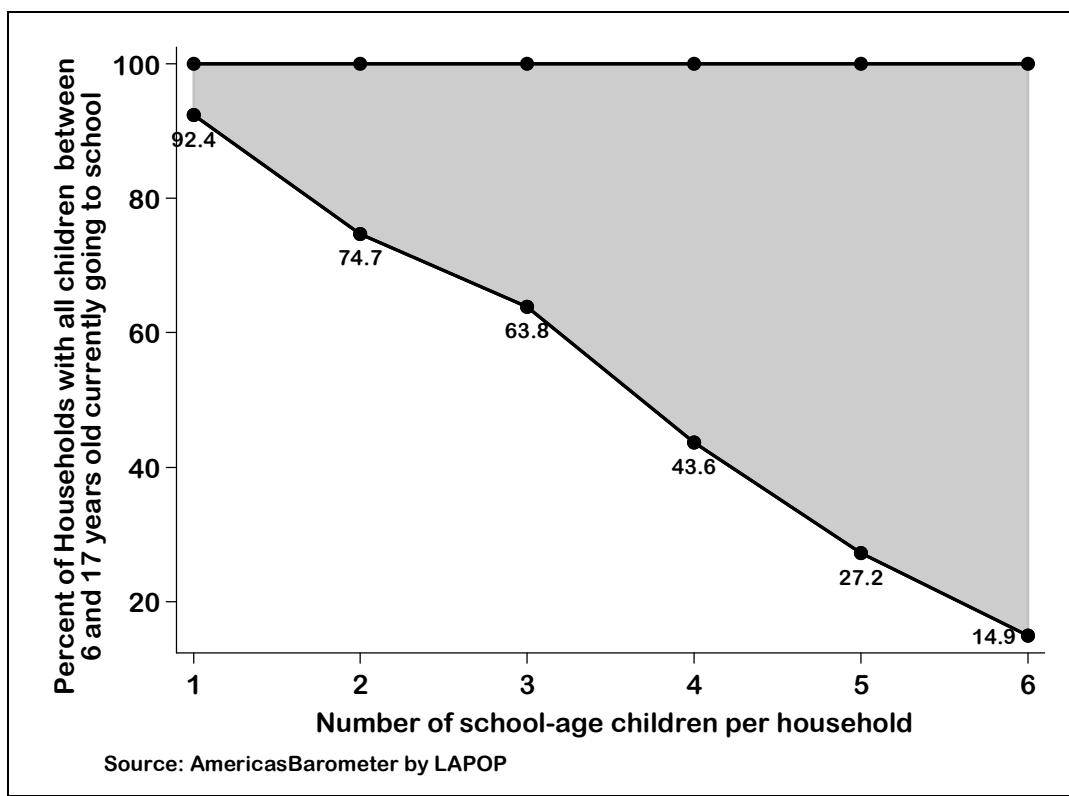


Figure X.20. Percent of Households with Full Enrollment by Number of School-Age Children

As can be seen in Figure IX.20, there is a very strong and inverse relationship between the two variables, meaning that as the number of school-age children in the household goes up, the percentage of households with full enrollment goes down. The findings show that in households with only one child of school-age, that child has about 92.4% probability of attending school. But, as shown above, only 24.1% of households in Haiti have only one child in school-age.

On the other hand, only 74.7% of households with two school-age children achieve full-school enrollment. This percentage drops abruptly as the number of school-age children in households rises. The widening grey area as one moves from left to right in Figure IX.20 depicts this effect. At the very extreme we see that for households with at least six school-age children, school enrollment is the lowest, with only 14.9% of households sending all their school-age children to school.

Satisfaction with the Condition of School Buildings

We ask respondents living in households with school-age children who attend school about their perceptions of the quality of school infrastructure. The following questions in the survey were asked:

Now, let's talk only about your child between 6 and 17 years old who is next going to have a birthday and who is currently attending school.

EDUC7. How would you evaluate the condition of the school building and its facilities at this child's school?

Would you say that the building and its facilities are...?

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------|
| (1) Very good | (2) Good | (3) Neither good nor bad | (4) Bad | (5) Very bad |
| (88) Don't Know | (98) Don't answer | | | |

Figure IX.21 shows Haitians' evaluations on the condition of the buildings and facilities of the school of the (randomly selected) school-age child attending school at the moment of the interview. The chart on the left hand-side of Figure IX.21 indicates that an important proportion of respondents rated the infrastructure conditions of schools as "neither good nor bad" (49.7%). However, an important percentage reported more positive views (42%), being of the opinion that school buildings are "good" or "very good". Only 8.2 percent of the respondents said that school conditions are "bad" or "very bad." Nevertheless, these results should be read with caution since we also find that there are important differences in the perceived conditions of school buildings and facilities depending whether the school is private or public.

The chart on the right hand-side of Figure IX.21 depicts the levels of satisfaction with the condition of the school buildings and its facilities by place of residence and type of school. As can be observed, the average level of satisfaction with school conditions is significantly higher for children attending private schools than public schools. Indeed, the rating of school infrastructure is much lower for public schools regardless of the place of residence. This suggests that it is mostly privileged families who can afford to send their children to private institutions holding more positive views about school conditions.

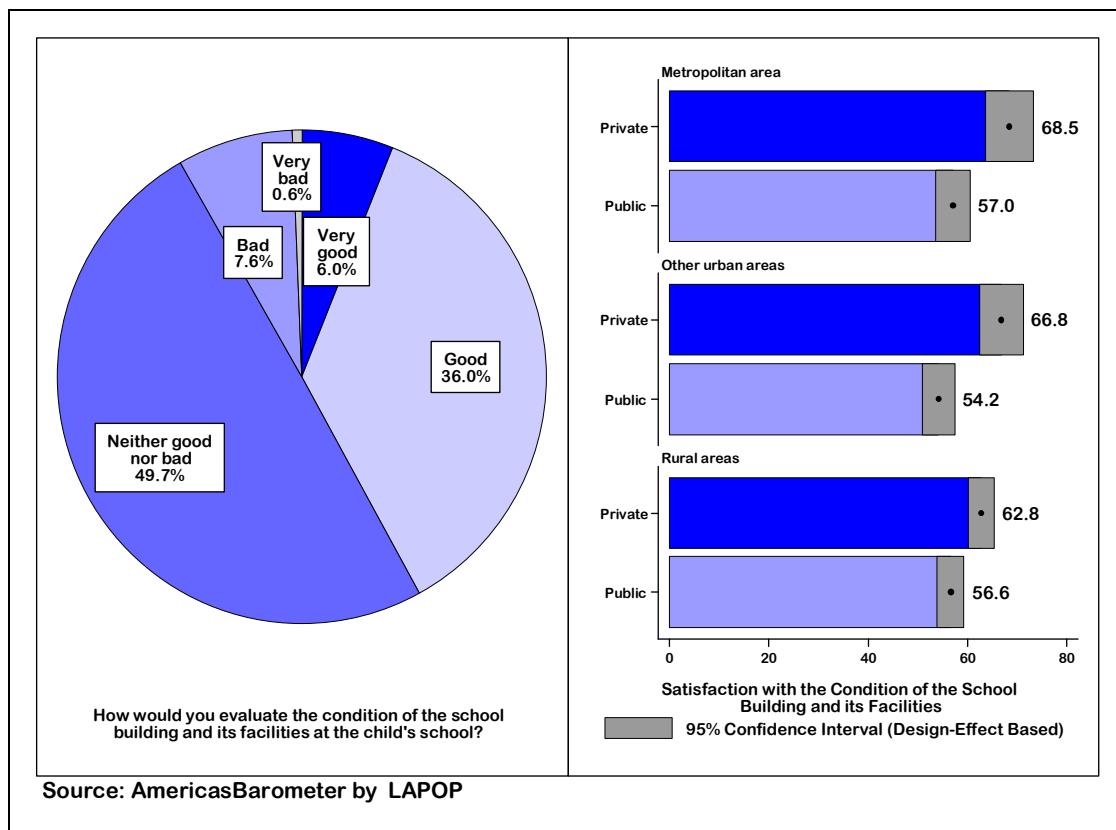


Figure X.21. Average Satisfaction with the Condition of the School Building and its Facilities

Satisfaction with the Quality of Education

Besides the quality of school buildings and facilities, the survey also asked respondents in households with children attending school about the quality of education their children received. The survey asks the following question:

Now, let's talk only about your child between 6 and 17 years old who is next going to have a birthday and who is currently attending school.

EDUC8. How would you rate or evaluate the quality of education at your child's school? Would you say it is...? (1) Very good quality (2) Good quality (3) Neither good nor poor (fair) quality
 (4) Poor quality (5) Very poor quality (88) DK (98) DA

About 49% of respondents consider the quality of education their children received as “neither good nor bad” (see Figure IX.22). Another important percentage has more positive views (46.2%), considering the quality of education as “good” or “very good.” Only 5.4% said that the quality of education their children received is “poor” or “very poor.”

Yet, area of residence, as well as school type, was found to have an effect on the level of satisfaction with the quality of education (see chart on the right hand-side of Figure IX.22). Respondents living in households with children studying in private institutions, whether urban or rural, are significantly more satisfied with the quality of education than those with children in

public schools. However, as can be observed, individuals living in Metropolitan areas that have children in private schools show more positive views about the quality of education than those in rural areas.

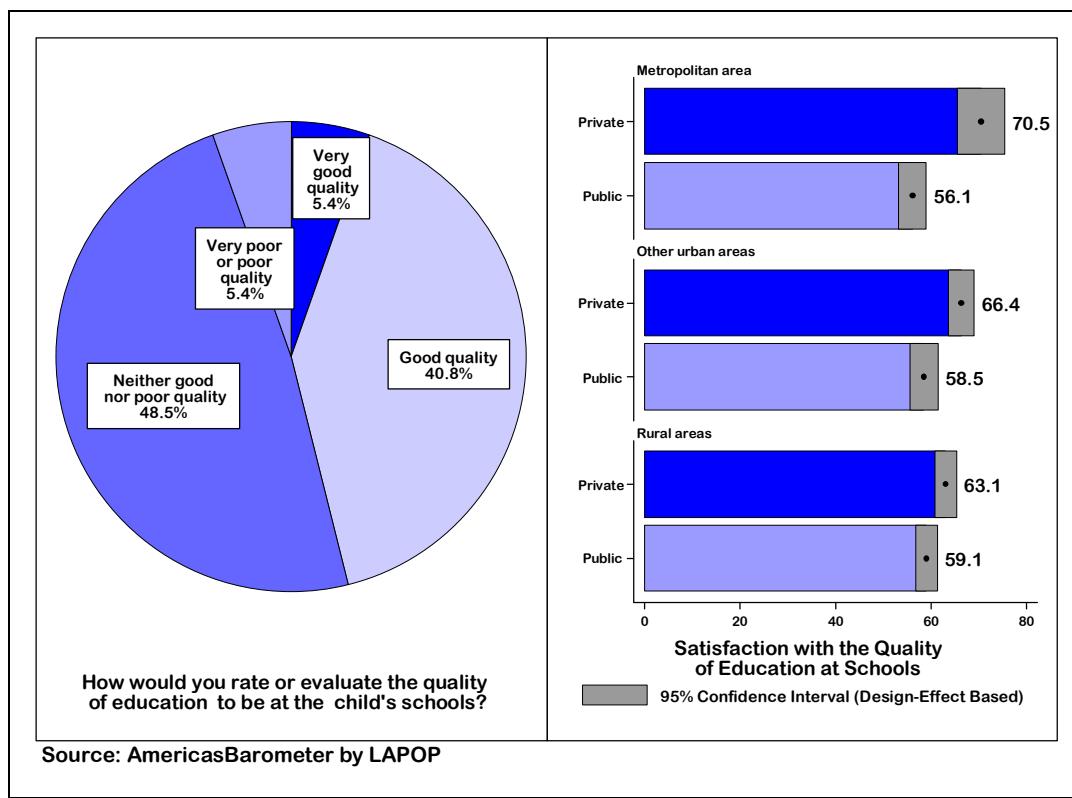


Figure X.22. Average Satisfaction with the Quality of Education

Access to Basic Services and Life Satisfaction

In this section, we assess how important is the quantity and quality of basic services provision for citizens' overall subjective wellbeing as measured by their reported level of happiness or satisfaction with life. Previous cross-country studies have shown that citizens' satisfaction with life is strongly determined by their access to basic services and economic conditions in general (Graham, Lora, and Inter-American Development Bank. 2009; Lora and World Bank. 2010). In this section, we explore the link between basic services provision and life satisfaction in Haiti after the earthquake. We use the following question in the survey to measure citizens' subjective well-being:

[GIVE CARD "A"]

LS6. On this card there is a ladder with steps numbered 0 to 10. 0 is the lowest step and represents the worst life possible for you. 10 is the highest step and represents the best life possible for you.

On what step of the ladder do you feel **at this moment? Please choose the ladder that represents best your opinion.**

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88	98	
Worst life possible							Best life possible					DK	DA

LS6A. On which step would you say you stood two years ago, that is to say in 2008?

As with many other indicators reported in this study, we find that Haiti ranks last compared to other countries in the region when citizens' level of life satisfaction is examined (see Figure IX.23). On a 0-100 scale, the average level of life satisfaction in Haiti is only 35.4 points. Conversely, Brazil and Costa Rica, the countries with the highest average, score 71.6 and 71.6 points, respectively. Moreover, the average level of life satisfaction in Haiti is far below the second lowest score in the region, which scores a little over 50 points.

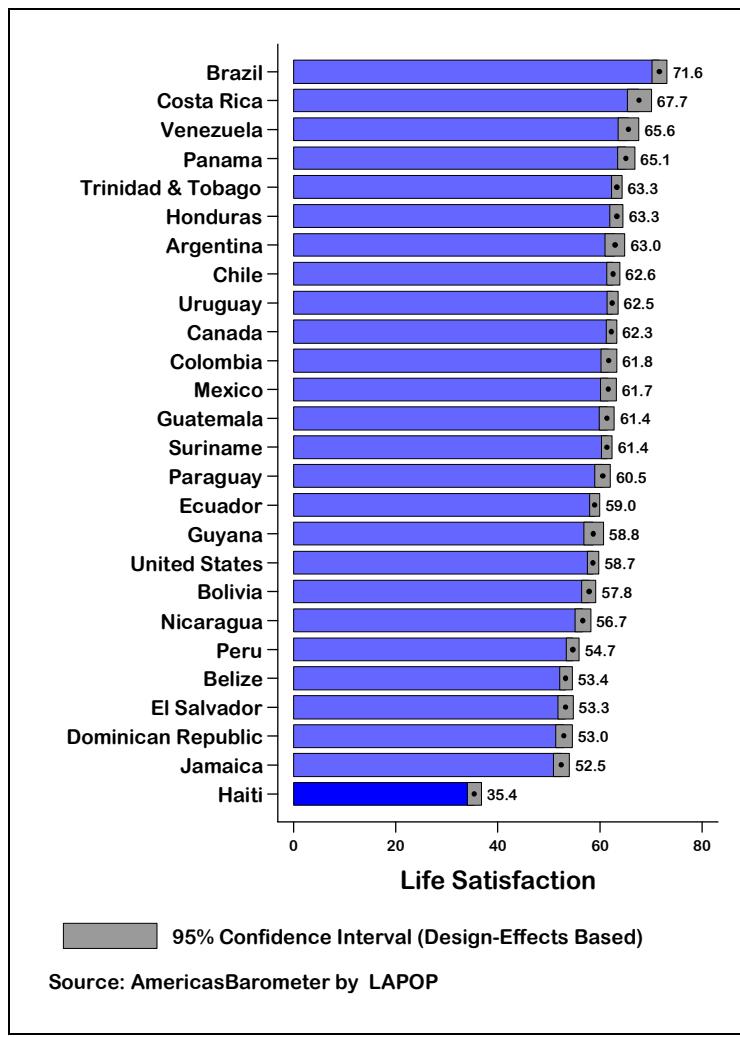


Figure X.23. Life Satisfaction in Comparative Perspective

Figure IX.24 indicates that not having adequate electricity and water services are important contributors to the generalized life dissatisfaction in Haiti. Although the overall level of life satisfaction is low in the country, those who do not have access to electricity or piped water show even lower scores. While life satisfaction averages 39.7 points among citizens with access to electricity, those who do not have access score 31.8 points. Similarly, on average,

individuals with access to piped water show 39.3 average points of life satisfaction (on a 0-100 scale), contrasting with an average of 32.8 points among those without access.

