

# Preliminary Analysis of LAPOP's National Survey in Guyana, 2016

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# Structure of the Report

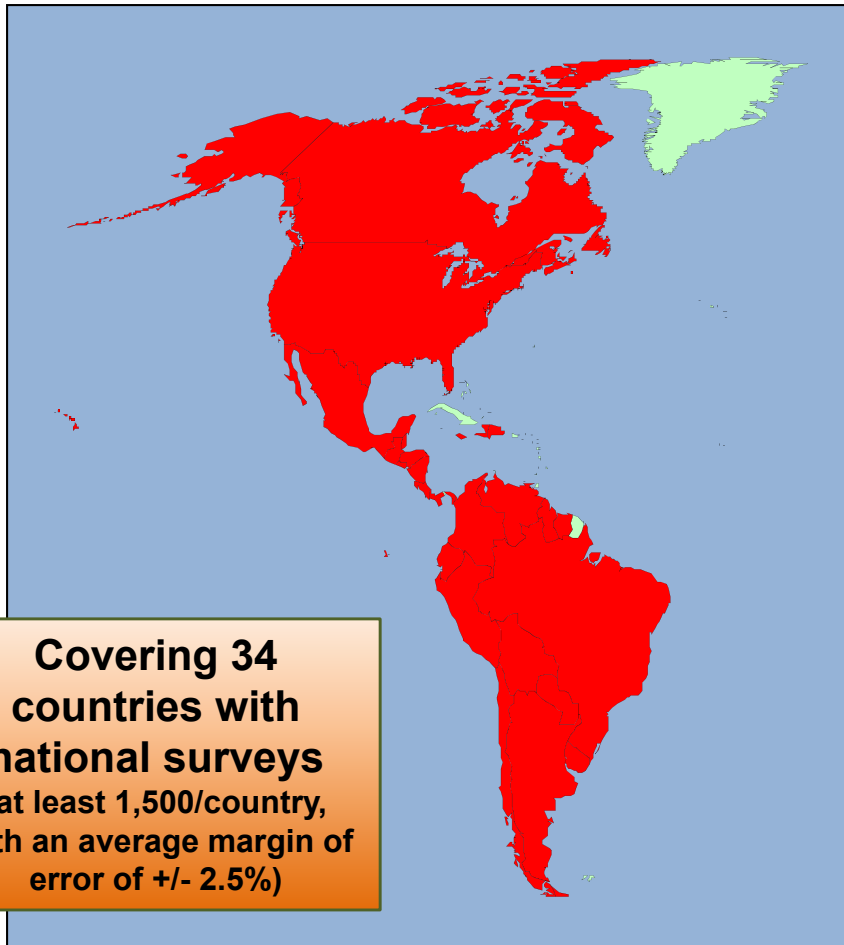
- I. General information about LAPOP and the 2016 national survey in Guyana
- II. A First Look at the Results for 2016
  - Analysis of LAPOP's standard indicators and cross-time comparisons of important indicators with principal results from the 2016 survey

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

# LAPOP's AmericasBarometer Database

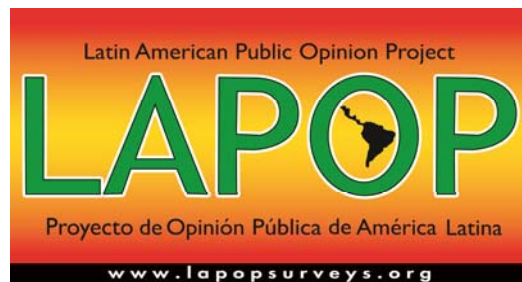


2004-2016: 250,000 interviews (approx.)



- 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

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Mexico	 
Nicaragua	
Panama	

# National Survey in Guyana, 2016

- Number of interviews: 1,576 (margin of error:  $\pm 2.5$ )
- 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



