



*Democracy Audit Ecuador 2004*

*Technical information*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of sample</i>	<i>Weighted/Unweighted:</i>
<b>Ecuador</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>Weighted</b>

This survey was carried out in 2004, as a follow up of the national survey report published in 2001 as part of the Latin America Public Opinion Project of LAPOP. It was conducted by Vanderbilt University and CEDATOS. It was carried out by Ángel Polibio Córdova.

The survey was a national probability design, with a total N of 3,000. The sample was stratified by region (coast, highlands and oriental region) and by urban/rural and respondents were selected in PSUs of 6-8 in urban areas and 10-12 in rural. The sample was designed to draw a larger number of respondents from the oriental region (the Amazon) than justified by the population size of that area in order to provide a sufficient number of cases in that stratum. The sample must therefore be used in weighted form to restore the correct PPS balance.

The complete sample is composed of 434 sampling units which represent 60 municipalities and all of the 21 continental provinces. The insular province of Galapagos is not included in the survey. The estimated margin of error for the survey is  $\pm 1.8$ . The complete report including the section on corruption and the questionnaire can be found at “Democracy Audit, Ecuador 2004”, written by Mitchell Seligson and Ángel Polibio Córdova with the assistance of Marcus Catsam, Andrew Lotz and Daniel Moreno, and published by CEDATOS and the University of Pittsburgh’s Department of Political Science with the support of USAID.

Containing data gathered in 2004, this national survey report analyzes the attitudes of Ecuadorian citizens towards support for stable democracy, antidemocratic values, corruption, crime, the rule of law, local government and social participation.

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