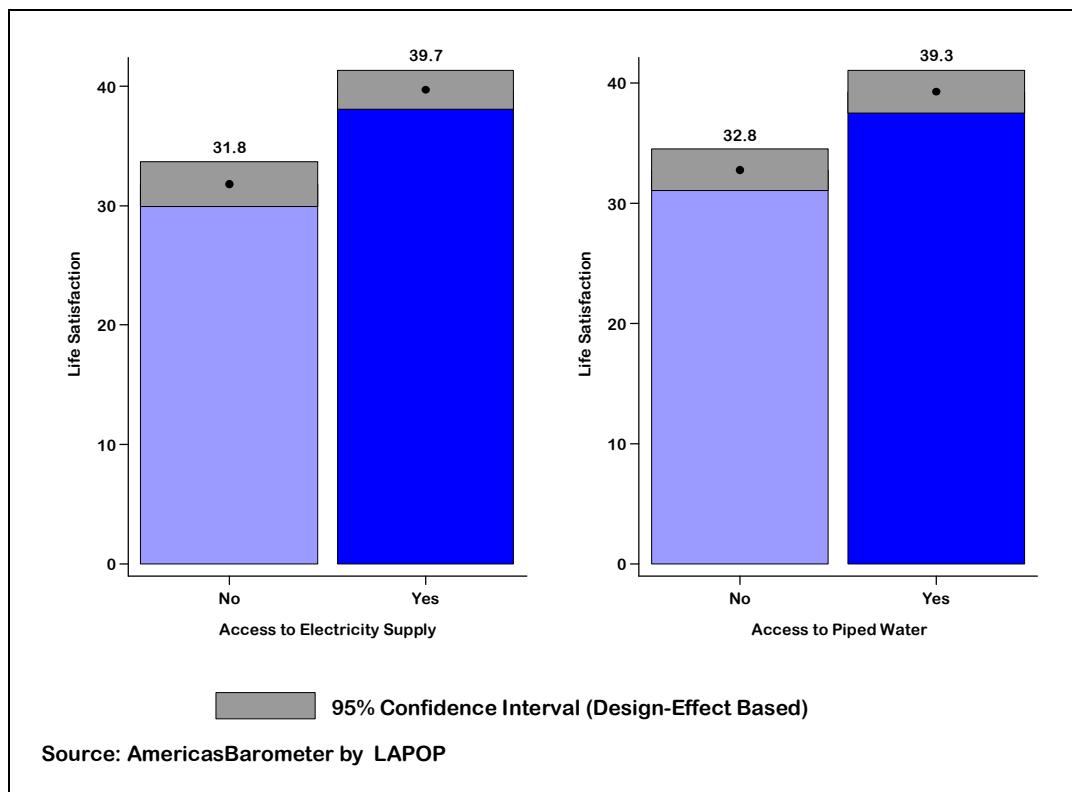


Figure X.24. Life satisfaction and Access to Electricity and Water

Perceptions of the quality of basic services also factor into the extent to which citizens report to be satisfied with their life. A subjective measure of basic services quality was estimated based on the items in the survey about satisfaction with water, electricity, health, and education services (shown above).²⁴ Responses were originally given on a five-point scale, where 1 means “very good” and 5 “very bad.” The scale was recalibrated to a 0-100 scale to ease its interpretation. As can be seen in Figure IX.25, individuals who are greatly discontent with the quality of basic services in the country (including water, electricity, health, and education services) are substantially less satisfied with their life.

²⁴ Factor analysis showed that these four items tap a single dimension of perception of service quality. Further analysis indicated that a reliable index can be computed using these items, a Cronbach's α (alpha) of 0.7 was obtained.

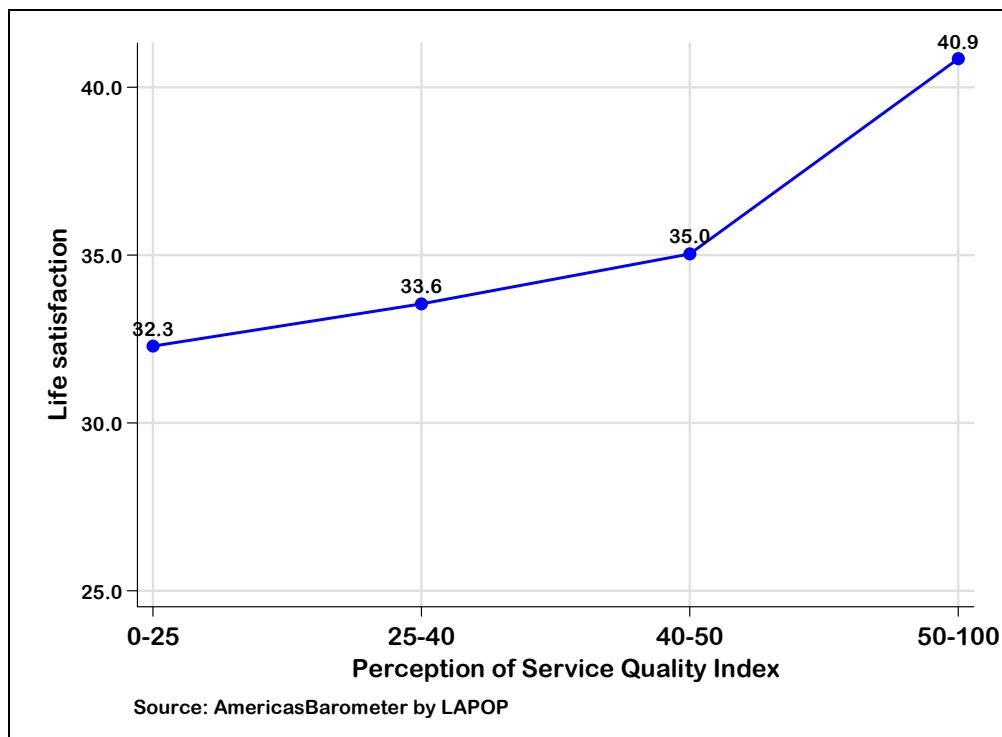


Figure X.25. Life Satisfaction and Perception of Service Quality Index

At the lower end of the service quality scale, life satisfaction averages 32.3 points, but at the highest level the average life satisfaction is 40.9 points. Taken together, the results of this section demonstrate that poor access and perceptions of poor quality of basic services provision translate into feelings of dissatisfaction with life, an important indicator of subjective well-being.

Support for Public Policies that Benefit the Poor

This chapter has demonstrated the depth of poverty and inequality in Haiti as depicted by citizens' access to basic services and human development in general. In this section, we explore citizens' opinions on how to ameliorate the deplorable living conditions of the bulk of the population in Haiti. Specifically, this chapter examines citizens' opinions on the role of the state in reducing economic inequality with the objective of improving Haitians' standards of living. Understanding citizens' policy preferences is particularly important for Haiti at this time, since decisions on how to re-build the country after the earthquake and promote development are now being made. Developmental strategies that do not take into account the views of citizens, or enjoy their support, are less likely to succeed.

In order to examine citizens' opinions about the role of the state in fighting poverty and economic inequality, the survey asked the following question:

[GIVE CARD “D”]: Now we will use a similar ladder, but this time 1 means “strongly disagree” and 7 means “strongly agree.” A number in between 1 and 7 represents an intermediate score.

ROS4. The Haitian government should implement strong policies to reduce income inequality between the rich and the poor. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Answers to this question were recoded into a 0-100 scale. Figure IX.26 compares the results for Haiti to that of other Latin American and Caribbean countries. Support for governmental action to improve the distribution of income is the highest in Chile, Costa Rica, and Uruguay, with scores higher than 85 points on a 0-100 scale. Haiti shows the lowest level of support for an active state in the reduction of poverty and inequality in the Latin American and Caribbean region, with 62.7 points. That is, a country with extremely high levels of inequality nonetheless does not put its faith in government to implement policies to reduce these levels.

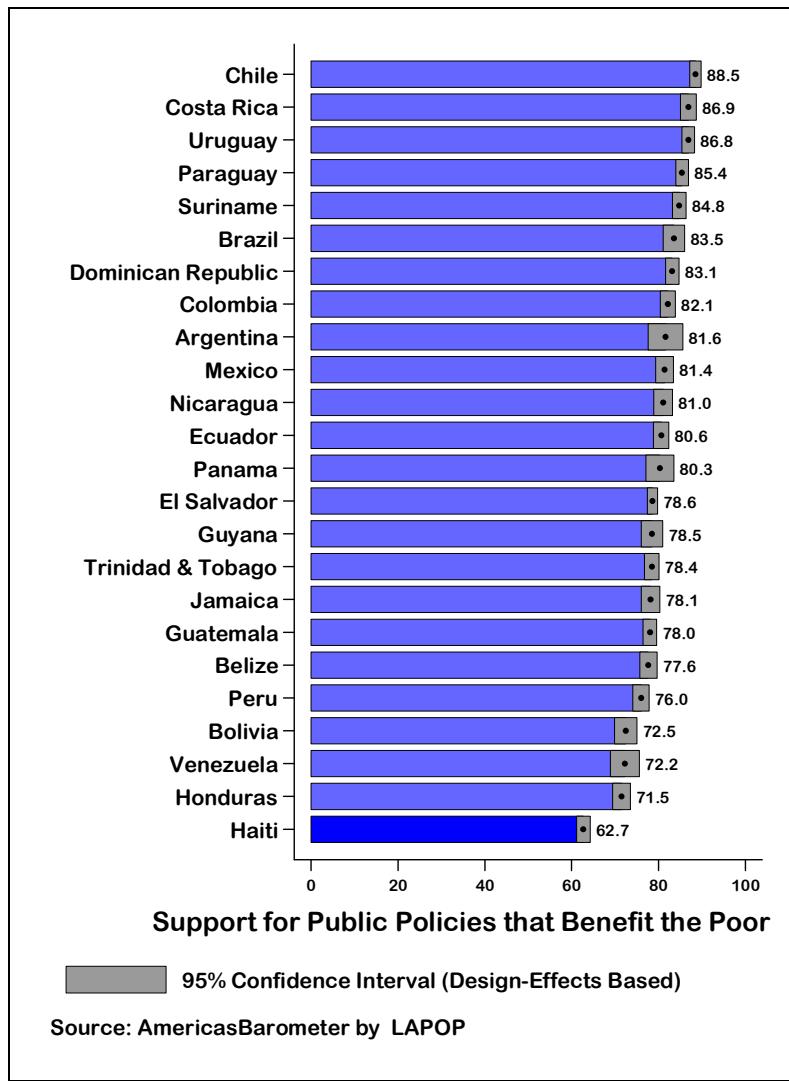


Figure X.26. Support for Public Policies that Benefit the Poor in Latin America and the Caribbean

While low support for government involvement in the economy might be given in other countries characterized by a sharp ideological divide between citizens who hold conservative or liberal views, we find that in Haiti citizens low approval for public policies that benefit the poor is strongly associated with their lack of confidence in government performance (see Figure IX.27). Individuals with negative perceptions about government efficiency show the lowest levels of support for public policies aimed at improving the living conditions of people in need.

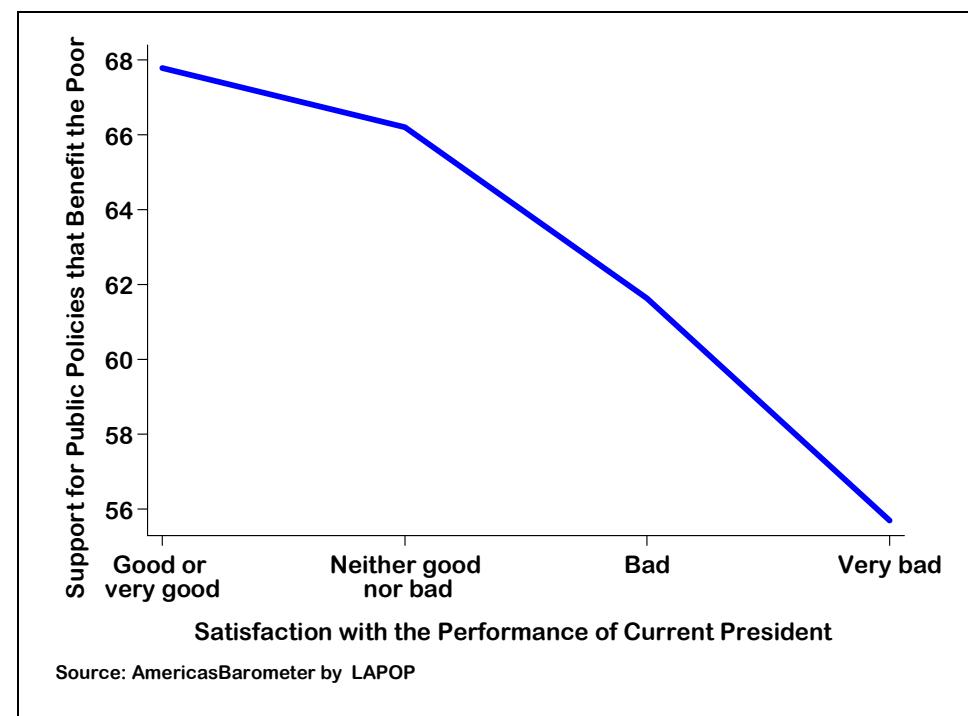


Figure X.27. Support for Public Policies that Benefit the Poor and Perceptions of Government Performance

Contrary to our expectations, citizens' preference for government involvement in reducing poverty and inequality is only weakly related to access to basic services. Even those in need of access to electricity or piped water show low support for an active role of the state in improving the living conditions of the poor relative to the average level of support in other countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region (see Figure IX.28). Support for public policies that benefit the poor is similar between those with access to electricity and those without. There is only a slight difference in the level of support between individuals with and without access to piped water. These results suggest that negative views about the capacity of the state to effectively implement developmental policies is a more important factor explaining citizens' low support for government involvement than their personal living conditions.

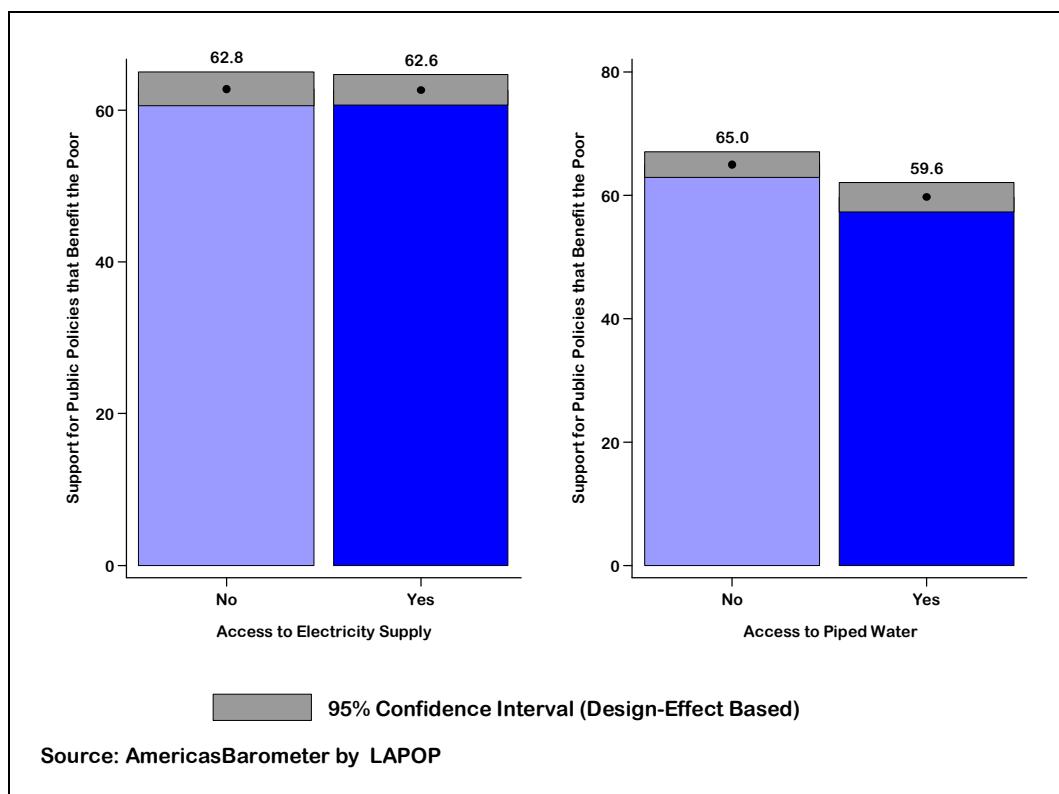


Figure X.28. Support for Public Policies that Benefit the Poor and Access to Electricity and Water

Conclusions

This chapter examined the depth of poverty and therefore the quality of life in Haiti as depicted by the access, quality, and inequality of basic services in the country after the earthquake. The troubling results constitute evidence of the challenge that national and international institutions involved in the reconstruction and development of the country have in front of them.