Above and below: Pre-testing the 2016 Guyana survey





**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

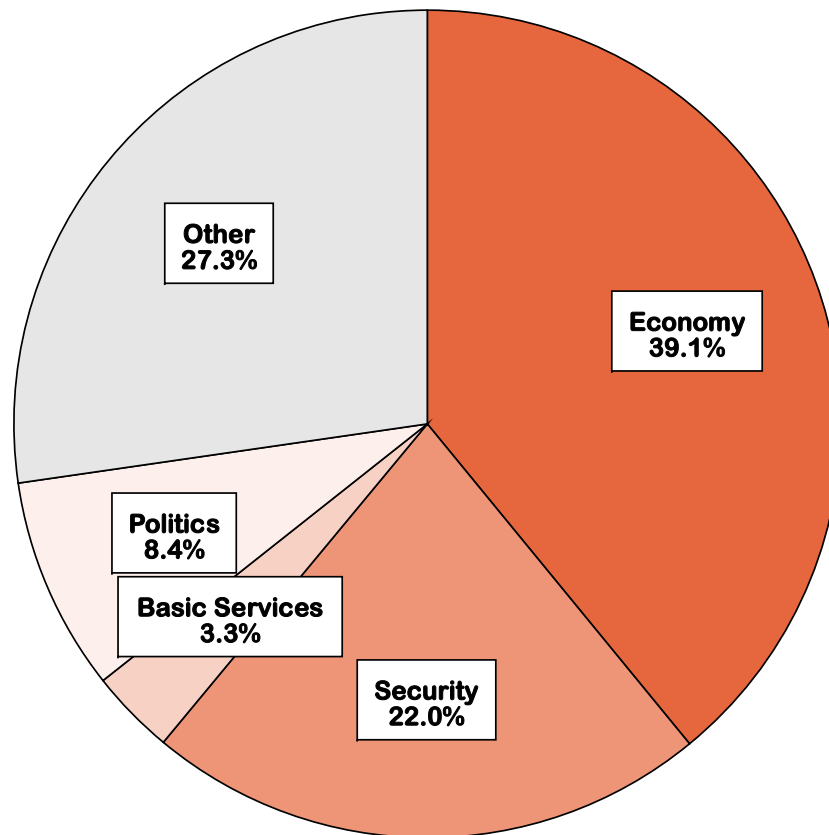
## DEMOCRATIC VALUES

- 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.

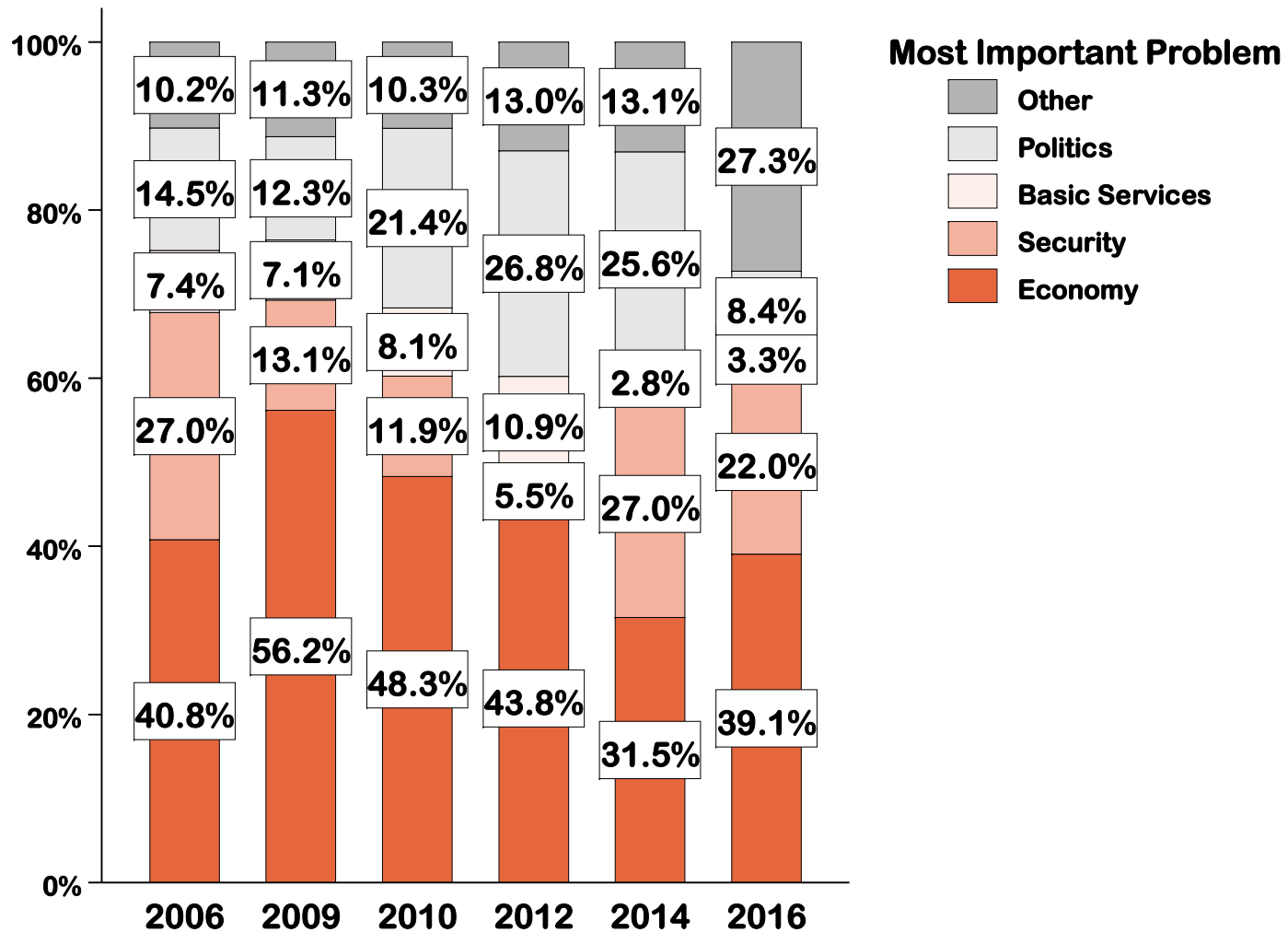
A4. In your opinion, what is **the most serious** problem faced by the country?



