



Costa Rica 2002: National Study

Technical Information

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of Sample</i>	<i>Weighted/Unweighted</i>
Costa Rica	2002	1,016	Weighted

This study was designed as a national probability sample of voting aged adults in Costa Rica. Using census data, so the study represents the non-institutionalized Costa Rican population in the year 2002; surveys were conducted both in rural and urban areas, using major geographical regions as the stratification criterion. In order to give equal probability of selection to individuals in all regions, the sample is weighted by region size.

The data for this analysis were drawn from a national probability sample designed by Miguel Gómez B., with the questionnaire being designed by Mitchell A. Seligson, John A. Booth and Miguel Gómez B. The sample is representative of the national population 18 to 69 years of age, and was designed as multi-stage stratified, clustered and probability proportionate to size (PPS). The regions were: 1) the Metropolitan Area of greater San José, divided into three substrata; 2) the Rest of the Central Valley, divided into urban and rural substrata, 4) Regions of concentrated settlement beyond the Central Valley and 5) Disbursed settlements beyond the Central Valley. The Metropolitan sample was further stratified into three socio-economic zones: high, medium and low. Within each stratum there was a two-stage selection process. The first stage consisted of selecting census segments from the 2000 national census, using PPS techniques, and within each segment a cluster of eight households was designated. The second stage, at the household, followed the sampling procedures suggested by Sudman (1966). The resulting sample totaled 1,016 cases, and was weighted to reflect the actual distribution of the population, as provided by the 2000 census.

Of total number of observations for the study (1,016, 51% were female respondents and 49% male. All respondents in the study were 18 years of age or older at the time of the interview.

Selection of the individuals to be interviewed at the household level was done according to census determined quotas by gender and age (quota sampling).

As in virtually all LAPOP studies, interviews were conducted on a face-to-face basis. No phone interviews were used.

The data have been used in various articles and studies. The LAPOP website lists those. Readers should see: "Political Legitimacy and Participation in Costa Rica: Evidence of Arena Shopping," co-authored with John Booth, *Political Research Quarterly*, 2006.