The analysis presented shows that national statistics on quality of life and development, including access to basic services, are not representative of the living conditions of all citizens in the country. Pervasive inequalities in access to food and basic services make the lives of many particularly miserable. We find that citizens living in rural areas have less access to electricity and piped water, but that the poor living in rural areas show the worst living conditions as access to these basic services is significantly more limited. Not surprisingly, we also find that citizens' in rural areas in general are less satisfied with the provision of electricity and water services. We also find that food provision among the elderly is particularly inadequate. Older individuals are significantly more likely to go hungry.

In addition, the results of this chapter show that an important proportion of the population has neutral views about health and education services, considering them "neither good nor bad," in spite of objective measures that health and education services are poor. Regarding education, the survey results indicate that school enrollment of children in school-age greatly depends on

the total number of school-age children at home. Smaller families are much more likely to be able to afford to send all their children to school. In Haiti, however, families are often large, with most families having more than one school-age child. Finally, we find that poor living conditions in Haiti, as determined by inadequate access and poor quality of basic services, contribute to lower citizens' satisfaction with their life.

While Haitians support democracy as a system, they are deeply dissatisfied with their own political system. Their "life satisfaction" measures are the poorest in the region, and objectively they receive the fewest basic government services. They rate the government as worse than donors and NGOs in providing post-earthquake assistance. They do not trust a government that has not "delivered," and they have little confidence it will be able to do so in the future.

How can standards of living be improved in Haiti? This chapter suggests that, given citizens' low confidence in government, any development strategy put in place in the country is more likely to succeed if it also entails an active participation of the private sector and non-governmental institutions along with efforts to strengthen the capacity of governmental institutions.

References

- Alkire, Sabina, and Maria Emma Santos. 2010. *Multidimensional Poverty Index: 2010 Data*. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative.
- Almond, Gabriel A., and G. Bingham Powell. 1966. *Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach*. Boston: Little, Brown.
- Almond, Gabriel A., and Sidney Verba. 1963. *The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Anand, Sudhir, and Martin Ravallion. 1993. Human Development in Poor Countries: On the Role of Private Incomes and Public Services. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 7 (1): 133-150.
- Bengtsson, Linus, Xin Lu, Richard Garfield, Anna Thorson, and Johan von Schreeb. 2010. *Internal Population Displacement in Haiti: Preliminary Analyses of Movement Patterns of Digicel Mobile Phones: 1 January to 11 March 2010*.
- Bérenger, Valérie, and Audrey Verdier-Chouchane. 2007. Multidimensional Measures of Well-Being: Standard of Living and Quality of Life Across Countries. *World Development* 35 (7): 1259-1276.
- Booth, John A., and Mitchell A. Seligson. 2009. *The Legitimacy Puzzle in Latin America: Democracy and Political Support in Eight Nations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Campbell, Tim. 2003. *The Quiet Revolution: Decentralization and the Rise of Political Participation in Latin American Cities*. Of Pitt Latin American series. Pittsburgh, Pa.: University of Pittsburgh Press.
- Cavallo, Eduardo A., Andrew Powell, and Oscar Becerra. 2010. Estimating the Direct Economic Damage of the Earthquake in Haiti. *IDB Working Paper Series No. IDB-WP-163*.
- Córdova, Abby B. 2009. *Methodological Note: Measuring Relative Wealth Using Household Asset Indicators*. AmericasBarometer Insights series.
<http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/insights2009.php>.
- Córdova, Abby B. Guillén. 2008. *Social Trust, Economic Inequality, and Democracy in the Americas* Edited by Mitchell A. Seligson of *Challenges to Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean: Evidence from the AmericasBarometer 2006-07*. Vanderbilt University.
- Córdova, Abby, and Mitchell A. Seligson. 2010. La Gobernabilidad y el Apoyo a la Democracia Estable en Latinoamérica: Resultados del Barómetro de las Américas 2008. *Journal of Democracy en Español* 2 (July): 28-46.
- Cox, Michaelene. 2009. *Social Capital and Peace-building : Creating and Resolving Conflict with Trust and Social Networks*. of *Routledge Studies in Peace and Conflict Resolution*. New York: Routledge.
- Cruz, José Miguel. 2008. *The Impact of Violent Crime on the Political Culture of Latin America: The Special Case of Central America*. Edited by Mitchell A. Seligson of *Challenges to Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean: Evidence from the AmericasBarometer 2006-07*. Vanderbilt University.
- Daughters, Robert, and Leslie Harper. 2007. "Fiscal and Political Decentralization Reforms." In *The State of State Reform in Latin America*, ed. Eduardo Lora. Stanford, CA. Washington D.C.: Stanford University Press; World Bank. xxi, 446 p.
- Easton, David. 1975. A Re-Assessment of the Concept of Political Support. *British Journal of Political Science* 5: 435-57.

- Foster, James E., Luis F. López Calva, and Miguel Székely. 2005. Measuring the Distribution of Human Development: Methodology and an Application to Mexico. *Journal of Human Development* 1 (6): 5-29.
- Gilley, Bruce. 2006. The Meaning and Measure of State Legitimacy: Results for 72 Countries *European Journal of Political Research* 45 (3): 499-525.
- Goverment of Haiti. 2010. "Action Plan for National Recovery and Development of Haiti: Immediate Key Initiatives for the Future." [http://www.interaction.org/sites/default/files/Haiti%20Action%20Plan%20\(English%20version\).pdf](http://www.interaction.org/sites/default/files/Haiti%20Action%20Plan%20(English%20version).pdf).
- Government of Haiti. 2010. *Haiti Earthquake PDNA: Assessment of Damage, Losses, General and Sectoral Needs*.
- Graham, Carol, Eduardo Lora, and Inter-American Development Bank. 2009. *Paradox and Perception : Measuring Quality of Life in Latin America*. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank : Brookings Institution Press.
- Helliwell, John F., and Robert D. Putnam. 2000. "Economic Growth and Social Capital in Italy." In *Social Capital: A Multifaceted Perspective*, eds. Partha Dasgupta and Ismail Serageldin. Washington, D. C.: The World Bank. 253-268.
- Helliwell, John F., and Shun Wang. 2010. Trust and Well-Being. *NBR Working Paper Series* (15911). <http://www.nber.org/papers/w15911>.
- Herreros, Francisco, and Henar Criado. 2008. The State and the Development of Social Trust. *International Political Science Review* 29 (1): 53-71.
- Hiskey, Jonathan T., and Shaum Bowler. 2005. Local Context and Democratization in Mexico. *American Journal of Political Science* 49 (1): 57-71.
- ILAC, International Legal Assistance Consortium 2005. "Mission Report, Haiti 2005." <http://www.ilac.se/content/mission-report-haiti-2005> (9 December 2010).
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1988. The Renaissance of Political Culture. *American Political Science Review* 82 (4): 1203-30.
- Inglehart, Ronald. 1997. *Modernization and Postmodernization: Cultural, Economic and Political Change in 43 Societies*. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press.
- Inglehart, Ronald, and Christian Welzel. 2005. *Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Institut Haitien de Statistique et d' informatique, (IHSI). 2003. "Recensement Général de la population et de l'Habitat 2003." In.
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee, (IASC). 2010. *Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in Haiti: Following the 12 January 2010 Earthquake*.
- Kaufmann, Daniel, and Aart Kraay. 2008. *Governance Indicators: Where are We, Where Should We Be Going?*
- Kish, Leslie. 1995. *Survey Sampling*. Originally published 1965 ed. New York: J. Wiley.
- Lederman, Daniel, Norman Loayza, and Ana Maria Menendez. 2002. Violent Crime: Does Social Capital Matter? *Economic Development and Social Change* 50 (3): 509-539.
- Lipset, Seymour Martin. 1961. *Political Man: The Social Bases of Politics*. 1981 (expanded edition) ed. Baltimore, MD.: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Lipset, Seymour Martin. 1981 [1961]. *Political Man: The Social Bases of Politics*. Expanded edition. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

- Lora, Eduardo, and World Bank. 2010. *The quality of life in Latin American Cities: Markets and Perception.* of *Latin American development forum series*. Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank: World Bank.
- Malone, Mary. 2010. Does Dirty Harry Have the Answer? Citizen Support for the Rule of Law in Central America. *Public Integrity*.
- Nelson, Paul J. 2007. Human Rights, the Millennium Development Goals, and the Future of Development Cooperation. *World Development* 35 (12): 2041-2055.
- Newton, Kenneth. 1999. "Social and Political Trust in Established Democracies." In *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government*, ed. Pippa Norris editor. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 169-187.
- Norris, Pippa, Stefaan Walgrave, and Peter Van Aelst. 2005. Who Demonstrates? Antistate Rebels, Conventional Participants, or Everyone? *Comparative Politics* 37: 189-205.
- O'Donnell, Guillermo A. 2004. Why the Rule of Law Matters. *Journal of Democracy* 15 (4): 32-46.
- OAS, Organization of American States. 2006. *Haiti: Failed Justice or the Rule of Law? Challenges Ahead for Haiti and the International Community*. Wasthington D.C.
- Putnam, Robert D. 1993. *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Ramirez, Sigifredo, Andre Lafontant, and Michael Enders. 2006. *Local Governance Decentralization Assessment in Haiti*. Washington: (USAID) United States Agency for International Development.
- Robinson, Gregory, John E. McNulty, and Jonathan S. Krasno. 2009. Observing the Counterfactual? The Search for Political Experiments in Nature. *Political Analysis* 17 (4): 341-357.
- Roig-Franzia, Manuel 2010. "Many of Haiti's most-wanted on the loose after earthquake" in "The Washington Post on the Web". April 9. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/story/2010/04/07/ST2010040703363.html?sid=ST2010040703363>.
- Rose, Richard, William Mishler, and Christian Haerpfer. 1998. *Democracy and Its Alternatives: Understanding Post-Communist Societies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rose, Richard., and Doh Chull Shin. 2001. Democratization Backwards: The Problem of Third-Wave Democracies. *British Journal of Political Science* 31: 331-354.
- Rosenstone, Steven J., and John Mark Hansen. 1993. *Mobilization, Participation, and Democracy in America*. of *New topics in politics*. New York: Macmillan Pub. Co: Maxwell Macmillan Canada : Maxwell Macmillan International.
- Rothstein, Bo, and Eric M. Uslaner. 2005. All for All:Equality, Corruption and Social Trust. *World Politics* 58 (1): 41-72.
- Seligson, Mitchell A. 1997. *Nicaraguans Talk About Corruption: A Study of Public Opinion*. Washington, D. C.: Casals and Associates.
- Seligson, Mitchell A. 1999. *Nicaraguans Talk About Corruption: A Follow-Up Study*. Washington, D. C.: Casals and Associates.
- Seligson, Mitchell A. 2002. The Impact of Corruption on Regime Legitimacy: A Comparative Study of Four Latin American Countries. *Journal of Politics* 64: 408-433.
- Seligson, Mitchell A. 2006. The Measurement and Impact of Corruption Victimization: Survey Evidence from Latin America. *World Development* 34 (2): 381-404.

- Seligson, Mitchell A., and Dinorah Azpuru, eds. 2001. "Las dimensiones y el impacto político de la delincuencia en la población guatemalteca". Edited by Luis Rosero, ed., *Población del Istmo 2000: Familia, migración, violencia y medio ambiente*. San José, Costa Rica: Universidad de Costa Rica.
- Seligson, Mitchell, and Dominique Zéphyr. 2008. "Democratic Values in Haiti, 2006-2008." http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gODGqA/Haiti_2008_Special_Report_v10.pdf (November 1, 2010).
- Sen, Amartya. 2001. *Development as Freedom*. Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press.
- Shifter, Michael, and Vinay Jawahar. 2005. Latin America's Populist Turn. *Current History* (104): 51-57.
- Sontag, Deborah. 2010. "Sexual Assaults Add to Miseries of Haiti's Ruins" in "*The New York Times on the Web*." June 23. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/24/world/americas/24haiti.html?_r=1&fta=y
- Systeme National De Gestion De Risques Et Des Desastres, (SNGRD). January 23, 2010. *Tremblement de Terre du 12 Janvier 2010. Rapport de Situation No. 5*. Direction de la Protection Civile, Ministere de l'Interieur.
- The Economist. 2010. Organised Crime in Mexico: Under the Volcano. 397 (8704).
- The World Bank. 2004. *Making Services Work for the Poor, World Development Report*. Washington, D.C.
- UNDP. 2010. *Human Development Report 2010. The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development*. New York: UNDP.
- UNDP. 2010. *Local Governance, Decentralization, and Territorial Development: Empowering Haiti to Build a Better Future* (www.undp.org/haiti)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, (OCHA). 2010. "Haiti- Population Exposed and Exposure Level (as of 14 Jan 2010)." <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900SID/LPAA-7ZQB6H?OpenDocument&rc=2&emid=EQ-2010-000009-HTI&Click=> (November 1 2010).
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, (OCHA). 2010. "Haiti Earthquake- Population Movements out of Port-au-Prince (as of 17 Feb 2010)." <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/AMMF-82SVUA?OpenDocument&query=population%20movement&emid=EQ-2010-000009-HTI> (May 11th 2010).
- United States Geological Survey, (USGS). 2010. "Magnitude 7.0-Haiti Region Earthquake Summary Poster 21010 January 12 21:53:10 UTC." [<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsw/Quakes/us2010rja6.php>](http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/recenteqsw/Quakes/us2010rja6.php#summary). (2010).
- USAID. 2007. *Audit of USAID/Haiti's Justice Program*. San Salvador: USAID., Audit Report NO. 1-521-07-008-P.
- You, Jong-Sung. 2006. "A Study of Corruption, Inequality and Social Trust: Why Inequality and Corruption Inhibit Development." Ph.D. Harvard University.
- Zéphyr, Dominique. 2008. *Corruption and its Impact on Latin American Democratic Stability*. Vanderbilt University, 2008.
- Zéphyr, P. M. Dominique, Yves-François Pierre, and Abby Córdova Guillén. 2007. *Culture Politique de la Démocratie en Haïti: 2006*. Edited by Mitchell A. Seligson. Nashville: Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP).

Appendices

Appendix I. The IRB “Informed Consent” Document

Dear Sir/Madam:

You are being asked to participate in a public opinion study funded by Vanderbilt University. I come on behalf of the firm Borge y Asociados, S.A to ask to participate in this survey that will take 30 to 40 minutes to complete.

The goal of the study is for us to learn of the opinions of people about different aspects of the local and national situation.