**Most Important Problem**

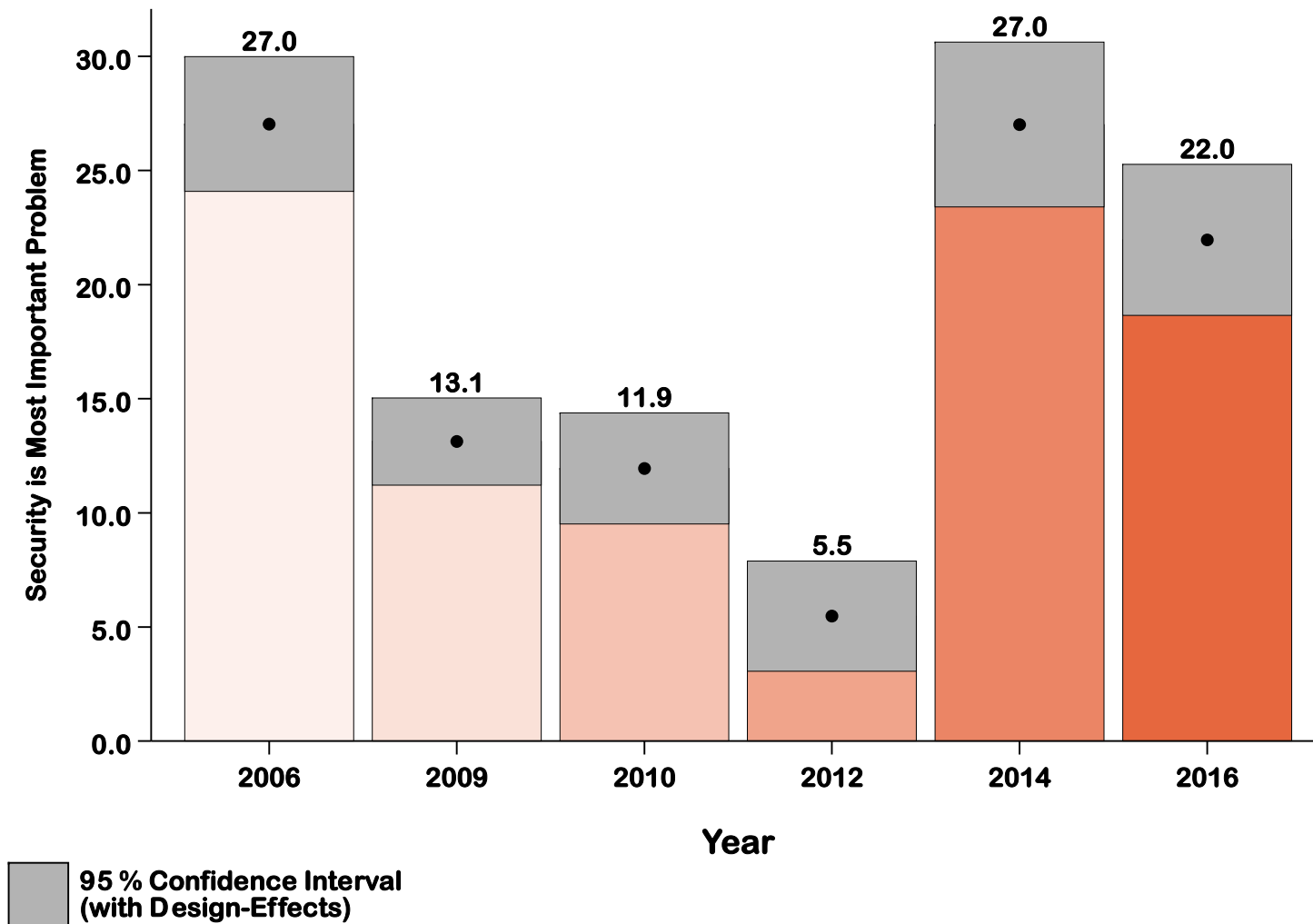
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

