

## *Guatemala 2001: National study*

### *Technical Information*

<b>Countries</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Weighted/Unweighted</b>
Guatemala	2001	1670	Weighted

The Guatemalan 2001 study, the fifth of its kind carried out in Guatemala, is based on a national household survey with a national probability sample stratified according to census sectors and designed to be representative of the national population at the national and regional levels. The country was divided into five regions: the greater metropolitan area of Guatemala City and the northeastern, northwestern, southeastern and southwestern regions.

The survey interviewed a total of 1,670 adults of voting age in the 22 departments of the country. The basic sample size of 1,200 was kept for cross-time analysis. The interviews were carried out face – to - face in September 2001 and only one person was interviewed in each one of the households selected as part of the sample.

A special sample of 500 was drawn in the departments of Quetzaltenango and Quiché as a strategy of oversampling indigenous populations so that there were enough data available to allow drawing significant results for the indigenous population by itself.

The study was carried out by ASIES (Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales) a Guatemalan center of social studies that also carried out previous studies in Guatemala in partnership with Mitchell A. Seligson, the University of Pittsburgh and Development Associates Inc.

Results of this study were presented in **La cultura democrática de los guatemaltecos en el nuevo siglo** (The Democratic Culture of Guatemalans in the New Century) written by Dinorah Azpuru from ASIES and Mitchell A. Seligson. This is the first of the reports that includes multivariate analysis models in the study.