This survey is completely voluntary. Your answers will be kept confidential. We will not ask for your name and nobody will ever be able to learn how you responded. You can leave any questions unanswered, and you may stop the interviews at any time.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact Mara Miranda whose phone number is 38-97-95-54.

We are leaving this sheet with you in case you want to refer to it.

Do you wish to participate?

Appendix II. Questionnaire in English

Haiti National Survey Version # 10.10E IRB Approval: #090103



AmericasBarometer: Haiti, 2010
 © Vanderbilt University 2010. All rights reserved.

PAIS. Country:					22
01. Mexico	02. Guatemala	03. El Salvador	04. Honduras	05. Nicaragua	
06. Costa Rica	07. Panama	08. Colombia	09. Ecuador	10. Bolivia	
11. Peru	12. Paraguay	13. Chile	14. Uruguay	15. Brazil	
16. Venezuela	17. Argentina	21. Dom. Rep.	22. Haiti	23. Jamaica	
24. Guyana	25. Trinidad & Tobago	26. Belize	40. United States	41. Canada	
27. Suriname					
IDNUM. Questionnaire number [assigned at the office]					
ESTRATOPRI (2201) Metropolitan Area (2202) Region 1 (North-Northwest-Northeast) (2003) Region 2 (Center-Artibonite) (2204) Region 3 (West) (2205) Region 4 (South-Southeast-Grand-Anse/Nippes)					22
UPM (Primary Sampling Unit)					
PROV. Department:					22
MUNICIPIO. Commune:					22
Section. Section communal:					
HAISEGMENTO. Census Segment					
HAISEC. Sector					
CLUSTER. [CLUSTER, Final sampling unit or sampling point]: [A cluster cannot be larger than 8 interviews in urban towns, and 12 in rural areas]					
UR (1) Urban (2) Rural (Use country's definition)					
TAMANO. Size of place: (1) National Capital (Metropolitan area) (2) Large City (3) Medium City (4) Small City (5) Rural Area					
IDIOMAQ. Questionnaire language: (1) Creole					
Start time: _____ : _____					

FECHA. Date Day:	Month:	Year: 2010		
NOTE: IT IS COMPULSORY TO READ THE STATEMENT OF INFORMED CONSENT BEFORE STARTING THE INTERVIEW.				

Q1. [Note down; do not ask] Sex:	(1) Male	(2) Female	
----------------------------------	----------	------------	--

LS3. To begin, in general how satisfied are you with your life? Would you say that you are... [Read options]? (1) Very satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Very dissatisfied (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't Answer				
---	--	--	--	--

A4. In your opinion, what is the most serious problem faced by the country? [DO NOT READ THE RESPONSE OPTIONS; ONLY A SINGLE OPTION]					
--	--	--	--	--	--

Water, lack of	19	Impunity	61
Roads in poor condition	18	Inflation, high prices	02
Armed conflict	30	Politicians	59
Corruption	13	Bad government	15
Credit, lack of	09	Environment	10
Delinquency, crime	05	Migration	16
Human rights, violations of	56	Drug trafficking	12
Unemployment	03	Gangs	14
Inequality	58	Poverty	04
Malnutrition	23	Popular protests (strikes, road blockages, work stoppages, etc.)	06
Forced displacement of persons	32	Health services, lack of	22
External debt	26	Kidnapping	31
Discrimination	25	Security (lack of)	27
Drug addiction	11	Terrorism	33
Economy, problems with, crisis of	01	Land to farm, lack of	07
Education, lack of, poor quality	21	Transportation, problems of	60
Electricity, lack of	24	Violence	57
Population explosion	20	Housing	55
Rebuilding the country after the earthquake	62	Taking care of the people hurt by the earthquake	63

Other: _____	[Interviewer: Write down other answers]		
Doesn't know	88	Doesn't answer	98

SOCT1. How would you describe the country's economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad?				
(1) Very good	(2) Good	(3) Neither good nor bad (fair)	(4) Bad	
(5) Very bad	(88) Doesn't know	(98) Doesn't Answer		

SOCT2. Do you think that the country's current economic situation is better than, the same as or worse than it was 12 months ago?				
(1) Better	(2) Same	(3) Worse	(88) Doesn't know	(98) Doesn't Answer

SOCT3. Do you think that in 12 months the economic situation of the country will be better, the same or worse than it is now?				
(1) Better	(2) Same	(3) Worse	(88) Doesn't know	(98) Doesn't answer

IDIO1. How would you describe your overall economic situation? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad?	(1) Very good	(2) Good	(3) Neither good nor bad (fair)	(4) Bad	(5) Very bad	
(88) Don't know	(98) Doesn't answer					

IDIO2. Do you think that your economic situation is better than, the same as, or worse than it was 12 months ago?	(1) Better	(2) Same	(3) Worse	(88) Doesn't know	(98) Doesn't Answer	
---	------------	----------	-----------	-------------------	---------------------	--

IDIO3. Do you think that in 12 months your economic situation will be better than, the same as, or worse than it is now?	(1) Better	(2) Same	(3) Worse	(88) Doesn't know	(98) Doesn't Answer	
--	------------	----------	-----------	-------------------	---------------------	--

Now, moving on to a different subject, sometimes people and communities have problems that they cannot solve by themselves, and so in order to solve them they request help from a government official or agency.

In order to solve your problems have you ever requested help or cooperation from...? **[Read the options and mark the response]**

CP2. A Deputy or Senator

CP4A. A local public official or local government for example, a mayor, municipal council, or councilman.

CP4. Any ministry or minister, state agency or public agency or institution

	Yes	No	DK	DA
	1	2	88	98
	1	2	88	98
	1	2	88	98

Now let's talk about your local municipality...

NP1. Have you attended a town meeting, city council meeting or other meeting in the past 12 months?

(1) Yes (2) No (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer

NP2. Have you sought assistance from or presented a request to any office, official or councilperson of the municipality within the past 12 months?

(1) Yes **[Continue]** (2) No **[Go to SGL1]** (88) DK**[Go to SGL1]** (98) DA **[Go to SGL1]**

MUNI10. Did they resolve your issue or request?

(1) Yes (0) No (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap

SGL1. Would you say that the services the municipality is providing to the people are...? **[Read options]**

(1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (fair) (4) Bad

(5) Very bad (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer

In your opinion, what is the most serious problem faced by this municipality? [Do not read, accept only a single response, match to one of the codes below]

	First answer MUNI2A	Second Answer MUNI2B	Third answer MUNI2C
None [skip to MUNI5]	1	1	1
Lack of water	2	2	2
Roads in poor condition	3	3	3
Lack of security, delinquency	4	4	4
Lack of street cleanliness	5	5	5
Lack of services	6	6	6
Economy	7	7	7
Lack of funds and assistance	8	8	8
Bad government	9	9	9
Environment	10	10	10
Corruption	11	11	11
Displaced people	12	12	12
Reconstruction	13	13	13
Housing	14	14	14
Other _____	77		
Other _____		77	
Other _____			77
DK	88	88	88
DR	98	98	98
NA	99	99	99

MUNI3. How much has the Municipality done to solve this problem? [Read options]

- (1) A lot (2) Something (3) A little (4) Not at all (88) DK
 (98) DA (99) N/A

MUNI5. Have you ever participated in drafting the budget of the municipal government?

- (1) Yes, has participated (0) Has not participated (88) DK (98) DA

MUNI5A. In your opinion, the majority of expenditures in this municipality are spent on? [Do not read, accept only a single response]

- (1) Street cleanliness
 (2) Roads, football field, or public works
 (3) Health, education
 (4) Corruption
 (5) Salary
 (6) Nothing
 (7) Other (88) DK (98) DA

MUNI6. How much confidence do you have that the local/municipal government manages funds well? [Read the options]

- (3) A lot of confidence (2) Some confidence (1) Little confidence (0) None at all
 (88) DK (98) DA

MUNI7. In your opinion, the projects carried out by the municipality benefit or do not benefit people like you and your family?

- (1) Yes, they benefit (0) No, they do not benefit (88) DK (98) DA

In your opinion, who should have the greatest responsibility for solving the following problems in your community?	The mayor	Your deputy or senator	The national government	Community groups	DK	DR
RCP1. Repairing the roads	1	2	3	4	88	99
RCP2. Controlling crime	1	2	3	4	88	99
RCP3. Educating our children	1	2	3	4	88	99

RCP4. Solving local disputes	1	2	3	4	88	99	
RCP5. Making sure that there are vaccinations for children	1	2	3	4	88	99	
RCP6. Help bring new job opportunities for the people in your community?	1	2	3	4	88	99	
RCP7. Providing land title	1	2	3	4	88	99	

Now let's talk about some services in Haiti							
In general, how would you rate the quality of each of the following services in Haiti? Would you say that it is very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad or very bad?	Very good	Good	Neither good nor bad	Bad	Very bad	DK	DA
HAIACS1. Transportation system. Would you say that the service is... [Read options]	1	2	3	4	5	88	98
HAIACS2. Education system. Would you say that the service is... [Read options]	1	2	3	4	5	88	98
HAIACS3. Primary Health Care . Would you say that the service is... [Read options]	1	2	3	4	5	88	98
HAIACS4. Electricity. Would you say that the service is... [Read options]	1	2	3	4	5	88	98
HAIACS5. Drinkable water. Would you say that the service is... [Read options]	1	2	3	4	5	88	98
HAIACS6. Trash disposal. Would you say that the service is... [Read options]	1	2	3	4	5	88	98

AD1. Now, changing the subject, If you wanted to get a death certificate for someone who has died, where would you go to get it? [Bureaux locaux d'état civil, Archives nationales] (1) Correct (2) Incorrect (88) DK (98) DA	
AD6. If you wanted to get a drivers' license where would you go to get it [Service de la Circulation des Véhicules, accept also circulation or bureau, agency or services de circulation] (1) Correct (2) Incorrect (88) DK (98) DA	

For people living in tents (IPDs) in affected municipalities

AIDP1. Thinking now about the days before the January 12th earthquake. What was the status of the residence in which you lived then? This residence was...? [Read options] (1) Owned land and dwelling [Continue] (2) Owned dwelling only [Go to AIDP2] (3) Rented [Go to AIDP2] (4) Rent for long term (5) Occupied without paying rent [Go to AIDP2] (7) Other type of tenancy [Go to AIDP2] (88) Doesn't know [Go to AIDP2] (98) Doesn't answer [Go to AIDP2]	
--	--

AIDP1A. Do you have a title to your land?			
(1) Yes	(2) No	(88) DK	(98) DA
AIDP2. And now, speaking of that residence where you lived prior to the earthquake, how much damage did that place suffer from the earthquake? [Read options]			
(1) None	(2) It was damaged but repairable	(3) It was damaged but is not repairable	
(4) It was completely destroyed	(88) DK	(98) DA	
AIDP3. Is your previous residence ...? [Read options]			
(1) Nearby this shelter [Skip to RCONSTA]			
(2) At some distance from this shelter but in the same neighborhood [Skip to RCONSTA]			
(3) In another neighborhood of this municipality [Skip to RCONSTA]			
(6) In another municipality [Continue]			
(8) Other [Continue]		(88) DK [Skip to RCONSTA]	(98) DA [Skip to RCONSTA]
AIDP4. What is the name of the municipality in which you were living on the day when the earthquake struck?			
		(88) DK	(89)DK
(99) N/A			
[AFTER THIS QUESTION, GO TO RCONSTA]			

For all other people living in affected municipalities (not in tents)

BIDP1AA. What is the status of the residence in which you live? This residence is...? [Read options]			
(1) Owned land and dwelling [Continue]			
(2) Owned dwelling only [Go to BIDP5]			
(3) Rented [Go to BIDP5]			
(4) Rent for long term			
(5) Occupied without paying rent [Go to BIDP5]			
(7) Other type of tenancy [Go to BIDP5]			
(88) Doesn't know [Go to BIDP5]		(98) Doesn't answer [Go to BIDP5]	
BIDP1AB. Do you have a title to your land?			
(1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA			
BIDP5. Thinking now about the days before the January 12th earthquake, were you living in this same house before the earthquake? [READ OPTIONS]			
(1) Yes, you lived in the same house [Continue]			
(2) No, you moved to this house because of the earthquake [Skip to BIDP13]			
(88) Doesn't know [Skip to BIDP13]		(98) Doesn't answer [Skip to BIDP13]	
BIDP5B. [ONLY IF ANSWER TO IDP5 IS YES, LIVED IN THE SAME HOUSE]			
How much damage did this house suffer from the earthquake? [Read options]			
(1) None (2) It was damaged but repairable			
(3) It was damaged but is not repairable (4) It was completely destroyed			
(88) DK (98)DA		[After this question, go to IDP8]	
BIDP13. Why did you move here?			
(1) Your house was destroyed			
(2) To get health services			
(3) To send the children to school			
(4) To be closer to your family			
(5) To get jobs after the earthquake			
(6) This is a good place to live			
(7) Other _____		[Interviewer: Write down other answers]	
(888) DK (988) DA (999) Inap			

BIDP7. Speaking of that residence where you lived prior to the earthquake, how much damage did that place suffer from the earthquake? [Read options]	(1) None	(2) It was damaged but repairable	(3) It was damaged but is not repairable	
(4) It was completely destroyed	(88) DK	(98) DA		
BIDP7B. What is the name of the municipality in which you were living on the day when the earthquake struck? _____	(88) DK	(89) DK	(99) Inap	
BIDP8. [Ask to everyone] How many people were living in this house before the earthquake? _____ [write in number, use 0 for none]	(88) DK	(98) DA	(99) Inap	
BIDP9. How many persons moved to this home because of the earthquake and are still living in this house? 0. None [Go to RCONSTA] _____ [write in number, use 0 for none]	(88) DK	(98) DA	(99) Inap	
How many children under 18 years old moved to this house because of the earthquake and are still living in this house?				
BIDP10A. How many boys? _____ [write in number, use 0 for none]				
BIDP10B. How many girls? _____ [write in number, use 0 for none]				
(888) DK (988) DA (999) Inap				
How many adults 18 years and older moved to this house because of the earthquake and are still living in this house?				
BIDP11A. Male _____ [write in number, use 0 for none]				
BIDP11B. Female _____ [write in number, use 0 for none]				
(888) DK (988) DA (999) Inap				
BIDP12. Are those persons who moved to this house:				
(1) Your family				
(2) A mixture of family and non-family				
(3) All of them are not non-family				
(88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer (99) Inap				

BIDP14. What are your family main needs for taking care of the people that moved to this house because of the earthquake? [Accept up to three responses]	First answer BIDP14A	Second Answer BIDP14B	Third answer BIDP14C
Food	1	1	1
Clothing	2	2	2
Jobs	3	3	3
Healthcare	4	4	4
Schools for the children	5	5	5
Other	7		
Other		7	
Other			7
DK	88	88	88
DR	98	98	98
NA	99	99	99

[AFTER THIS QUESTION, GO TO RCONSTA]

For people living in non-affected municipalities**CIDP1AA.** What is the status of the residence in which you live? This residence is...?**[Read options]**

- (1) Owned land and dwelling **[Continue]**
- (2) Owned dwelling only **[Go to CIDP8]**
- (3) Rented **[Go to CIDP8]**
- (4) Rent for long term
- (5) Occupied without paying rent **[Go to CIDP8]**
- (7) Other type of tenancy **[Go to CIDP8]**
- (88) Doesn't know **[Go to CIDP8]** (98) Doesn't answer **[Go to CIDP8]**

CIDP1AB. Do you have a title to your land?

- (1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A

CIDP8. [Ask to everyone] How many people were living in this house before the earthquake? _____ **[write in number, use 0 for none]**

- (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer (99) Inap

CIDP9. How many persons moved to this house because of the earthquake and are still living in this house? 0. None **[Go to RCONSTA]**
_____ **[write in number, use 0 for none]**

- (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer (99) Inap

How many children under 18 years old moved to this house because of the earthquake and are still living in this house?