**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.



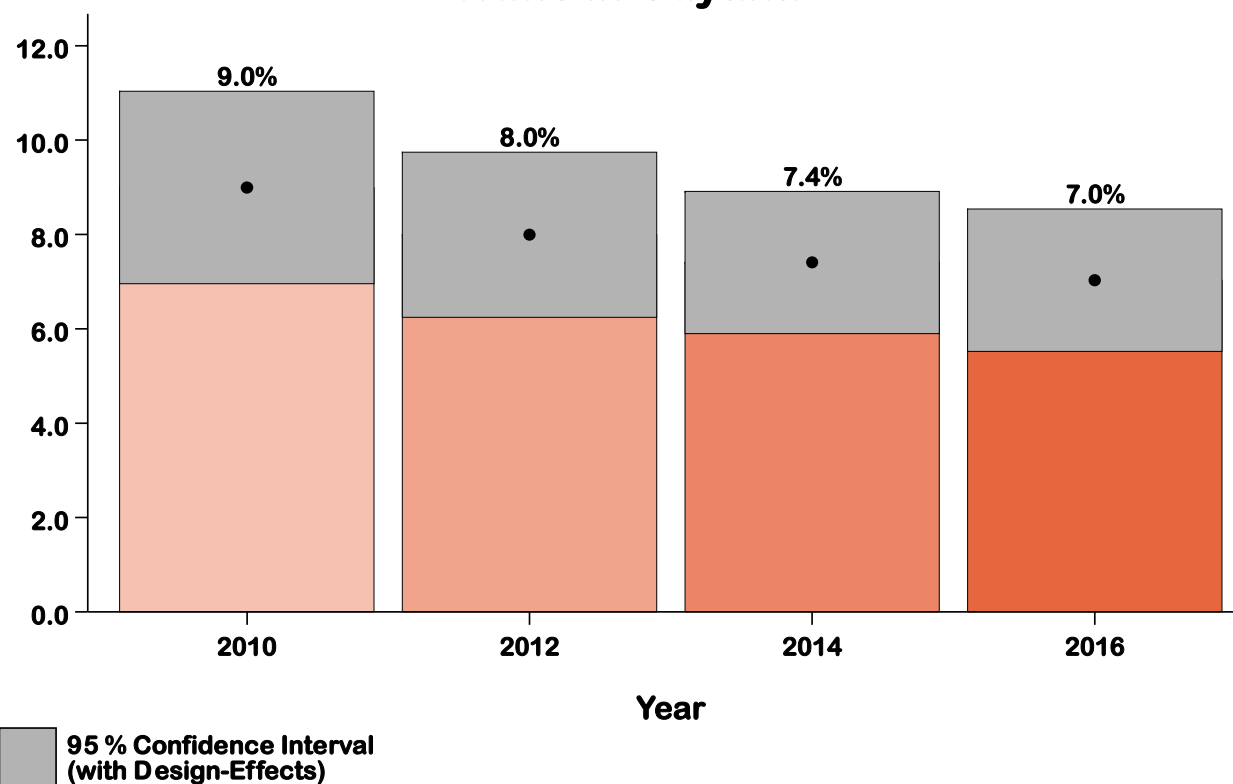
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# **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

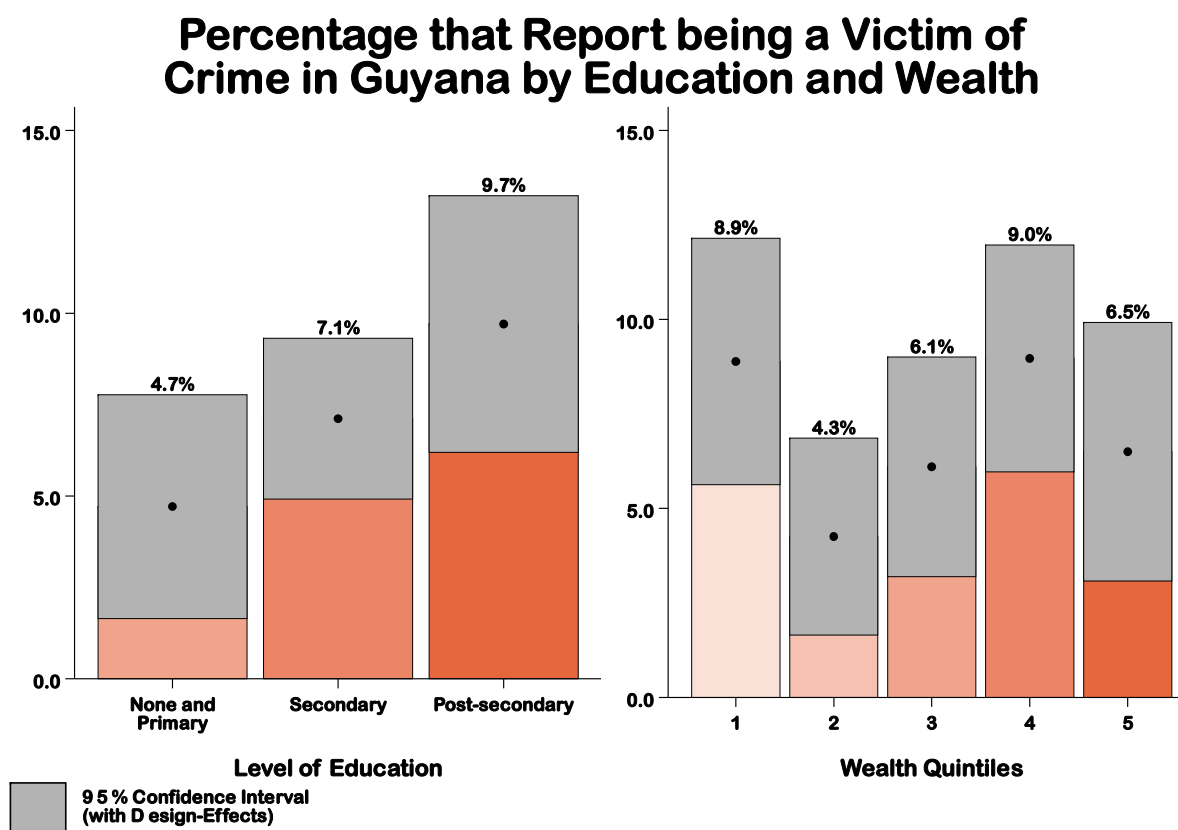
**Percentage that Report being a Victim of crime in Guyana**



Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2010-2016; GUY\_D1

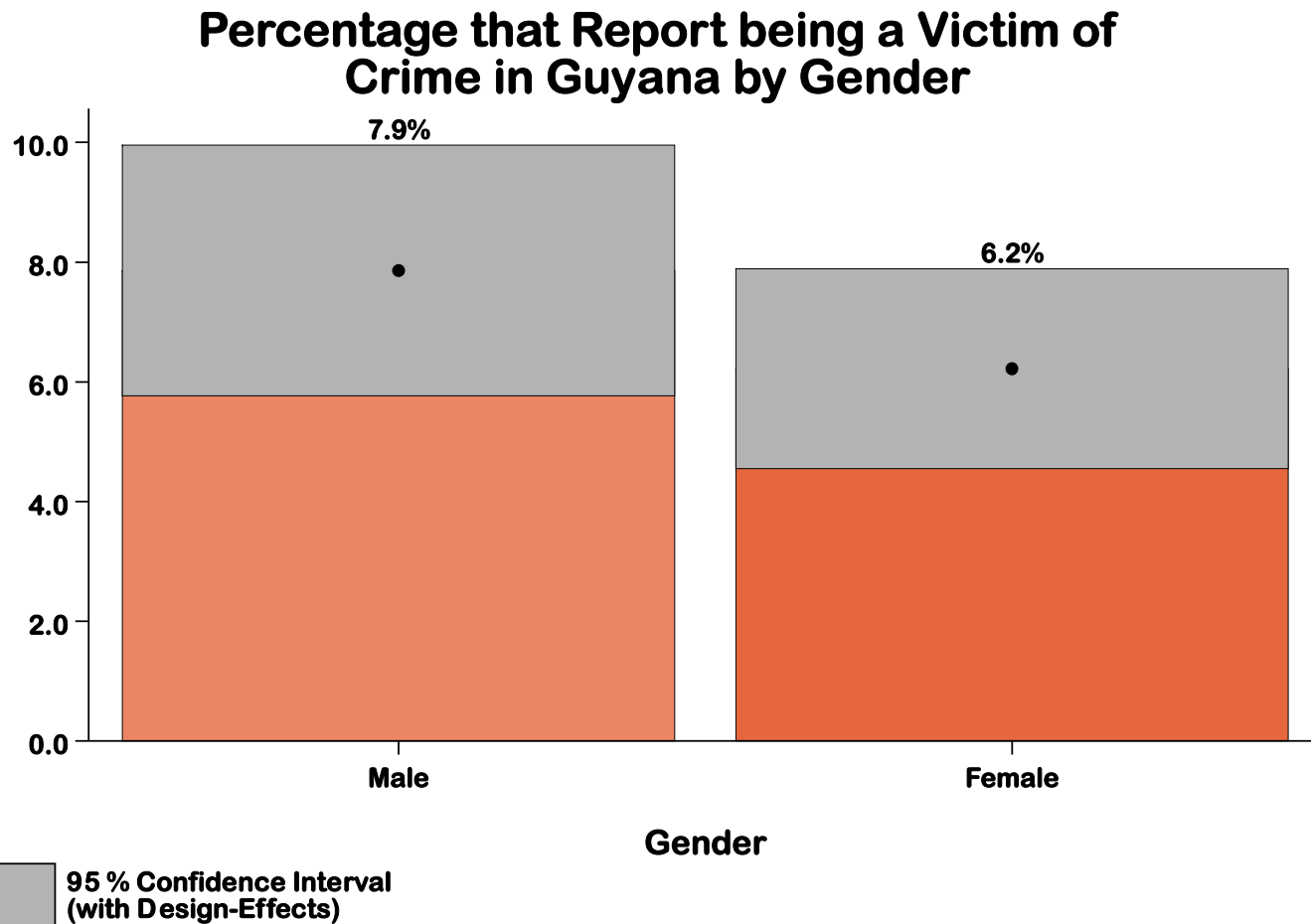
## Those with higher levels of education report greater rates of crime victimization. There are significant differences among wealth quintiles but the pattern is unclear in 2016

