

## LAPOP Guatemala 1992 Mass Study

### Technical Information

<b>Countries</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Weighted/Unweighted</b>
Guatemala	1992	National: 904	Unweighted

This survey was carried out as part of the University of Pittsburgh Central American Public Opinion Project (CAPOP). The CAPOP was conceived in 1989, and carried out between the years 1990 and 1992. It was designed to tap the opinion of Central Americans on a host of topics, being attitudes towards Central American integration the main one. As a whole, CAPOP's funding sources include the Andrew Mellon Foundation, the Tinker Foundation, the Howard Heinz Endowment, the University of Pittsburgh Central Research Small Grant Fund, and the *Instituto de Estudios Latinoamericanos* (IDELA). The CAPOP collected attitudinal survey data on the opinions of over 4,000 Central Americans in the metropolitan areas of the six Spanish-speaking Republics of the region. CAPOP was a precursor of LAPOP when the countries were confined to Central America.

The *Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales* (ASIES) coordinated the CAPOP mass study in Guatemala. Country mass samples for the six-nation study were of area probability design. In each country, the most recent population census data was used. The design called for samples of at least 500 with a maximum of 1,000 respondents from each country. The lower boundary of 500 was established so as to provide a sufficient number of cases from each country to allow for reliable statistical analysis.

The Guatemalan sample is a stratified one, in which metropolitan areas in the different geopolitical regions of the country represent the strata. The entire country was divided into five zones: Guatemala City plus four regions (NE, NW, SE, SW). Total number of observations was 904, 50.1% female and 49.9% male. This sample was gathered in February 1992. Within the household, individuals were selected for the interview using the next birthday selection system. As in virtually all LAPOP surveys, this study was conducted using face-to-face interviews in the homes of respondents. No phone interviews were used. Category labels for some variables remain undefined. No elite survey was conducted for CAPOP in Guatemala during this period.

A view of attitudes toward regional integration, that includes the Guatemalan data, can be found in *Attitudes of the Central American Mass Public toward Economic and Political Integration*, co-authored by Mitchell A. Seligson. The Graduate School of International Studies of the University of Miami's Institute of Iberian Studies published this report in 1992. Further analysis based on this sample can be found in the following peer-reviewed publications:

- Muller, Edward N. and Mitchell A. Seligson. 1994. "Civic Culture and Democracy: The Question of Causal Relationships," *The American Political Science Review*, 88(3)
- Seligson, Mitchell A.; and John A. Booth. 1995. *Elections and Democracy in Central America*. Charlotte, NC: University of North Carolina Press
- Seligson, Mitchell A. 2000. "Toward A Model of Democratic Stability: Political Culture in Central America," *Estudios interdisciplinarios de América Latina y el Caribe*, 11(2) July-December
- Seligson, Mitchell A. 2002. "The Renaissance of Political Culture or the Renaissance of the Ecological Fallacy," *Comparative Politics*, 34(3)

There is no questionnaire for the Guatemalan CAPOP study, However, any of the other CAPOP study questionnaires can serve as a reference. The report and other above-mentioned publications can be found at [www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/guatemala.php](http://www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/guatemala.php).

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