Preliminary Analysis of LAPOP’s National Survey in Guyana, 2016

May 2016

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Structure of the Report

I. General information about LAPOP and the 2016 national survey in Guyana

II. A First Look at the Results for 2016
   – Analysis of LAPOP’s standard indicators and cross-time comparisons of important indicators with principal results from the 2016 survey

Data used in this report: Guyana LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2016 (Rapid Report version D), plus additional AmericasBarometer data
LAPOP’s AmericasBarometer Database

2004-2016: 250,000 interviews (approx.)

- The only comparative project that includes North, Central and South America, and key countries in the Caribbean
- The samples are of a minimum of 1,500 interviews per country
- Truly representative at the national level, and include rural and urban areas
- Face-to-face interviews, conducted in at least 8 languages
- Multiple pre-tests during an entire year
Recent Supporters and Collaborators for LAPOP’s AmericasBarometer Project
The Consortium for LACOP: Covering the Americas
Consortium of prestigious universities and research centers in the Americas

## Canada and the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Environics</td>
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<td>United States</td>
<td>Miami Consortium</td>
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<td>Vanderbilt University</td>
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## The Caribbean

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
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<td>Research &amp; Strategy</td>
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<td>Belize</td>
<td>B&amp;A</td>
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<td>Ingenieros y Asociados</td>
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<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Guyana</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>The University of West Indies</td>
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<td>Suriname</td>
<td>DataFruit</td>
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## Andes / Southern Cone

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<td>Universidad Torcuato di Tella</td>
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<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Ciudadania</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>VOX</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Universidad de los Andes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>PRIME</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>IRD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>IEP Instituto de Estudios Peruanos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>CIFRA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Illinois University of Chicago</td>
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## Mexico and Central America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Universidad Rafael Landivar</td>
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<td>FOPRIDEH - Haciendo de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales para el Desarrollo de Honduras</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>CIDEM</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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National Survey in Guyana, 2016

- Number of interviews: 1,576 (margin of error: ±2.5)
- Type of questionnaire: electronic (SurveyToGo)
- Pre-test: Feb 10-11, 2016
- Training of interviewers: Feb 8-9, 2016
- Start of fieldwork: Feb 26, 2016
- End of fieldwork: March 23, 2016
National Survey in Guyana 2016: Preliminary Analysis of LAPOP's Standard Indicators
LAPOP Standard Indicators

- The most important problem in the country
- Crime victimization and perceptions of insecurity
- Economic perceptions
- Corruption victimization and perceptions of corruption
- Support for the political system
- Support for democracy
- Political tolerance
Summary: Guyana in 2016

CRIME AND INSECURITY

• Crime/security is the second most mentioned “most important problem” (22% of respondents); for comparison, the economy is considered the most important problem among citizens (39%)
• Crime victimization and perceptions of insecurity have not varied much through the years

ECONOMY

• In 2016, pluralities of respondents in Guyana report that the national and their personal economic situations are better than in the last 12 months
• Respondents in Guyana have never (since the beginning of LAPOP’s surveys) been so positive about their personal economic situation and the country’s situation

CORRUPTION

• Male and wealthy respondents are victims of corruption (bribe solicitation) more often than women and respondents who are less wealthy
• Corruption victimization has steadily declined since 2006
Summary: Guyana in 2016

DEMOCRATIC VALUES

• Levels of system support are at their highest level in Guyana since 2006
• However, political tolerance has decreased and preference for democracy as a system of government is at its lowest since 2006
• Support of homosexual rights (marriage and running for office) is low in Guyana in 2016, but support for gay marriage has tripled in recent years.
The Most Important Problem

Facing the Country
The economy is perceived as the most important problem in 2016.

A4. In your opinion, what is the most serious problem faced by the country?

- **Economy**: 39.1%
- **Security**: 22.0%
- **Basic Services**: 3.3%
- **Politics**: 8.4%
- **Other**: 27.3%

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Percent indicating security is the most important issue declined slightly from 2014 to 2016; security remains the second most often mentioned “most serious problem”.

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
Security as a concern rose to 2006 levels in 2014, but declined slightly in 2016.

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Crime Victimization and Perceptions of Insecurity
Crime victimization rates show no statistically significant change since 2010

VIC1EXT. Now, changing the subject, have you been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months? That is, have you been a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, violent threats or any other type of crime in the past 12 months? (1) Yes  (2) No

Percentage that Report being a Victim of crime in Guyana

Year: 2010 - 9.0%, 2012 - 8.0%, 2014 - 7.4%, 2016 - 7.0%

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2010-2016; GUY_D1
Those with higher levels of education report greater rates of crime victimization. There are significant differences among wealth quintiles but the pattern is unclear in 2016.