CIDP10A. How many boys? _____ **[write in number, use 0 for none]****CIDP10B.** How many girls? _____ **[write in number, use 0 for none]**

- (888) DK (988) DA (999) Inap

How many adults 18 years and older moved to this house because of the earthquake and are still living in this house?

CIDP11A. Male _____ **[write in number, use 0 for none]****CIDP11B.** Female _____ **[write in number, use 0 for none]**

- (888) DK (988) DA (999) Inap

CIDP12. Are those persons who moved to this house:

- (1) Your family
- (2) A mixture of family and non-family
- (3) All of them are not non-family
- (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer (99) Inap

CIDP13. Why did they move here?

- (1) Their house was destroyed
- (2) To get health services
- (3) To send the children to school
- (4) To be closer to their family
- (5) To get jobs after the earthquake
- (6) This is a good place to live
- (7) Other _____

- (888) DK (988) DA (999) Inap

CIDP14. What are your family main needs for taking care of the people that moved to this house because of the earthquake? [Accept up to three responses]

	First answer CIDP14A	Second Answer CIDP14B	Third answer CIDP14C
Food	1	1	1
Clothing	2	2	2
Jobs	3	3	3
Healthcare	4	4	4
Schools for the children	5	5	5
Other _____	7		
Other _____		7	
Other _____			7
DK	88	88	88
DR	98	98	98
NA	99	99	99

[AFTER THIS QUESTION, GO TO RCONSTA]

The national government will take some actions to rebuild the country. Please tell me which should be the highest THREE priorities in the reconstruction of the country.

	First answer RCONSTA	Second answer RCONSTAB	Third answer RCONSTAC
Building Schools	1	1	1
Neighborhood security	2	2	2
Creating jobs	3	3	3
Roads construction	4	4	4
Potable water	5	5	5
Electricity and energy	6	6	6
Access to health care	7	7	7
Housing	8	8	8
Environmental	9	9	9
Building the capacity of the national government	10	10	10
Building the capacity of the local government	11	11	11
Other priorities	12	12	12
DK	88	88	88
DR	98	98	98
INAP	99	99	99

Performance of Institutions

Now I'd like to know how you think government and other institutions responded after the January 12th earthquake. For each person or organization, please tell me whether the performance was very good, good, neither good nor bad, bad, or very bad.

EARTHQ11. National Government. How would you evaluate its performance?

- (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad (5) Very bad
 (88) DK (98) DA

EARTHQ12. Foreign governments. How would you evaluate their performance?

- (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad (5) Very bad
 (88) DK (98) DA

EARTHQ13. Local NGOs. How would you evaluate their performance?

- (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad (5) Very bad
 (88) DK (98) DA

EARTHQ14. Local churches. How would you evaluate their performance? (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad (5) Very bad (88) DK (98) DA	
EARTHQ15. Neighborhood or community organizations. How would you evaluate their performance? (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad (5) Very bad (88) DK (98) DA	
EARTHQ16. Foreign NGOs. How would you evaluate their performance? (1) Very good (2) Good (3) Neither good nor bad (4) Bad (5) Very bad (88) DK (98) DA	

	Once a week	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a year	Never	DK	DA	
CP5. Now, changing the subject. In the last 12 months have you tried to help to solve a problem in your community or in your neighborhood? Please, tell me if you did it at least once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year or never in last 12 months.	1	2	3	4	88	98	
I am going to read a list of groups and organizations. Please tell me if you attend their meetings at least once a week, once or twice a month, once or twice a year, or never. [Repeat for each question "once a week," "once or twice a month," "once or twice a year" or "never" to help the respondent]							
	Once a week	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a year	Never	DK	DA	
CP6. Meetings of any religious organization? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98	
CP7. Meetings of a parents' association at school? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98	
CP8. Meetings of a community improvement committee or association? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98	
CP9. Meetings of an association of professionals, merchants, manufacturers or farmers? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98	
CP13. Meetings of a political party or political organization? Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88	98	
CP20. [Women only] Meetings of associations or groups of women or home makers. Do you attend them...	1	2	3	4	88 DA 98	N/A 99	

[GIVE CARD "A"]

LS6. On this card there is a ladder with steps numbered 0 to 10. 0 is the lowest step and represents the worst life possible for you. 10 is the highest step and represents the best life possible for you. On what step of the ladder do you feel at this moment? Please choose the ladder that represents best your opinion.

[Point out the number on the card that represents "the worst life possible" and the number that represents "the best life possible". Indicate to the interviewee that he/she can choose an intermediate score].

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	88	98	
Worst life possible						Best life possible						DK	DA

LS6A. On which step would you say you stood two years ago, that is to say in 2008?

[TAKE BACK CARD "A"]

IT1. Now, speaking of the people from around here, would you say that people in this community are very trustworthy, somewhat trustworthy, not very trustworthy or untrustworthy...? [Read options]

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Very trustworthy | (2) Somewhat trustworthy | (3) Not very trustworthy |
| (4) Untrustworthy | (88) DK | (98) DA |

[Give Card "B"]

L1B. Now, to change the subject.... On this card there is a 1-10 scale that goes from liberal to conservative. One means liberal and 10 means conservative. Nowadays, when we speak of political leanings, we talk of liberals and conservatives. In other words, some people sympathize more with the liberals and others with the conservatives. According to the meaning that the terms "liberal" and "conservative" have for you, and thinking of your own political leanings, where would you place yourself on this scale?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DK 88	DA 98
Liberal					Conservative						

[TAKE BACK CARD "B"]

PROT3. In the last 12 months, have you participated in a demonstration or protest march?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Yes [Continue] | (2) No [Go to JC15A] | (88) DK [Go to JC15A] |
| (98) DA [Go to JC15A] | | |

PROT4. ¿How many times have you participated in a demonstration or protest march in the last 12 months? _____ (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A

<p>Y4. What was the purpose of the demonstration or protest? [DON'T READ OPTIONS. ONLY MARK ONE ANSWER. If the respondent participated in more than one, ask about the most recent protest. If the protest had more than one purpose, ask for the most important.]</p> <p>(1) Economic factors (work, prices, inflation, lack of opportunities) (2) Education (lack of opportunities, high tuition, poor quality, education policy) (3) Political topics (protest against laws, parties or political candidates, exclusion, corruption) (4) Security problems (crime, militias, gangs) (5) Human rights (6) Environmental themes (7) Lack of public services (8) Other (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A</p>					
<p>JC15A. Do you believe that when the country is facing very difficult times it is justifiable for the president of the country to close the Parliament and govern without Parliament?</p> <p>JC16A. Do you believe that when the country is facing very difficult times it is justifiable for the president of the country to dissolve the Supreme Court and govern without the Supreme Court?</p>					
<p>HAIVIC1B. Thinking now about six months before the January 12th earthquake, were you a victim of any type of crime during this period? That is, were you a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, kidnapping, violent threats or any other type of crime during this period?</p> <p>(1) Yes [Continue] (2) No [Skip to HAIVIC1A] (88) DK [Skip to HAIVIC1A] (98) DA [Skip to HAIVIC1A]</p> <p>HAIVIC1AB. How many times were a crime victim during the six months prior to the January 12th earthquake? _____ [fill in number] (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A (was not a victim)</p> <p>HAIVIC2B. Thinking of the last crime of which you were a victim in the six months prior to the January 12th earthquake, from the list I am going to read to you, what kind of crime was it? [Read the options]</p> <p>(01) Unarmed robbery, no assault or physical threats (02) Unarmed robbery with assault or physical threats (03) Armed robbery (04) Assault but not robbery (05) Rape or sexual assault (06) Kidnapping (07) Vandalism (08) Burglary of your home (10) Extortion (11) Other (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A (was not a victim)</p>					

<p>HAIVIC1A. Have you been a victim of any type of crime since the earthquake? That is, have you been a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, kidnapping, violent threats or any other type of crime since the earthquake?</p> <p>(1) Yes [Continue] (2) No [Skip to VIC1HOGAR] (88) DK [Skip to VIC1HOGAR] (98) DA [Skip to VIC1HOGAR]</p> <p>HAIVIC1AB. How many times have you been a crime victim since the earthquake? _____ [fill in number] (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A</p> <p>HAIVIC2B. Thinking of the last crime of which you were a victim since the earthquake, from the list I am going to read to you, what kind of crime was it? [Read the options]</p> <p>(01) Unarmed robbery, no assault or physical threats (02) Unarmed robbery with assault or physical threats (03) Armed robbery (04) Assault but not robbery (05) Rape or sexual assault (06) Kidnapping (07) Vandalism (08) Burglary of your home (10) Extortion (11) Other (88) DK (98)DA (99) N/A (was not a victim)</p>	
<p>VIC2AA. Could you tell me, in what place that last crime occurred? [Read options]</p> <p>(1) In your home (2) In this neighborhood (3) In this municipality/Section communale (4) In another municipality/Section communale (5) In another country (88) DK (98)DA (99) N/A</p> <p>AOJ1. The last time you were a victim, did you report it to any institution?</p> <p>(1) Yes [continue] (2) No, did not report it [Skip to AOJ1B] (88) Doesn't know [Skip to AOJ1B] (98) Doesn't answer [Skip to AOJ1B] (99) Inap (not a victim)</p> <p>HAIAOJ1A. To what agency or institution did your report the crime?</p> <p>(1) Police (2) Asek/Kasek (3) Courts (4) The press (5) Human rights organization (6) Church (7) Community Group (8) Minustah, UN (9) Other (88) DK (98)DA (99) N/A</p> <p>AOJ1B. ¿Why didn't you report the crime? [DO NOT READ ALTERNATIVES]</p> <p>(1) It is useless (2) It is dangerous and fear of retaliation (3) Didn't t have evidence (4) It wasn't' serious (5) Doesn't know where to report (6) Other (88) Doesn't know (98) Doesn't answer (99) INAP</p>	

VIC1HOGAR. Has any other person living in your household been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months? That is, has any other person living in your household been a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, violent threats or any other type of crime in the past 12 months?			
(1) Yes	(2) No	(88) DK	(98) DA

AOJ8. In order to catch criminals, do you believe that the authorities should always abide by the law or that occasionally they can cross the line?			
(1) Should always abide by the law	(2) Occasionally can cross the line	(88) DK	(98) DA
AOJ11. Speaking of the neighborhood where you live and thinking of the possibility of being assaulted or robbed, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?			
(1) Very safe	(2) Somewhat safe	(3) Somewhat unsafe	
(4) Very unsafe	(88) DK	(98) DR	
HAIAOJ11A. Comparing the situation of neighborhood before and after the earthquake, would you say you now feel safer, about the same, or less safe in this neighborhood than before the January 12 th earthquake?			
(1) Safer	(2) The same	(3) Less safe	
(88) DK	(98) DR		
AOJ11A. And speaking of the country in general, how much do you think that the level of crime that we have now represents a threat to our future well-being? [Read the options]			
(1) Very much	(2) Somewhat	(3) Little	(4) None
			(88) DK (98)DA
AOJ12. If you were a victim of a robbery or assault how much faith do you have that the judicial system would punish the guilty? [Read the options]			
(1) A lot	(2) Some	(3) Little	(4) None
			(88) DK (98) DA
AOJ17. To what extent do you think your neighborhood is affected by gangs? Would you say a lot, somewhat, a little or none?			
(1) A lot	(2) Somewhat	(3) Little	(4) None
			(88) DK (98) DA

[GIVE CARD "C" TO THE RESPONDENT]

On this card there is a ladder with steps numbered 1 to 7, where 1 is the lowest step and means NOT AT ALL and 7 the highest and means A LOT. For example, if I asked you to what extent do you like watching television, if you don't like watching it at all, you would choose a score of 1, and if, in contrast, you like watching television a lot, you would indicate the number 7 to me. If your opinion is between not at all and a lot, you would choose an intermediate score. So, to what extent do you like watching television? Read me the number. **[Make sure that the respondent understands correctly].**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88	98
Not at all						A lot	Doesn't know	Doesn't Answer

Note down a number 1-7, or 88 DK and 98 DA

I am going to ask you a series of questions. I am going to ask you that you use the numbers provided in the ladder to answer. Remember, you can use any number.	
B1. To what extent do you think the courts in Haiti guarantee a fair trial? (Read: If you think the courts do not ensure justice <u>at all</u> , choose number 1; if you think the courts ensure justice a lot, choose number 7 or choose a point in between the two.)	
B2. To what extent do you respect the political institutions of Haiti?	
B3. To what extent do you think that citizens' basic rights are well protected by the political system of Haiti?	

Note down a number 1-7, or 88 DK and 98 DA	
B4. To what extent do you feel proud of living under the political system of Haiti?	
B6. To what extent do you think that one should support the political system of Haiti?	
B10A. To what extent do you trust the justice system?	
B11. To what extent do you trust the Electoral Commission?	
B13. To what extent do you trust the Parliament?	
B14. To what extent do you trust the national government?	
B18. To what extent do you trust the Police (PNH)?	
B20. To what extent do you trust the Catholic Church?	
B20A. To what extent do you trust the Evangelical/Protestant Church?	
B21. To what extent do you trust the political parties?	
B21A. To what extent do you trust the President?	
B31. To what extent do you trust the Supreme Court?	
B32. To what extent do you trust the local or municipal government?	
HAIB32A. To what extent do you trust the KASEK?	
B43. To what extent are you proud of being Haitian?	
B37. To what extent do you trust the mass media?	
B46. To what extent do you trust the anti-corruption commission?	
B47. To what extent do you trust elections?	

Now, using the same ladder, **[continue with card C: 1-7 point scale]**

NOT ALL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 A LOT

**Note down 1-7, 88 = DK
98=DA**

N1. To what extent would you say the current government fights poverty?	
N3. To what extent would you say the current government promotes and protects democratic principles?	
N9. To what extent would you say the current government combats government corruption?	
N11. To what extent would you say the current government improves citizen safety?	
N12. To what extent would you say the current government combats unemployment?	
HAIN16. To what extent would you say the current government provides access to justice?	
HAIN17. To what extent would you say the current government keeps prices down?	

[Take Back Card C]

M1. Speaking in general of the current government, how would you rate the job performance of President René Préval? **[Read the options]**

(1) Very good	(2) Good	(3) Neither good nor bad (fair)	(4) Bad
(5) Very bad	(88) DK	(98)DA	

HAIM3. Speaking in general of the police, would you say that the police are performing their jobs very well, well, neither well nor poorly, poorly, or very poorly?

(1) Very well	(2) Well	(3) Neither well nor poorly (fair)	(4) Poorly
(5) Very poorly	(88) DK	(98)DA	

HAIM4. Speaking in general of the MINUSTAH, would you say that the MINUSTAH are performing their jobs very well, well, neither well nor poorly, poorly, or very poorly?

(1) Very well	(2) Well	(3) Neither well nor poorly (fair)	(4) Poorly
(5) Very poorly	(88) DK	(98)DA	

[GIVE CARD "D"]: Now we will use a similar ladder, but this time 1 means "strongly disagree" and 7 means "strongly agree." A number in between 1 and 7 represents an intermediate score.

Write a number 1-7, or 88 = Doesn't Know, 98 = Doesn't Answer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88	98
Strongly disagree			Strongly agree			Doesn't know	Doesn't answer	

Note down 1-7, 88 = DK 98=DA

Please, could you tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements?

EFF1. Those who govern this country are interested in what people like you think. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

EFF2. You feel that you understand the most important political issues of this country. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Write a number 1-7, or 88=DK and 98=DA

ING4. Democracy may have problems, but it is better than any other form of government. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

DEM23. Democracy can exist without political parties. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Now I am going to read some items about the role of the national government. Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements. We will continue using the same ladder from 1 to 7. **(88) DK (98)DA**

ROS1. The Haitian government, instead of the private sector, should own the most important enterprises and industries of the country. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

ROS2. The Haitian government, more than individuals, should be primarily responsible for ensuring the well-being of the people. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

ROS3. The Haitian government, more than the private sector, should be primarily responsible for creating jobs. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

ROS4. The Haitian government should implement strong policies to reduce income inequality between the rich and the poor. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

ROS5. The Haitian government, more than the private sector, should be primarily responsible for providing retirement pensions. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

ROS6. The Haitian government, more than the private sector should be primarily responsible for providing health care services. How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?

