PS1

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The Tanzania Afrobarometer Round 9 Dataset

1. This Afrobarometer Round 9 Dataset is a survey of 2400 Tanzanians and their households. The interviews of these people were conducted between October 6th and November 21st, 2022.

2. The respondents vary greatly, being categorized by age, gender, ethnicity, language, and whether they live in rural or urban areas. There is a ton of data here, so I compiled age groups to make the data more readable and then limited the table from showing any groups of people that had less than 4 entries total. This made the table much more readable and understandable. The vast majority of the people in the dataset are of the Kiswahili ethnic group. There are generally more people living in rural areas than urban areas, but it is not an extreme difference.

```
MainTAB<- TAN %>%
  mutate(Q1 = case_when(
    Q1 >= 18 & Q1 <= 25 ~ "18-25",
    Q1 >= 26 & Q1 <= 35 ~ "26-35",
    Q1 >= 36 & Q1 <= 45 ~ "36-45",
    TRUE ~ "46+"
  )) %>%
  count(.,THISINT, Q1, Q2,URBRUR) %>%
  filter(n >=4)

knitr::kable(MainTAB, format = 'latex')%>%
  kable_styling(position = "center")
```

THISINT	Q1	Q2	URBRUR	n
1	18-25	4	1	81
1	18-25	4	2	77
1	18-25	749	2	25
1	18-25	750	2	4
1	18-25	9995	2	5
1	26-35	4	1	108
1	26-35	4	2	97
1	26-35	749	2	27
1	26-35	753	2	4
1	26-35	758	2	4
1	26-35	9995	2	8
1	36-45	4	1	86
1	36-45	4	2	103
1	36-45	749	2	33
1	36-45	763	2	4
1	36-45	9995	2	8
1	46+	4	1	148
1	46+	4	2	182
1	46+	742	2	5
1	46+	749	1	7
1	46+	749	2	31
1	46+	750	2	5
1	46+	753	2	10
1	46+	758	2	6
1	46+	759	2	4
1	46+	761	2	6
1	46+	9995	2	19
2	18-25	4	1	91
2	18-25	4	2	102
2	18-25	749	2	30
2	18-25	750	2	9
2	18-25	753	2	5
2	18-25	755	2	4
2	18-25	758	2	5
2	18-25	9995	2	10
2	26-35	4	1	130
2	26-35	4	2	134
2	26-35	749	2	32
2	26-35	753	2	7
2	26-35	9995	2	13
2	36-45	4	1	91
2	36-45	4	2	98
2	36-45	749	1	4
2	36-45	749	2	20
2	36-45	753	2	6
2	36-45	758	2	4
2	36-45	9995	2	14
2	46+	4	1	116
2	46+	4	2	121
2	46+	749	2	23
2	46+	758	2	4
2	46+	9995	2	7

Q78A	n
1	90
2	117
3	112
4	682
5	598
8	3
9	798

Q78B	n
1	131
2	157
3	142
4	636
5	393
8	3
9	938

Attitudes Towards China

```
ChinaTAB<- TAN %>%
  count(.,Q78A)
knitr::kable(ChinaTAB, format = 'latex')%>%
  kable_styling(position = "center")
```

The first table is a table of Tanzanian respondent's attitude towards China. 1 is extremely negative, while 5 is extremely positive. 8 is refused, and 9 is Don't know. Overall, views of China in Tanzania are very positive, with 53% of respondents stating that they have somewhat favorable or extremely favorable views on China. Many others simply do not know enough about China to say, and a small amount have an unfavorable view of China.

Attitudes Towards the United States

```
USATAB <- TAN %>%
  count(.,Q78B)
knitr::kable(USATAB, format = 'latex')%>%
  kable_styling(position = "center")
```

The second table is a table of Tanzanian respondent's attitude towards the United States. There's a 10% difference in favorability between this table and the China table. Most people still have favorable beliefs about the United States. It does appear that public opinion about the United States in Tanzania is a bit more polarized, with more people ranking the US at a 1 than they did China. This means that more people generally dislike the US than China. Interestingly, 140 more people answered that they did not know enough about the US to have an opinion about it than China as well.

Difference Between Perceptions

```r
NewTAN =
  TAN %>%
  mutate(
    across(
      Q7A:Q7B,
      ~if_else(.x %in% 1:5, .x, NA)
    )
  )

t.test(NewTAN$Q78A, NewTAN$Q78B, paired = TRUE)
```

```
Paired t-test
```

data: NewTAN$Q78A$ $and NewTAN$Q78B t = -3.1054, df = 2399, p-value = 0.001923 alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval: -0.17810267 -0.04023066 sample estimates: mean difference -0.1091667

The paired t-test reveals that there is statistical significance of Tanzanian respondent's views on China and America. The p-value is 0.001923, which is lower than the 0.05 significance threshold. As I mentioned before, my best understanding is that Tanzanian views on the United States are more negative than they are with China. Perhaps China has had a better impression on the people of Tanzania, without being seen as imperialist as the US could be seen as. It is difficult to say for sure without further research into the data, but it is interesting that there is significance to the relationship at all.