**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



Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# There is little difference between the crime victimization rates reported by men and women

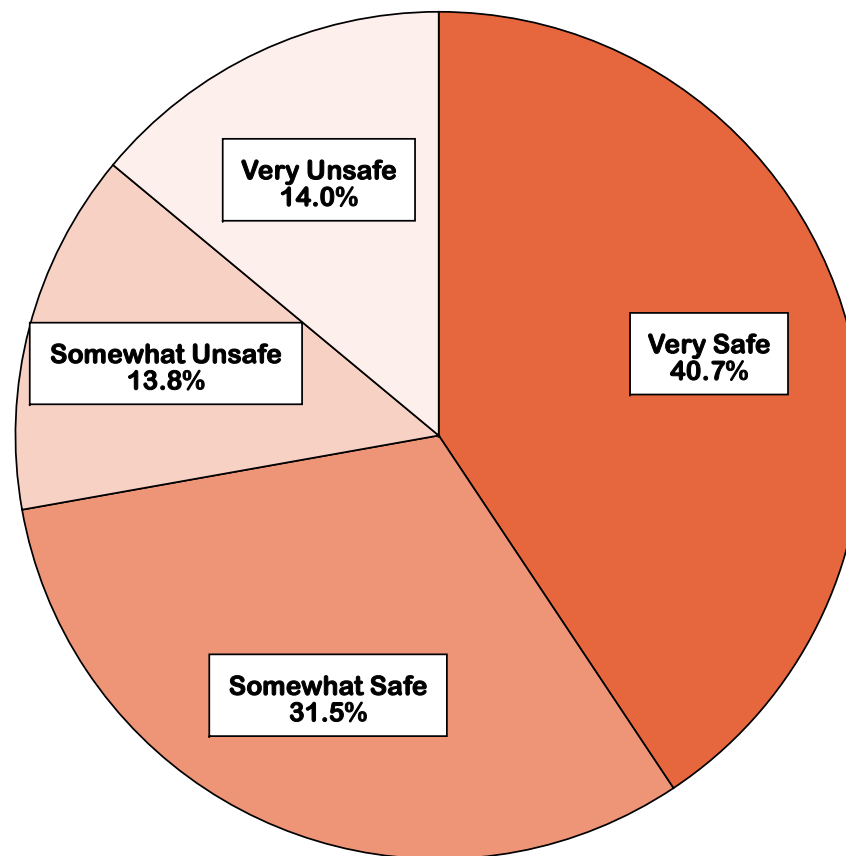


Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# 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**

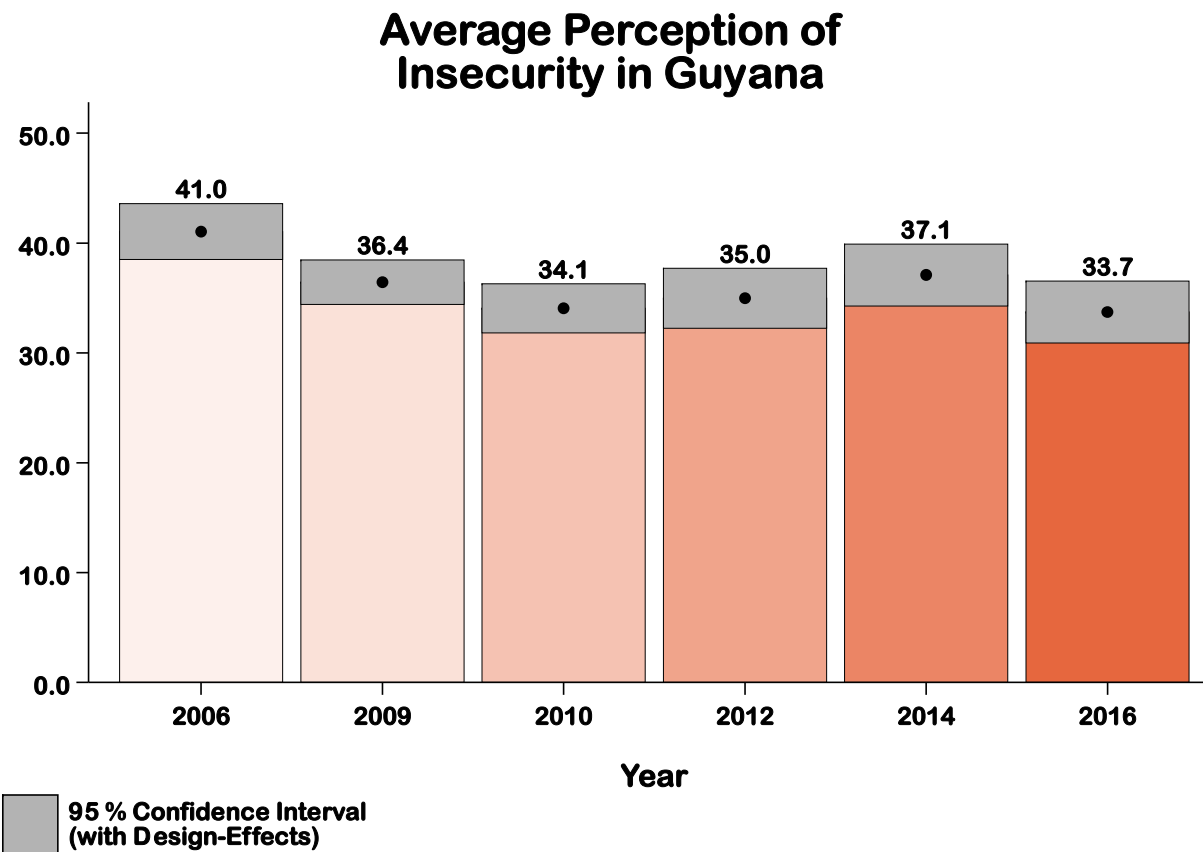
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# 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?