[TAKE BACK CARD "D"]

PN4. In general, would you say that you are very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in Haiti?

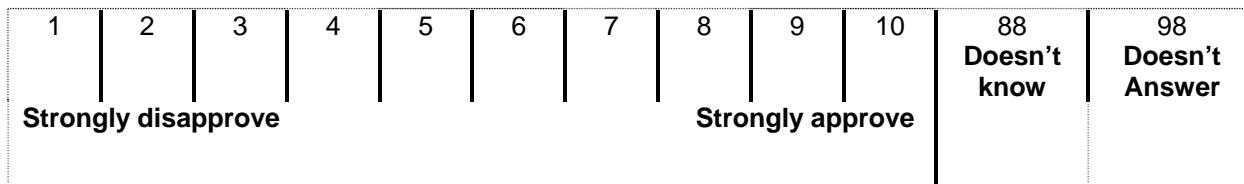
(1) Very satisfied (2) Satisfied (3) Dissatisfied (4) Very dissatisfied (88) DK
 (98) DA

PN5. In your opinion, is Haiti very democratic, somewhat democratic, not very democratic or not at all democratic?

(1) Very democratic (2) Somewhat democratic (3) Not very democratic
 (4) Not at all democratic (88) DK (98) DA

[Give the respondent card "E"]

Now we are going to use another card. The new card has a 10-point ladder, which goes from 1 to 10, where 1 means that you strongly disapprove and 10 means that you strongly approve. I am going to read you a list of some actions that people can take to achieve their political goals and objectives. Please tell me how strongly you would approve or disapprove of people taking the following actions.

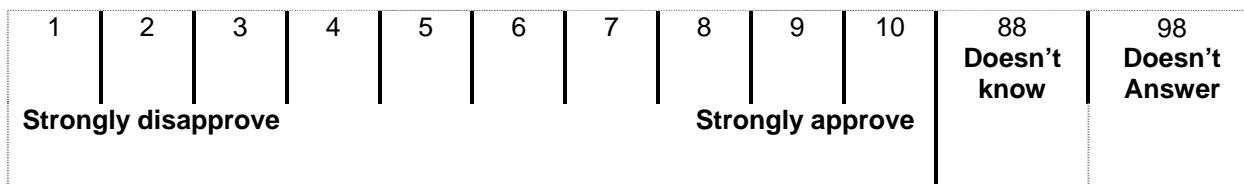


1-10,
88=DK,
98=DA

E5. Of people participating in legal demonstrations. How much do you approve or disapprove?
E8. Of people participating in an organization or group to try to solve community problems. How much do you approve or disapprove?
E11. Of people working for campaigns for a political party or candidate. How much do you approve or disapprove?
E15. Of people participating in the blocking of roads to protest. Using the same scale, how much do you approve or disapprove?
E14. Of people seizing private property or land to protest. How much do you approve or disapprove?
E3. Of people participating in a group working to violently overthrow an elected government. How much do you approve or disapprove?
E16. Of people taking the law into their own hands when the government does not punish criminals. How much do you approve or disapprove?

[Don't take back card "E"]

The following questions are to find out about the different idea of the people who live in Haiti. Please continue using the 10 point ladder.



D1. There are people who only say bad things about the Haiti form of government, not just the incumbent government but the system of government. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people's **right to vote**? Please read me the number from the scale:
[Probe: To what degree?]

D2. How strongly do you approve or disapprove that such people be allowed **to conduct peaceful demonstrations** in order to express their views? Please read me the number.

D3. Still thinking of those who only say bad things about the Haitian form of government, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted **to run for public**

office?	
D4. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people appearing on television to make speeches?	
D5. And now, changing the topic and thinking of homosexuals, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted to run for public office?	
D6. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of same-sex couples having the right to marry?	

[Take back card "E"]

Now changing the subject...

DEM2. Which of the following statements do you agree with the most:	
(1) For people like me it doesn't matter whether a regime is democratic or non-democratic,	
OR	
(2) Democracy is preferable to any other form of government, OR	
(3) Under some circumstances an authoritarian government may be preferable to a democratic one.	
(88) DK (98) DA	
DEM11. Do you think that our country needs a government with an iron fist, or that problems can be resolved with everyone's participation?	
(1) Iron fist (2) Everyone's participation	(88) DK (98) DA

AUT1. There are people who say that we need a strong leader who does not have to be elected by the vote of the people. Others say that although things may not work, electoral democracy, or the popular vote, is always best. What do you think? [Read the options]	
(1) We need a strong leader who does not have to be elected	
(2) Electoral democracy is the best	
(88) DK (98) DA	
PP1. During election times, some people try to convince others to vote for a party or candidate. How often have you tried to persuade others to vote for a party or candidate?	
[Read the options]	
(1) Frequently (2) Occasionally (3) Rarely (4) Never (88) DK	
(98) DA	
PP2. There are people who work for parties or candidates during electoral campaigns. Did you work for any candidate or party in the last presidential elections of 2006?	
(1) Yes, worked (2) Did not work (88) DK (98) DA	

	N/A Did not try or did not have contact	No	Yes	DK	DA	
Now we want to talk about your personal experience with things that happen in everyday life...						
EXC2. Has a police officer asked you for a bribe in the last twelve months?		0	1	88	98	
EXC6. In the last twelve months, did any government employee ask you for a bribe?		0	1	88	98	

	N/A Did not try or did not have contact	No	Yes	DK	DA	
EXC11. In the last twelve months, did you have any official dealings in the municipality/local government? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: In the last twelve months, to process any kind of document in your municipal government, like a permit for example, did you have to pay any money above that required by law?	99	0	1	88	98	
EXC13. Do you work? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: In your work, have you been asked to pay a bribe in the last twelve months?	99	0	1	88	98	
EXC14. In the last twelve months, have you had any dealings with the courts? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: Did you have to pay a bribe to the courts in the last twelve months?	99	0	1	88	98	
EXC15. Have you used any public health services in the last twelve months? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: In order to be seen in a hospital or a clinic in the last twelve months, did you have to pay a bribe?	99	0	1	88	98	
EXC16. Have you had a child in school in the last twelve months? If the answer is No → mark 99 If it is Yes→ ask the following: Have you had to pay a bribe at school in the last twelve months?	99	0	1	88	98	
EXC18. Do you think given the way things are, sometimes paying a bribe is justified?		0	1	88	98	
EXC7. Taking into account your own experience or what you have heard, corruption among public officials is [Read] (1) Very common (2) Common (3) Uncommon or (4) Very uncommon? (88) DK (98) DA						
JAMANTICOR2. In general, would you say the fight against corruption in Haiti has been very successful, somewhat successful, not very successful, or not at all successful? (1) Very successful (2) Somewhat successful (3) Not very successful (4) Not at all successful (88) DK (98) DA						
HC3. Over the last 12 months that is from June 2009 until today have you or any household member needed medical attention? (1) Yes [Continue] (2) No [Skip to HAIVB1A] (88) DK [Skip to HAIVB1A] (98) DA [Skip to HAIVB1A]						

HC4. Referring to the last time you or you or any household member needed medical attention, who did you consult? (1) General practitioner (2) Specialist (doctor) (3) Nurse (4) Pharmacist (5) Traditional healer (Doctor Fey) (6) Houngan / mambo (7) Relative/ Neighbor (8) Other (9) No consultation (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap	
HC5. Where did you receive medical service? [Do not read list] Public sector (1) Private hospital [Continue] (2) Public hospital [Continue] (3) Community clinic (dispensaire) [Continue] (4) Public health center [Continue] (5) Private clinic [Continue] (6) NGO clinic [Continue] (7) The office of the person who performed the consultation [Skip to HAIVB1A] (8) Pharmacy [Skip to HAIVB1A] (9) At home [Skip to HAIVB1A] (10) Other [Skip to HAIVB1A] (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap	
HC6. How difficult or easy was it to get to the health care facilities? Was it...? [Read options] (1) Very easy (2) Somewhat easy (3) Somewhat difficult (4) Very difficult (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap	
HC7. How satisfied were you with the service at the health care facilities? (1) Very satisfied [Skip to HAIVB1A] (2) Somewhat satisfied [Skip to HAIVB1A] (3) Somewhat dissatisfied [Continue] (4) Very dissatisfied [Continue] (88) DK [Skip to HAIVB1A] (98) DA [Skip to HAIVB1A] (99) Inap	
HC8. What is the main reason that you were not satisfied with the service at the health care facilities? [Don't read options] (1) Cost too much (2) Not easily accessible (3) Time open not convenient (4) Days open not convenient (5) Staff not pleasant/friendly (6) Service takes too much time (7) Other (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap	

HAIVB1A. Do you have an ID card? (1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA	
VB1. Are you registered to vote? (1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA	
VB2. Did you vote in the last presidential elections of 2006? (1) Voted [Go to VB3] (2) Did not vote [Continue] (88) DK [Go to VB10] (98) DA [Go to VB10]	

VB4. [Only for those who did not vote] [Do not read the options]

If you did not vote, why did you not vote in the last presidential elections? **[Note down only a single response]**

- (1) Lack of transport
 - (2) Sickness
 - (3) Lack of interest
 - (4) Did like any candidate
 - (5) Doesn't believe in the system
 - (6) Lack of an identity card
 - (7) Name not found on registration lists
 - (8) Was younger than the voting age
 - (9) Arrived late and polling station was closed
 - (10) Had to work/lack of time
 - (11). Physical incapacity or handicap
 - (12) Other reason
- (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A (Did not vote)

VB3. Who did you vote for in the last presidential elections of 2006? [DON'T READ THE LIST]

- (00) none (Blank ballot or spoiled or null ballot)
 - (2201) René Préval (Fwon Lespwa)
 - (2202) Leslie Manigat (RDNP)
 - (2203) Charles Henry Baker (Respè)
 - (2204) Jean Chavannes Jeune (Union Nationale Chrétienne pour la Reconstruction d'Haïti)
 - (2205) Luc Mesadieu - (Mouvement Chrétien pour Batir une Nouvelle Haïti)
 - (2206) Serge Gilles (Fusion des Sociaux-Démocrates Haïtienne)
 - (2207) Paul Denis (Organizasyon Pèp Kap Lité)
 - (2208). Evans Paul (Alyans/Alliance Démocratique)
 - (2209) Guy Philippe (FRN)
 - (2210) Dany Toussaint (Mouvement Démocratique et Reforlement Haitien)
 - (77) Other
- (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A (Did not vote)

VB10. Do you currently identify with a political party?

- (1) Yes **[Continue]**
 - (2) No **[Go to HAIVB13]**
 - (88) DK **[Skip to HAIVB13]**
- (98) DA **[Skip to HAIVB13]**

VB11. Which political party do you identify with? [DON'T READ THE LIST]

- (2201) Fwon Lespwa
 - (2202) RDNP
 - (2203) Respè
 - (2204) Union Nationale Chrétienne pour la Reconstruction d'Haïti
 - (2205) Mouvement Chrétien pour Batir une Nouvelle Haïti
 - (2206) Fusion des Sociaux-Démocrates Haïtienne
 - (2207) Organizasyon Pèp Kap Lité
 - (2208) Alyans/Alliance Démocratique
 - (2209) FRN
 - (2210) Mouvement Indépendant pour la Réconciliation Nationale
 - (2211) Lavalas
 - (2212) Unité
 - (77) Other
- (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A

<p>HAIVB12. If you had to vote today, who would you vote for in the next presidential elections of 2010?</p> <p>[DON'T READ THE LIST]</p> <p>(2201) Fwon Lespwa (2202) RDNP (2203) Respè (2204) Union Nationale Chrétienne pour la Reconstruction d'Haïti (2205) Mouvement Chrétien pour Batir une Nouvelle Haïti (2206) Fusion des Sociaux-Démocrates Haïtienne (2207) Organizasyon Pèp Kap Lité (2208) Alyans/Alliance Démocratique (2209) FRN (2210) Mouvement Indépendant pour la Réconciliation Nationale (2211) Lavalas (2212) Unité (77) Other (88) DK (98) DA</p>	
<p>HAIVB13. In general, do you think elections in Haiti are fair and the candidate with the most votes wins? Would you say that elections in Haiti are very fair, somewhat fair, somewhat unfair, very unfair?</p> <p>(1) Very fair (2) Somewhat fair (3) Somewhat unfair (4) Very unfair (88) DK (98) DA</p>	
<p>POL1. How much interest do you have in politics: a lot, some, little or none?</p> <p>(1) A lot (2) Some (3) Little (4) None (88) DK (98) DA</p>	
<p>HAICR1. Could you tell me, what is your main source of information about the country's situation?</p> <p>(01) TV (02) Newspaper (03) Radio (04) Church (05) Community center (06) School (07) Family members (08) Coworkers or school colleagues (09) Friends (10) Neighbors (11) Internet outlets (excluding newspapers) (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A</p>	
<p>HAICR2. Do you listen to community radio?</p> <p>(1) Yes [Continue] (2) No [Go to HUR1] (88) DK [Go to HUR1] (98) DA [Go to HUR1]</p>	

HAICR3. Besides music, which program run by the community radio do you prefer the most?	
(01) News and local information	
(02) Health	
(03) Education	
(04) Programs for women	
(05) Political debates/open lines	
(06) Environment/disaster prevention	
(07) Agriculture	
(08) Religious programs	
(09) Sports	
(88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A	

HUR1. Have officials or organizations given your community any advice on how to prepare better for a hurricane or other natural disaster?	
(1) Yes (2) No (88) Don't Know (98) DA	
HUR2. Have you personally made any preparations or plans in case of a hurricane or other natural disaster?	
(1) Yes (2) No (88) Don't Know (98) DA	

FOOD0. During the past three months, was there any day when you or any other adult in your home didn't eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough food?	
(1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A	
FOOD1. Did you receive any food free from the government in the last four weeks?	
(1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A	
FOOD2. Did you receive any food free from an international organization in the last four weeks?	
(1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A	

ED. How many years of schooling have you completed? _____ Year _____ (primary, secondary, university, post-secondary not university) = _____ total number of years [Use the table below for the code]	
--	--

00. None			
Primary	Secondary	University	Post-secondary, not university
01 Pre-School	08 Sixième / 7 A.F.	15 University 1	15
02 Preparatory 1 / 1 A.F.	09 Cinquième / 8 A.F.	16 University 2	16
03 Preparatory 2 / 2 A.F.	10 Quatrième / 9 A.F.	17 University 3	17
04 Elementary 1 / 3 A.F.	11 Troisième	18+ University 4 and more	
05 Elementary 2 / 4 A.F.	12 Seconde		
06 Intermediate 1 / 5 A.F.	13 Rhéto		
07 Intermediate 2 / 6 A.F.	14 Philo		
(88) DK (98) DA			

EDUC1. How many children between 6 and 17 years old live in this house? _____ [write in number, use 0 for none] [If none, skip to next module] (888) DK (988) DA	
--	--

EDUC2. How many of the children between 6 and 17 years old currently study or go to school? _____ [write in number, use 0 for none]	
(88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap	

EDUC3. [Ask only if some children not in school] Why are some of your children between 6 and 17 years old not in school? [Do not read options] [Accept up to three responses]

	First answer EDUC3A	Second answer EDUC3B	Third answer EDUC3C
Needed to earn money	1	1	1
Got pregnant	2	2	2
Got married	3	3	3
Took care younger children	4	4	4
Family needed help on farm or in business	5	5	5
Could not pay school	6	6	6
Graduated/had enough schooling	7	7	7
Did not pass entrance exams	8	8	8
Did not like school	9	9	9
School not accessible/too far	10	10	10
Other	11	11	11
DK	88	88	88
DR	98	98	98
N/A	99	99	99

Now, let's talk only about your child between 6 and 17 years old who is next going to have a birthday and who is currently attending school.

EDUC4. Is that child a boy or a girl?

