

Democracy Audit Bolivia 2002

Technical Information

| Country | Year | Sample Size | Weighted/Unweighted |
|---------|------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Bolivia | 2002 | National: 3,016 | Weighted |

This survey was carried in 2002 as a follow up to the 1998 and 2000 studies, “The Political Culture of Bolivian Democracy”, which is part of the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). 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 3,016 and an approximate margin of error of ± 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 approximately 300 hundred interviews in each of Bolivia’s 9 departments. An additional 100 interviews were conducted in each of the three departments in what is known as the central axis (often called the “*media luna*”) of the country (La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba), for a total of 400 interviews in each. 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 departments, such as Pando, the data must be used with the weights on. The complete report and the questionnaire can be found at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/bolivia.php. The report, “The Audit of Democracy: Bolivia, 2002”, was written by Mitchell Seligson and published by Universidad Católica Boliviana (La Paz, Bolivia) in 2003 with the support of USAID. These data were also used in the following publication:

- Seligson, Mitchell A. 2005. “The Measurement and Impact of Corruption Victimization: Survey Evidence from Latin America.” *World Development*, 34(2): 381-404

Containing data gathered in 2002, this national survey report analyzes the attitudes of Bolivian citizens towards support for stable democracy, political tolerance, justice administration, the rule of law, local government and social participation.

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