

Citizen Views of Alternative Development in Bolivia:

Results of a 2005 Survey

Technical Information

Country	Year	Sample Size	Weighted/Unweighted
Bolivia	2005	National: 3,022 Alternative Development: 600 Expulsion Zones:159 Oversample of Cities: 1,567	Weighted

This study was carried out in 2005. by Casals and Associates Inc. (C&A) 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). Many specialized items were created for the Bolivian environment.

As outlined above, this survey has four different domains: namely, a nationally representative sample, an alternative development sample, an expulsion zones sample, and an oversample of main cities. The lion's share of the dataset is the national sample, based on a national probability design, with a total N of 3,022 and an approximate margin of error of ± 2.0 . The national 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). It merits noting though that, as opposed to the logic that guided all of the Bolivian national surveys under the direction of Mitchell Seligson, the national domain sample of this study is not representative at the department level. The survey was carried out in Spanish, but monolingual speakers of Quechua and Spanish were administered versions of the questionnaire in those languages.

The Alternative Development sample (N of 600) was implemented in Yungas and Chapare, while the Expulsion Areas sample (N of 159) was carried out in Cochabamba and Potosí. Additionally, the sample design included 915 interviews, which were conducted in the cities of La Paz, El Alto, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and Sucre, the most populous in the country. Combined with 652 interviews drawn from the national survey, these interviews constitute the fourth-domain sample (N of 1,567), focused on Bolivian cities. In this way, the sample of the major cities of Bolivia is large enough to produce a confidence interval of less than $\pm 3\%$.

The complete report and the questionnaire can be found at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/bolivia.php. The report, "Citizen Views of Alternative Development in Bolivia: Results of a 2005 Survey", was written by Mitchell Seligson, Rosario Queirolo, and Sergio Díaz-Briquets. It was published with the support of USAID. The survey questionnaire was designed by C&A, in conjunction with Encuestas & Estudios (E&E), its Bolivian partner, in close consultation with the Consejo Nacional de Lucha Contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas (CONALTID) staff and USAID/Bolivia.

Containing data gathered in 2005, this survey report analyzes the attitudes of members of various Bolivian constituencies, including the country's population as a whole, residents of the country's major cities, farmers of coca producing regions, and inhabitants of migrant-sending departments to coca producing regions. The questionnaire covers topics such as attitudes and evaluations towards the impact of the alternative development program and the program itself, and drug-trafficking activities in Bolivia.

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