(1) Boy (2) Girl (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap

EDUC5. What grade is he/she in now?

(1) Primary Grade: _____
 (2) Secondary Grade: _____
 (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap

EDUC6. Does that child attend a private or public school?

(1) Public [Skip to EDUC7]
 (2) Private [Continue]
 (88) DK [Skip to EDUC7] (98) DA [Skip to EDUC7] (99) Inap

EDUC6B. Is this private school run by:

- (1) A religious organization or church
 - (2) A community organization
 - (3) An NGO
 - (4) A private business or owner
- (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap

EDUC7. How would you evaluate the condition of the school building and its facilities at this child's school? Would you say that the building and its facilities are...? [Read options]

(1) Entirely adequate (2) Somewhat adequate (3) Not adequate at all
 (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap

EDUC8. How would you rate or evaluate the quality of education to be at your child's school?

Would you say it is...? [Read options]

(1) Very good quality (2) Good quality (3) Neither good nor poor (fair) quality
 (4) Poor quality (5) Very poor quality (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap

EDUC9. What level of education do you hope that this child will eventually achieve?			
(1) Primary (88) DK	(2) Secondary (98) DA	(3) University (99) Inap	(4) Post-secondary, not university

EDUC10. How important is educational achievement for your child's future?			
(1) Very important (4) Not at all important	(2) Somewhat important (88) DK	(3) Not very important (98) DA	(99) Inap

Q2. How old are you? _____ years	(888 = DK)	(988 = DR)	
---	------------	------------	--

Y1. [Ask all respondents 25 years of age or younger] [If the interviewee is older than 25 years old, go to Q3C]			
Within five years, do you see yourself playing some role in the country's politics, for example... [Read options, only mark one answer]			
(1) Participating in a non-governmental organization (NGO), community association or political party			
(2) Running for some public office in elections			
(3) Participating in a revolution			
(4) None of the above			
(5) [Do not Read] Other			
(88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A			

Y2. [Ask all respondents 25 years of age or younger]			
What issues or problems frequently worry you? [Don't read, only mark one answer] [If the respondent answers "the future" ask: "What things about the future worry you?"]			
(1) Work, employment, salary, income, economic or workforce stability			
(2) Having a good time, parties, sports, clubs, dates, girlfriend/boyfriend, starting a family, girls or boys			
(3) Material possessions (clothes and shoes, cell phones, ipods, computers)			
(4) Getting or finishing education, paying for education			
(5) Security, crime, gangs			
(6) Interpersonal relationships (relationships with parents, family, friends, and others)			
(7) Health			
(8) Environment			
(9) Situation of the country			
(10) Nothing, not worried about anything			
(11) Other response			
(88) DK			
(98) DA			
(99) N/A			

Y3. [Ask all respondents 25 years of age or younger]			
In your opinion, generally speaking, is the country moving in the right direction or in the wrong direction?			
(1) Correct			
(2) Wrong			
(88) DK			
(98) DA			
(99) N/A			

Q3C. What is your religion, if any? [Do not read options] [If the respondent says that he/she has no religion, probe to see if he/she should be located in option 4 or 11]
(1) Catholic
(2) Protestant, Mainline Protestant or Protestant non-Evangelical (Christian; Calvinist; Lutheran; Methodist; Presbyterian; Disciple of Christ; Anglican; Episcopalian; Moravian).
(3) Non-Christian Eastern Religions (Islam; Buddhist; Hinduism; Taoist; Confucianism; Baha'i).
(4) None (Believes in a Supreme Entity but does not belong to any religion)
(5) Evangelical and Pentecostal (Evangelical; Pentecostals; Church of God; Assemblies of God; Universal Church of the Kingdom of God; International Church of the Foursquare Gospel; Christ Pentecostal Church; Christian Congregation; Mennonite; Brethren; Christian Reformed Church; Charismatic non-Catholic; Light of World; Baptist; Nazarene; Salvation Army; Adventist; Seventh-Day Adventist; Sara Nossa Terra).
(6) LDS (Mormon).
(7) Traditional Religions or Native Religions (Candomblé, Voodoo, Rastafarian, Mayan Traditional Religion; Umbanda; Maria Lonza; Inti; Kardecista, Santo Daime, Esoterica).
(10) Jewish (Orthodox; Conservative; Reform).
(11) Agnostic, atheist (Does not believe in God).
(12) Jehovah's Witness.
(88) DK (98) DA

Q5A. How often do you attend religious services? [Read options]
(1) More than once per week (2) Once per week (3) Once a month
(4) Once or twice a year (5) Never or almost never (88) DK (98) DA

Q5B. Could you please tell me how important is religion in your life? [Read options]
(1) Very important (2) Rather important (3) Not very important (4) Not at all important
(88) DK (98) DA

[GIVE CARD "F"]
Q10. Into which of the following income ranges does the total monthly income of this household fit, including remittances from abroad and the income of all the working adults and children?
[If the interviewee does not get it, ask: "Which is the total monthly income in your household?"]
[10 deciles based on the currency and distribution of the country]
(00) No income
(01) Less than 2,000 gourdes
(02) 2,001- 3,000 gourdes
(03) 3,001-5,000 gourdes
(04) 5,001-8,000 gourdes
(05) 8,001-13,000 gourdes
(06) 13,001-20,000 gourdes
(07) 20,001- 30,000 gourdes
(08) 30,001-50,000 gourdes
(09) 50,000- 80,000 gourdes
(10) More than 80,000 gourdes
(88) DK (98) DA

[TAKE BACK CARD "F"]
Q10A. Do you or someone else living in your household receive remittances, that is, economic assistance from abroad?
(1) Yes [Continue] (2) No [Go to Q10C] (88) DK [Go to Q10C] (98) DA [Go to Q10C]
Q10B. [Only if respondent receives remittances] To what extent does the income of this household depend on remittances from abroad? [Read Options]

(1) A lot (2) Some (3) Little (4) Nothing (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A

Q10A3. [Only if respondent receives remittances] In the last twelve months, has the amount of money that you receive from abroad decreased, increased, stayed the same, or you did not receive remittances from abroad in the last twelve months?

- (1) Increased (2) Stayed the same (3) Decreased
 (4) did not receive remittances from abroad in the last twelve months
 (88) DK (98) DA (99) Inap

Q10C. [Ask to everybody] Do you have close relatives who used to live in this household and are now living abroad? **[If answer “Yes”, Ask where]**

[Don’t Read]

- (1) Yes, in the United States only
 (2) Yes, in the United States and in other countries
 (3) Yes, in other countries (not in the United States)
 (4) No **[Skip to Q14]**
 (88) DK **[Skip to Q14]** (98) DA **[Skip to Q14]**

Q16. [Only for those who answered Yes to Q10C] How often do you communicate with them?

- (1) Everyday
 (2) Once or twice a week
 (3) Once or twice a month
 (4) Rarely
 (5) Never
 (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A

Q14. [Ask to everyone] Do you have any intention of going to live or work in another country in the next three years?

- (1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA

Q10D. The salary that you receive and total household income : **[Read the options]**

- (1) Is good enough for you and you can save from it
 (2) Is just enough for you, so that you do not have major problems
 (3) Is not enough for you and you are stretched
 (4) Is not enough for you and you are having a hard time
 (88) **[Don’t read]** DK (98) **[Don’t read]** DA

Q10E. Over the past two years, has the income of your household: **[Read options]**

- (1) Increased?
 (2) Remained the same?
 (3) Decreased?
 (88) DK (98) DA

Q11. What is your marital status? [Don’t read options]

- (1) Single (2) Married (3) Common law marriage (4) Divorced
 (5) Separated (6) Widowed (88) DK (98) DA

Q12. Do you have children? How many children do you have? _____ (00 = none → Skip to ETID) (88) DK (98) DA

Q12A. [If has children] How many children live with you at the present time?

(00) = none (88) DK (98) DA **(99) N/A (doesn’t have children).**

ETID. Do you consider yourself black, mulatto or white? **[If respondent says Afro-Haitian, mark (4) Black]**

- (1) White (4) Black (5) Mulatto (7) Other (88) DK (98) DA

LENG1. What is your mother tongue, that is the language you spoke first at home when you were a child? **[Mark only one answer] [Do not read the options]**

- (2201) Creole (2202) French (2203) Spanish (2204) English (2205) Other
 (88) DK (98) DA

HAILENG0. Do you speak any other languages?

- (1) Yes [CONTINUE] (2) No [GO TO HAILENG2] (88) DK [GO TO HAILENG2]
 (98) DA [GO TO HAILENG2]

What other languages do you speak?

	Creole	French	Spanish	English	DK	DR	N/A
HAILENG1A	1	2	3	4	88	98	99
HAILENG1B	1	2	3	4	88	98	99
HAILENG1C	1	2	3	4	88	98	99

HAILENG2. In what language do you think children should be taught at schools? [Read Options]

- (1) Creole
 (2) French
 (3) Spanish
 (4) English
 (5) Other
 (88) DK (98) DA

WWW1. Talking about other things, how often do you use the internet? [Read options]

- (1) Daily
 (2) A few times a week
 (3) A few times a month
 (4) Rarely
 (5) Never
 (88) [Don't read] DK (98) [Don't read] DA

For statistical purposes, we would like to know how much information about politics and the country is known by the people...

G10. About how often do you pay attention to the news, whether on TV, the radio, newspapers or the internet? [Read alternatives]:

- (1) Daily (2) A few times a week (3) A few times a month (4) Rarely
 (5) Never (88) DK (98) DA

GI1. What is the name of the current president of the United States? [Don't read: Barack Obama, accept "Obama"]

- (1) Correct (2) Incorrect (88) DK (98) DA

GI3. How many departments does Haiti have? [Don't read: 10 departments]

- (1) Correct (2) Incorrect (88) DK (98) DA

GI4. How long is the presidential term of office in Haiti? [Don't read: 5 years]

- (1) Correct (2) Incorrect (88) DK (98) DA

To conclude, could you tell me if you have the following in your house: [read out all items]

R1. Television	(0) No		(1) Yes	
R3. Refrigerator	(0) No		(1) Yes	
R4. Landline telephone (not cellular)	(0) No		(1) Yes	
R4A. Cellular telephone	(0) No		(1) Yes	
R5. Vehicle/car How many?	(0) No	(1) One	(2) Two	(3) Three or more
R6. Washing machine	(0) No		(1) Yes	
R7. Microwave oven	(0) No		(1) Yes	
R8. Motorcycle	(0) No		(1) Yes	

R14. Indoor bathroom	(0) No	(1) Yes
R15. Computer	(0) No	(1) Yes
R16. Flat panel TV	(0) No	(1) Yes
R18. Internet	(0) No	(1) Yes

PS1. Where does the water used in this house come from? [Read options]

- (1) In house plumbing [Continue]
- (2) Outdoor plumbing but part of the property [Continue]
- (3) Neighbor's plumbing [Continue]
- (4) Public sink or faucet [Continue]
- (5) Well [Go to PS3]
- (6) Truck, wagon or tanker [Go to PS3]
- (7) Spring, river or stream [Go to PS3]
- (8) Rain [Go to PS3]
- (9) Other [Go to PS3]
- (88) Doesn't know [Go to PS3] (98) Doesn't answer [Go to PS3]

PS2. How often does this household receive water? [Read options]

- (1) Every day
- (2) Every two days
- (3) Every three days
- (4) Once a week
- (5) Once every two weeks or less
- (88) Doesn't know (98) DA (99) Inap

PS3. Is this house/apartment connected to the public electric power supply?

- (1) Yes (2) No [Go to PS5] (88) Don't Know (98) DA

PS4. Approximately how many hours per day have you been supplied with electricity within the 6 past months? _____

- (88) Doesn't know (98) DA (99) Inap

PS5. What type of fuel/energy does this household mainly use for cooking?

- (1) Electricity (2) Gas (3) Paraffin (4) Wood (5) Coal/charcoal
- (6) Solar (7) Other (specify): _____ (88) DK (98) DA

OCUP4A. How do you mainly spend your time? Are you currently...[Read the options]

- (1) Working? [Continue]
- (2) Not working, but have a job? [Continue]
- (3) Actively looking for a job? [Go to DESOC2A]
- (4) A student? [Go to OCUP28]
- (5) Taking care of the home? [Go to OCUP28]
- (6) Retired, a pensioner or permanently disable to work [Go to OCUP28]
- (7) Not working and not looking for a job? [Go to DESOC2A]
- (88) DK [Go to OCUP28] (98) DA [Go to OCUP28]

<p>OCUP1. What is your main occupation or type of work? [Probe: what is your job about?] [Don't read the options]</p> <p>(1) Professional, intellectual or scientist (lawyer, university professor, physician, engineer, architect, accountant, engineer, etc.) (2) Manager (3) Technical or mid-level professional (computer technician, school teacher, artist, athlete, etc.) (4) Skilled worker (machine operator, mechanic, carpenter, electrician, etc.) (5) Government official (member of government legislative, executive or judicial branches, or other government employee) (6) Office worker (secretary, receptionist, cashier, customer service representative, etc.) (7) Businessperson (entrepreneurs, salespeople, etc.) (8) Food vendor (9) Employee in the service sector (hotel worker, restaurant employee, taxi driver, etc.) (10) Farmer (11) Farmhand (works for others, does not own land) (12) Artisan (13) Domestic servant (14) Servant (15) Member of the armed forces or of the civil services (police, firefighters, etc.) (88) DK (98) DR (99) INAP</p>	
<p>OCUP1A. In this job are you: [Read the options]</p> <p>(1) A salaried employee of the government or an independent state-owned enterprise? (2) A salaried employee in the private sector? (3) Owner or partner in a business (4) Self-employed (5) Unpaid worker (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A</p>	
<p>OCUP12A. How many hours do you normally work per day in your primary job? [Mark number of hours] (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A</p>	
<p>OCUP12. Would you like to work more, less or the same number of hours?</p> <p>(1) Less (2) Same (3) More (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A</p>	
<p>OCUP1B1. How many people altogether work in the same organization where you do your work?</p> <p>(1) Fewer than 5 employees (2) 5 to 9 employees (3) 10 to 19 employees (4) 20 to 100 employees (5) More than 100 employees (88) DK (98) DR (99) INAP</p>	
<p>OCUP1C. Do you have health insurance through your employer?</p> <p>(1) Yes (2) No (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A</p>	
<p>OCUP15. Your contract is : [Read the options]</p> <p>(1) Temporary (2) Permanent (3) Does not have a contract (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A</p>	

OCUP1D. To what extent are you satisfied with the job that you have? Would you say that you are....? **[Read the options]**

- (1) Very satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Somewhat dissatisfied (4) Very dissatisfied
 (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A

DESOC2A. [ONLY IF ANSWER TO OCUP4A IS ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR A JOB OR NOT WORKING AND NOT LOOKING FOR A JOB]

How many months have you been without a job during the past twelve months? **[Do not read options]**

- (1) Less than one month
 (2) 1-2 months
 (3) 3-4 months
 (4) 5-6 months
 (5) 7-8 months
 (6) 9-10 months
 (7) 11-12 months
 (88) DK (98) DA (99) N/A

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your employment conditions at the beginning of this year right before the earthquake

OCUP28. At the beginning of this year right before the earthquake, how did you mainly spend your time? **[READ OPTIONS]**

- (1) You were working, had a job
 (2) You were not working, but had a job?
 (3) You were actively looking for a job?
 (4) You were a student?
 (5) You were taking care of the home?
 (6) You were retired, a pensioner or permanently disable to work
 (7) You were not working and were not looking for a job?
 (88) DK (98) DA

MIG1. During your childhood, where did you live mainly? In a section communal? In a ville? Or in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince a city?:

- (1) In the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (2) In a section communale
 (3) In a city outside of the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince (88) DK (98) DA

HAIMIG1. How long have you been living in this municipality?

0. Less than 1 year _____ Years (88) DK (98) DA

HAIMIG2. Do you have any intention of going to live or work in another municipality in the country in the next three years?

