



*The Political Culture of Democracy in Bolivia 2000*

*Technical information*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of sample</i>	<i>Weighted/Unweighted:</i>
<b>Bolivia</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>Weighted</b>

This survey was carried out in 2000 as a follow up to the 98 study “The Political Culture of Bolivian Democracy”, which is part of the Latin America Public Opinion Project of LAPOP. It was conducted by the University of Pittsburgh and Encuestas y Estudios, under the direction of Dr. Luis Quiroga. The study was funded by a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The survey was a national probability design, with a total N of 3,006 and an approximate margin of error of  $\pm 2.0$ . The sample was stratified into nine strata, one for each Department and then again into levels of urbanization: (cities with over 20,000, small cities with between 2,000 and 20,000, small rural areas and dispersed rural areas). The survey was carried out in Spanish, but monolingual speakers of Quechua and Spanish were administered versions of the questionnaire in those languages.

The sample design included 300 hundred interviews in each of Bolivia’s 9 departments. An extra 100 interviews were conducted in each of the three departments in what is known as the central axis of the country (La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba). The logic of this design was to provide a large enough sample in each department so that a separate analysis could be conducted on each one. However, in order to reconstitute the sample at the national level, so that it would be representative, it is necessary to use weights to produce a PPS sample. To control for the overrepresentation of some of Bolivia’s less populous department’s, such as Pando, the data must be used with the weights on. The report also contains an extra sample of 900 interviews conducted in 9 municipalities where USAID supported the Bolivian government in the implementation of the DDPC (Democracy Development and Citizen Participation) program. The complete report and the questionnaire can be found in [www.seligson.lapopsurveys.org](http://www.seligson.lapopsurveys.org) “The Political Culture of Bolivian Democracy, 2000”, written by Mitchell Seligson and published by Encuestas y Estudios and the University of Pittsburgh’s Department of Political Science with the support of USAID.

Containing data gathered in 2000, this national survey report analyzes the attitudes of Bolivian citizens towards support for stable democracy, tolerance, corruption, ethnic identity, the rule of law, local government and social participation.

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