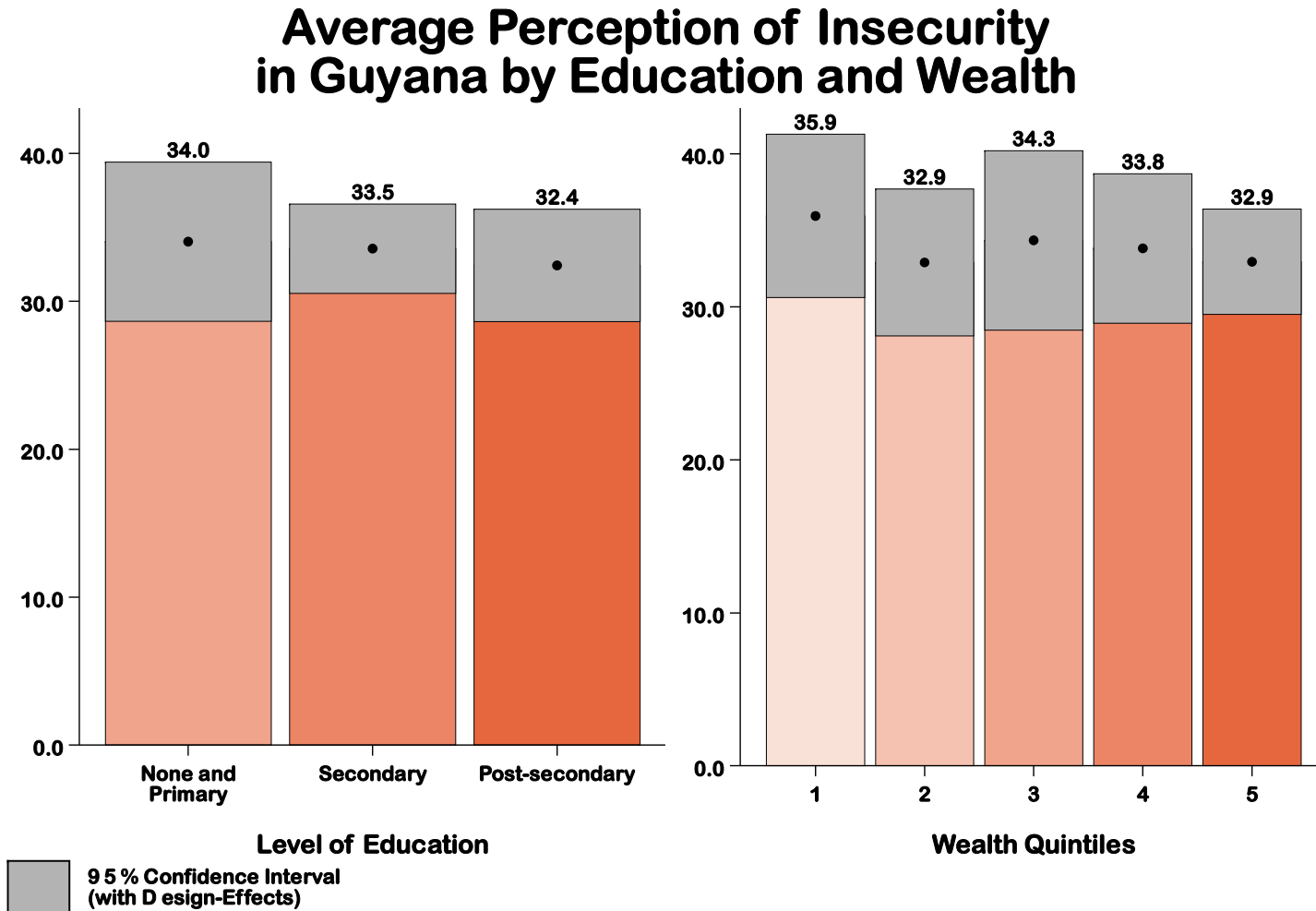
(0) Very safe (25) Somewhat safe (75) Somewhat unsafe (100) Very unsafe