VIC1EXT. Now, changing the subject, have you been a victim of any type of crime in the past 12 months? That is, have you been a victim of robbery, burglary, assault, fraud, blackmail, extortion, violent threats or any other type of crime in the past 12 months? (1) Yes (2) No
There is little difference between the crime victimization rates reported by men and women.

Percentage that Report being a Victim of Crime in Guyana by Gender

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Most respondents in Guyana feel either very safe or somewhat safe in their neighborhoods.

AOJ11. Speaking of the neighbourhood where you live and thinking of the possibility of being assaulted or robbed, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?

(1) Very safe  (2) Somewhat safe  (3) Somewhat unsafe  (4) Very unsafe

Perception of Neighborhood Insecurity

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Perception of insecurity in Guyana is at its lowest point since 2006

AOJ11. Speaking of the neighborhood where you live and thinking of the possibility of being assaulted or robbed, do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?

(0) Very safe  (25) Somewhat safe  (75) Somewhat unsafe  (100) Very unsafe

Chart shows mean values on a 0-100 scale, where higher values indicate greater perceptions of insecurity.

Average Perception of Insecurity in Guyana

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
Perceptions of insecurity are similar across levels of wealth and education

Average Perception of Insecurity in Guyana by Education and Wealth

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
There is no statistically discernable difference on reported perceptions of insecurity between men and women.

Average Perception of Insecurity in Guyana by Gender

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Economic Perceptions
The average retrospective evaluation of the national economic situation is positive in Guyana in 2016

SOCT2. Do you think that the country's current economic situation is better than, the same as or worse than it was 12 months ago? (1) Better          (2) Same          (3) Worse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation of the Economic Situation of the Country</th>
<th>Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better</td>
<td>43.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Respondents in Guyana have never been more satisfied with the country’s economy (since 2006)

SOCT2. Do you think that the country’s current economic situation is better than, the same as or worse than it was 12 months ago? (1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse

Percentage who Think the Economy is Better than 12 Months Ago

Year
2006: 15.2%
2009: 21.6%
2010: 22.6%
2012: 18.1%
2014: 15.5%
2016: 43.4%

95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
Nearly 4-in-10 respondents report that their personal economic situation is better in 2016

IDIO2. Do you think that your economic situation is better than, the same as, or worse than it was 12 months ago? (1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse

Better 37.7%
Same 35.6%
Worse 26.8%

Perception of Personal Economic Situation

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Highest perception of personal economic situation since 2006

**IDIO2.** Do you think that your economic situation is better than, the same as, or worse than it was 12 months ago?  
(1) Better       (2) Same         (3) Worse

**Percentage who Think their Personal Economic situation is Better than 12 Months Ago**

- **2006:** 18.1%
- **2009:** 23.5%
- **2010:** 28.4%
- **2012:** 22.7%
- **2014:** 25.2%
- **2016:** 37.7%

95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
Corruption Victimization and Perceptions of Corruption
Corruption victimization in 2014

**EXC2.** Has a police officer asked you for a bribe in the last twelve months?

**EXC6.** In the last twelve months, did any government employee ask you for a bribe?

**EXC11.** In the last twelve months, to process any kind of document in your local government, like a permit for example, did you have to pay any money above that required by law?

**EXC13.** In your work, have you been asked to pay a bribe in the last twelve months?

**EXC14.** Did you have to pay a bribe to the courts in the last twelve months?

**EXC15.** In order to be seen in a hospital or a clinic in the last twelve months, did you have to pay a bribe?

**EXC16.** Have you had to pay a bribe at school in the last twelve months?

*This series of questions is used to create a corruption victimization indicator where the respondent is scored as 1 if they are a victim of any form of corruption and 0 otherwise, percentages indicate proportion of 1’s*
Corruption victimization has decreased steadily in Guyana since 2006

Percentage who Report Being Victimized by Corruption in the Last Year

Year

2006
2009
2010
2012
2014
2016

25.2%
22.4%
17.1%
19.4%
15.8%
13.3%

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
Those with the highest levels of education and wealth are more likely to experience corruption victimization

Percentage in Each Education and Wealth Group who Report being a Victim of Corruption

Level of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None and Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Post-secondary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
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</table>

Wealth Quintiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
A higher proportion of men report corruption victimization, compared to the rate among women.

Percentage of Women and Men who Report being a Victim of Corruption

- **Male**: 18.9%
- **Female**: 7.7%

95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Political Tolerance
Support for the Political System
Support for Democracy
Support for democracy, political tolerance, and support for the political system

Support for democracy:

**ING4.** Changing the subject again, democracy may have problems, but it is better than any other form of government. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Political tolerance:

**D1.** There are people who only say bad things about the (country) form of government, not just the incumbent government but the system of government. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people’s right to vote?

**D2.** How strongly do you approve or disapprove that such people be allowed to conduct peaceful demonstrations in order to express their views?