- (1) Yes (2) No (88) Don't Know (98) DA

These are all the questions I have. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

COLORR. [When the interview is complete, WITHOUT asking, please use the color chart and circle the number that most closely corresponds to the color of the face of the respondent]	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(97) Could not be classified [Mark (97) only if, for some reason, you could not see the face of the respondent]	
Time interview ended _____ : _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
TI. Duration of interview [<i>minutes, see page # 1</i>] _____	
INTID. Interviewer ID number: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
SEXII. Note your own sex: (1) Male (2) Female	
COLORI. Using the color chart, note the color that comes closest to your own color.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

I swear that this interview was carried out with the person indicated above.

Interviewer's signature _____ Date ____ / ____ / ____

Field supervisor's signature _____

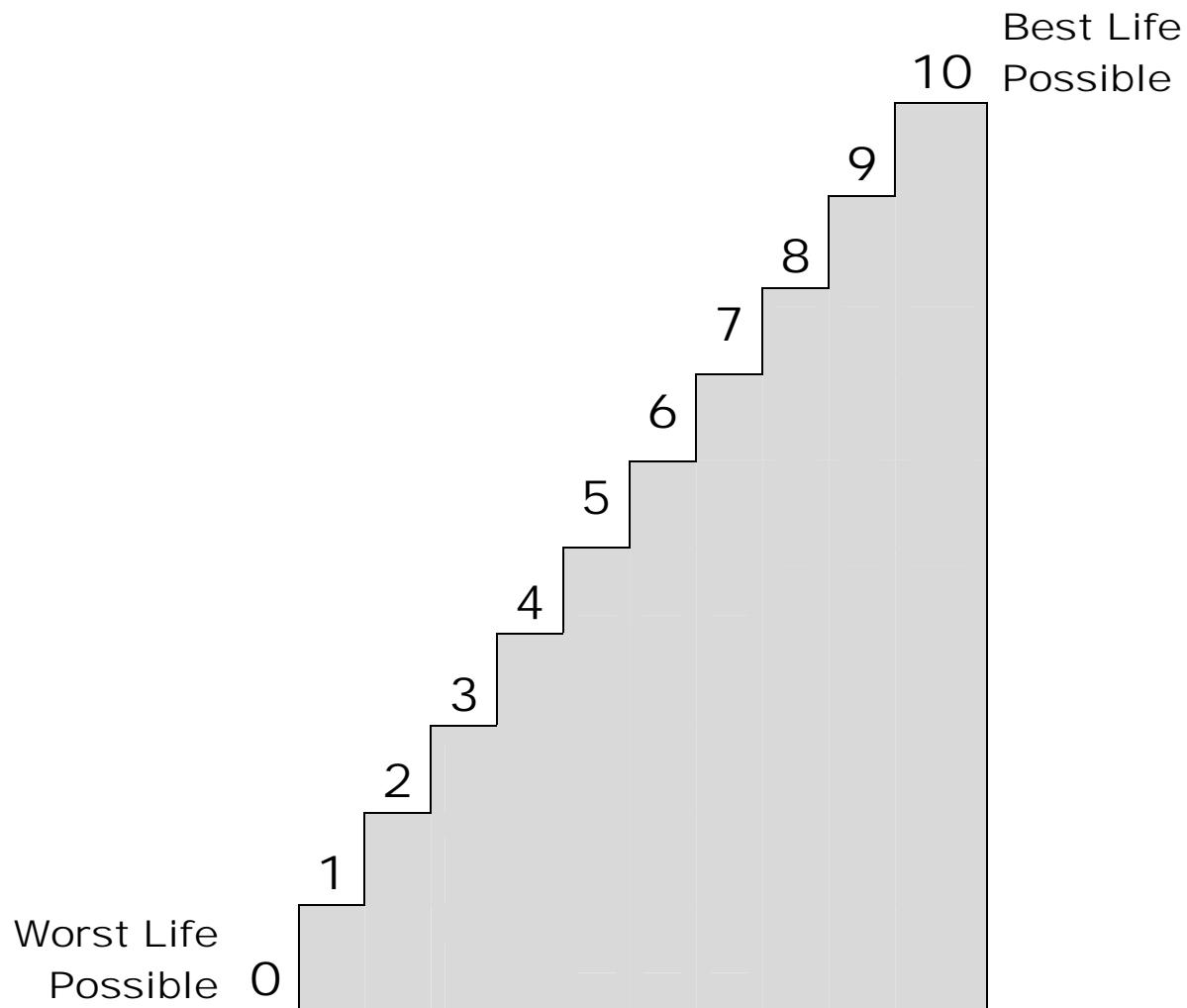
Comments:

[Not for PDA use] Signature of the person who entered the data _____

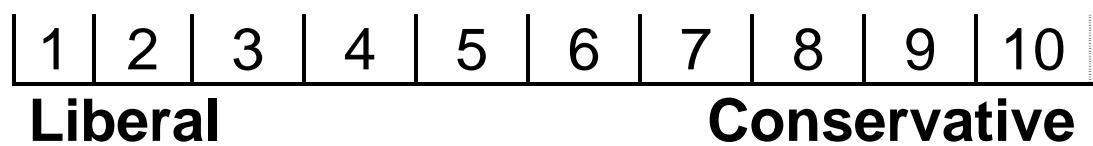
[Not for PDA use] Signature of the person who verified the data _____

Card “A”

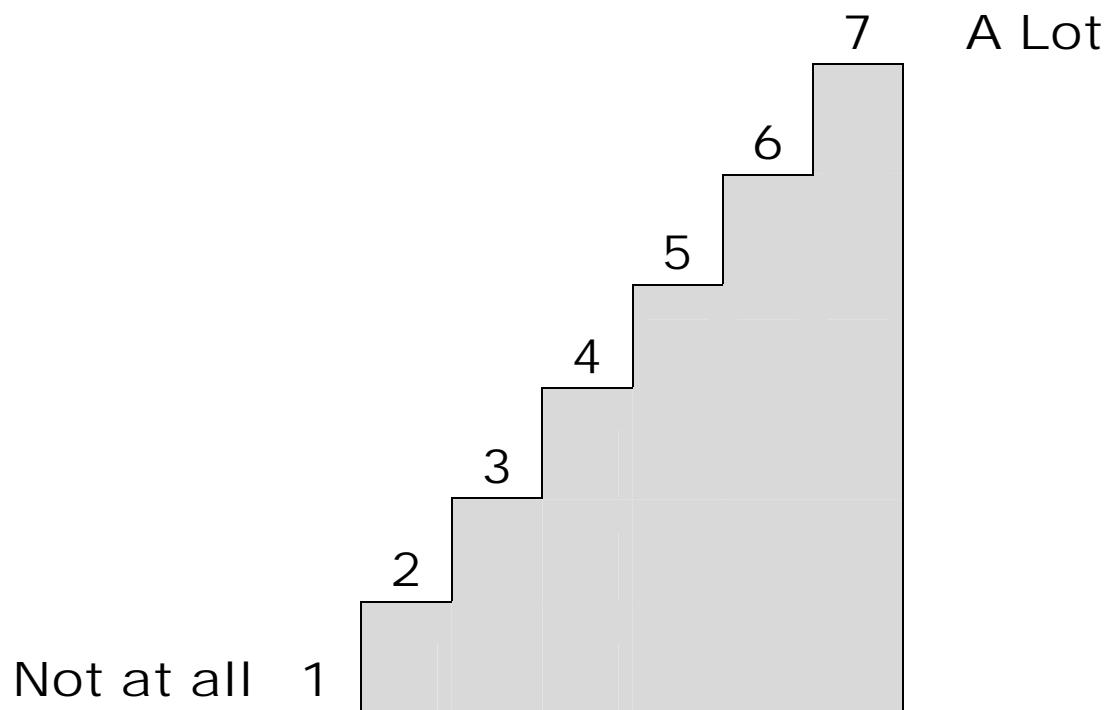
On what step of the ladder do you feel at this moment?



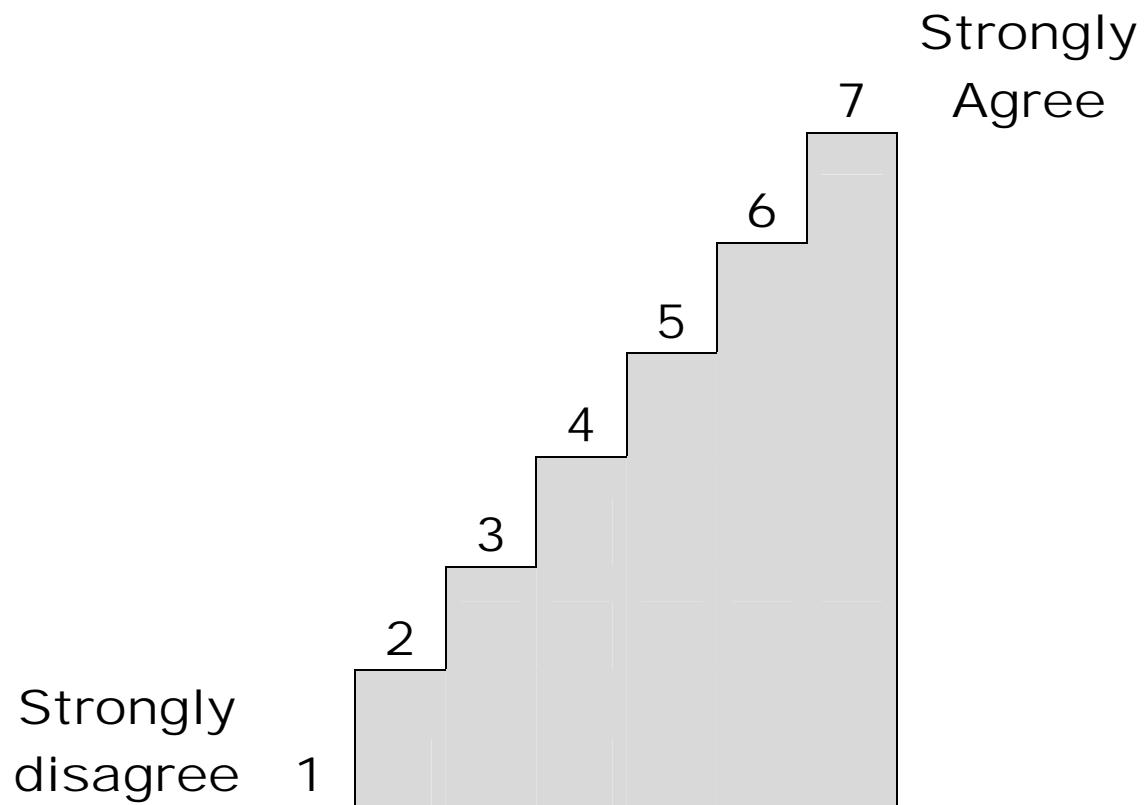
Card “B”



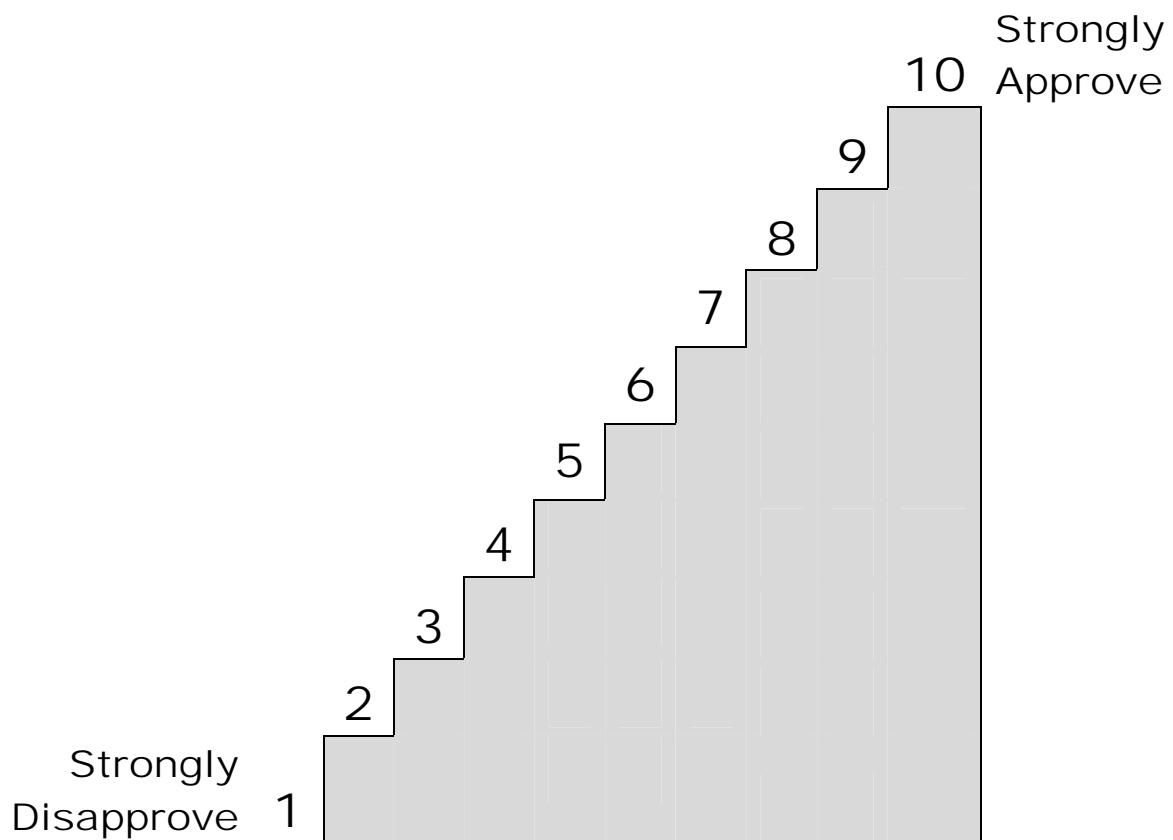
Card “C”



Card “D”



Card “E”



Card “F”

- (00) No income**
- (01) Less than 2,000 gourdes**
- (02) 2,001- 3,000 gourdes**
- (03) 3,001-5,000 gourdes**
- (04) 5,001-8,000 gourdes**
- (05) 8,001-13,000 gourdes**
- (06) 13,001-20,000 gourdes**
- (07) 20,001- 30,000 gourdes**
- (08) 30,001-50,000 gourdes**
- (09) 50,000- 80,000 gourdes**
- (10) More than 80,000 gourdes**

The AmericasBarometer

This study forms part of a research program that the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) of Vanderbilt University has been carrying out for more than two decades. LAPOP is a consortium of academic institutions spread throughout the Americas, with its headquarters in Vanderbilt University in the United States. More than 30 institutions throughout the region participate in LAPOP, whose efforts are directed at producing objective, non-partisan, and scientifically sound studies of public opinion. Those studies focus primarily on the measurement of attitudes and behavior related to democracy. The Project has received generous support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Political Science of Vanderbilt University, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), as well as the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile and the Kellogg Institute of Notre Dame University. LAPOP also maintains linkages with the World Bank, the Organization of American States and others.

The most recent surveys, whose results are analyzed and discussed in this publication, were carried out in 2010, using a nationally representative sample in both urban and rural areas. The 2010 round of studies included 26 countries in the Americas, which allows for comparison of the results of each individual country with other countries in the region.

The public can access the data at no charge via our web page: www.lapopsurveys.org. The data, reports, articles and books that the Latin American Public Opinion Project produces are free and available to the public. This research and the data can also be accessed at our "data repositories" and subscribers at such universities as Columbia, Duke, Harvard, Notre Dame, Oxford University, Princeton, Stanford, the University of Texas, the University of North Carolina, Yale, and the Brookings Institution; and at institutions in Latin America such the University of Costa Rica and Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. With these initiatives, LAPOP continues to collaborate with the development of academic and policy excellence throughout the Americas.

USAID | Haiti
AMERICAN EMBASSY
Boulevard 15 Octobre
Tabarre 41
Tabarre, HAITI
Phone: (509) 2229-8000
Fax: (509) 2229-8066

