2001 Dominican Republic Survey on Political Culture and Democracy (DEMOS 2001)

Technical Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sample Size</th>
<th>Weighted/Unweighted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Citizens: 3,091</td>
<td>Weighted</td>
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This survey was carried out in 2001, following the DEMOS 1994 and 1997 surveys. The Dominican Pro-Family Welfare Association, or PROFAMILIA, through its Instituto de Estudios de Población y Desarrollo (IEPD), along with the Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), were responsible for conducting this national survey on political culture and democracy (DEMOS 2001).

Based on a national probability design of households, this survey has a total N of 3,091 Dominican voting-age adults (43.3% male and 56.7% female), and involves face-to-face interviews conducted in Spanish. Within selected households, a single respondent was identified by gender using the same probabilistic procedure as with the sampling frame. As with the DEMOS 1997 survey, the 1993 census data was the basis for the DEMOS 2001’s sampling frame. The DEMOS 2001 survey is representative at the national level. In order for the sample to accurately reflect the population distribution in the Dominican Republic, it is necessary to weight the sample. This survey offers post-hoc weights both based on the male and female Dominican populations.

For the questionnaire, and notes on sample design and methodology, please refer to the DEMOS 2001 survey questionnaire at [www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/dominican-republic.php](http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/dominican-republic.php). Results of this study were presented in the following report and peer-reviewed articles:


- Morgan, Jana; Rosario Espinal, and Jonathan Hartlyn. 2008. “Gender Politics in the Dominican Republic: Advances for Women, Ambivalence from Men.” Politics & Gender, 4, 35–63

This survey tackles important attitudinal topics such as support for stable democracy, political tolerance, justice administration, the rule of law, corruption, local government, social participation and the national political system among members of the Dominican voting-age public.

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