**D3.** Still thinking of those who only say bad things about the (country) form of government, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted to run for public office?

**D4.** How strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people appearing on television to make speeches?

System support:

**B1.** To what extent do you think the courts in (country) guarantee a fair trial?

**B2.** To what extent do you respect the political institutions of (country)?

**B3.** To what extent do you think that citizens' basic rights are well protected by the political system of (country)?

**B4.** To what extent do you feel proud of living under the political system of [country]?

**B6.** To what extent do you think that one should support the political system of (country)?

*Political tolerance series an support for political system are transformed into a 0-100 index.*
Support for the political system in Guyana is the highest in record since 2006, on the 0-100 scale.

System Support

--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
Average | 52.5 | 54.8 | 54.8 | 59.0 | 46.9 | 65.2 |

95 % Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
Political tolerance has declined 9 degrees since 2012, on the 0-100 scale
Support for democracy (0-100 scale) is at its lowest in Guyana since 2006.

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
Education is related to higher support for democracy, but with lower system support.

Source: © AmericasBarometer LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
More than half of respondents in Guyana claim democracy is preferable. Approximately one-in-four of those interviewed have no preference.
Other Topics:
Support for the Rights of Homosexuals
Police Responsiveness
Trust in the Police
Support for homosexuals running for office has remained low throughout the years, but increased between 2014 and 2016.

D5. And now, changing the topic and thinking of homosexuals, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted to run for public office?

Recoded to 0-100, where 0 = strongly disapprove and 100 = strongly approve (chart shows mean degrees of support on the 0-100 scale)

Approval of Homosexuals' Right to Run for Office

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
Overall, support for the right of homosexuals to run for public office is low across education levels as well as gender.

D5. And now, changing the topic and thinking of homosexuals, how strongly do you approve or disapprove of such people being permitted to run for public office?

Recoded to 0-100, where 0 = strongly disapprove and 100 = strongly approve.

Approval for Homosexuals’ Right to Run for Office by Education and Gender

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Although support for same-sex marriage in Guyana is low, mean approval (on 0-100 scale) has almost tripled since 2010, to 20 degrees

D6. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of same-sex couples having the right to marry?

Recoded to 0-100, where 0 = strongly disapprove and 100 = strongly approve

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2010-2016; GUY_D1
Levels of support for same-sex marriage in 2016 are lowest among those with post-secondary education.

D6. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of same-sex couples having the right to marry?

Recoded to 0-100, where 0 = strongly disapprove and 100 = strongly approve.

Approval for Same-Sex Right to Marry by Education and Gender

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Respondents in the lowest wealth quintiles are more supportive of same-sex marriage than those in the highest quintile

**D6. How strongly do you approve or disapprove of same-sex couples having the right to marry?**

Recoded from 0-100, where 0 = strongly disapprove and 100 = strongly approve

Approval of Same-Sex Couples’ Right to Marry by Wealth

- Wealth Quintiles 1: 24.8
- Wealth Quintiles 2: 22.9
- Wealth Quintiles 3: 17.9
- Wealth Quintiles 4: 20.0
- Wealth Quintiles 5: 18.3

95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Very few people think that the police will respond quickly

**INFRA**. Suppose someone enters your home to burglarize it and you call the police. How long do you think it would take the police to arrive at your house on a typical day around noon?

**Police Response Time**

- Less than 10 minutes: 5.6%
- Between 10 and 30 minutes: 18.9%
- More than 30 minutes and up to three hours: 22.1%
- More than three hours: 24.8%
- There are no police: 7.6%

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2014-2016; GUY_D1
Very few people think that the police will respond quickly: not much change over time

**INFRA**. Suppose someone enters your home to burglarize it and you call the police. How long do you think it would take the police to arrive at your house on a typical day around noon?

**Police Response Time by Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Less than 10 minutes</th>
<th>Between 10 and 30 minutes</th>
<th>More than 30 minutes and up to an hour</th>
<th>More than an hour and up to three hours</th>
<th>More than three hours</th>
<th>[Don't Read] There are no police they would not come</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2014-2016; GUY_D1
Trust in the police is at its highest point since 2006

B18. To what extent do you trust the National Police?

Recoded to 0-100, where 0 = Not at all and 100 = A Lot; chart shows means on 0-100 scale

Trust in the Police

Year


51.1 48.1 42.3 45.8 35.3 54.1

95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY_D1
B18. To what extent do you trust the National Police?

Recoded to 0-100, where 0 = Not at all and 100 = A Lot

Trust in the Police by Education and Gender

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Trust in the police is slightly lower among the highest quintile of wealth in 2016, when compared to quintiles 1 & 3

B18. To what extent do you trust the National Police?

Recoded from 0-100, where 0 = Not at all and 100 = A Lot

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY_D1
Summary: Guyana in 2016

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