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



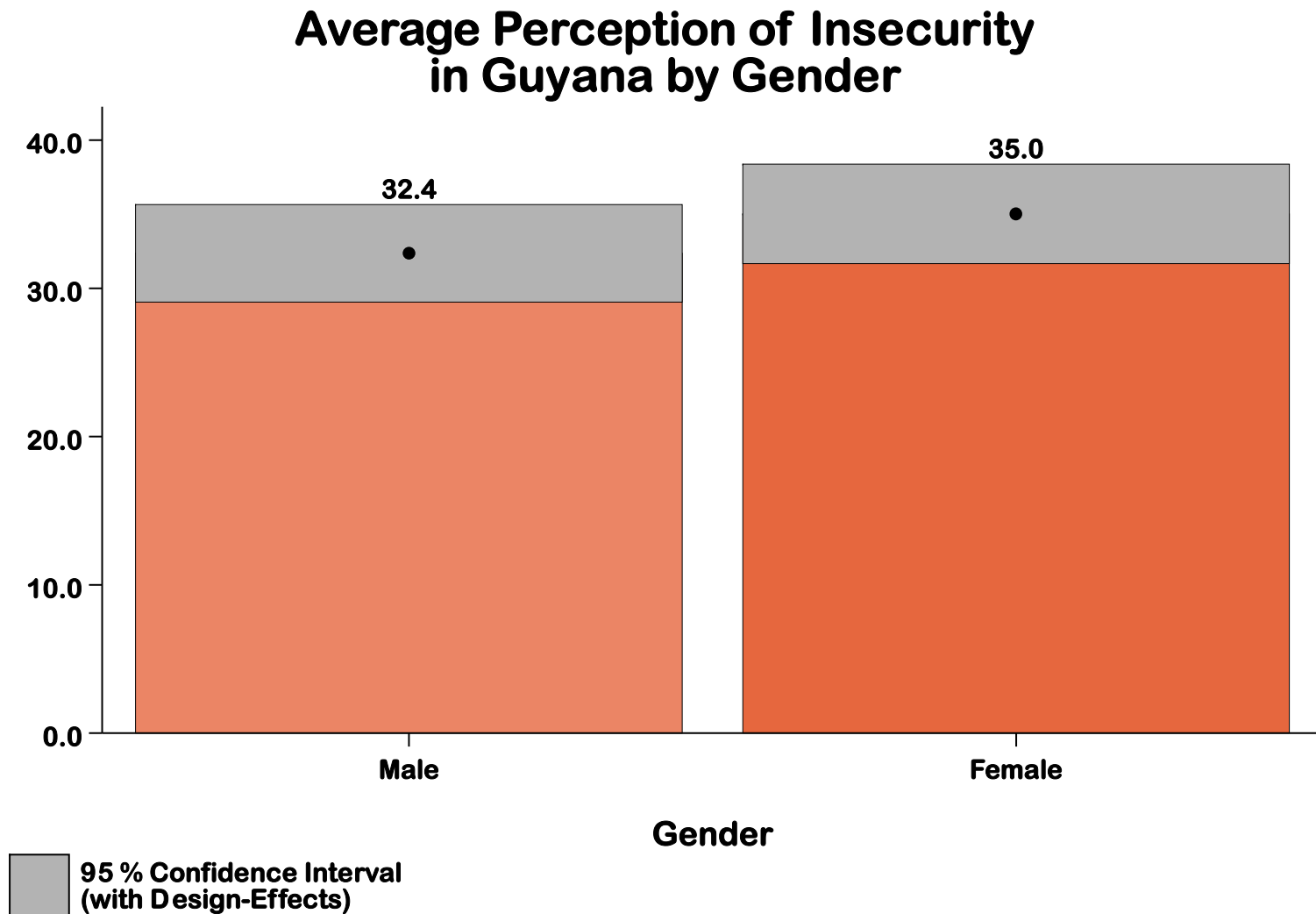
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY\_D1

# Perceptions of insecurity are similar across levels of wealth and education



Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

**There is no statistically discernable difference on reported perceptions of insecurity between men and women**

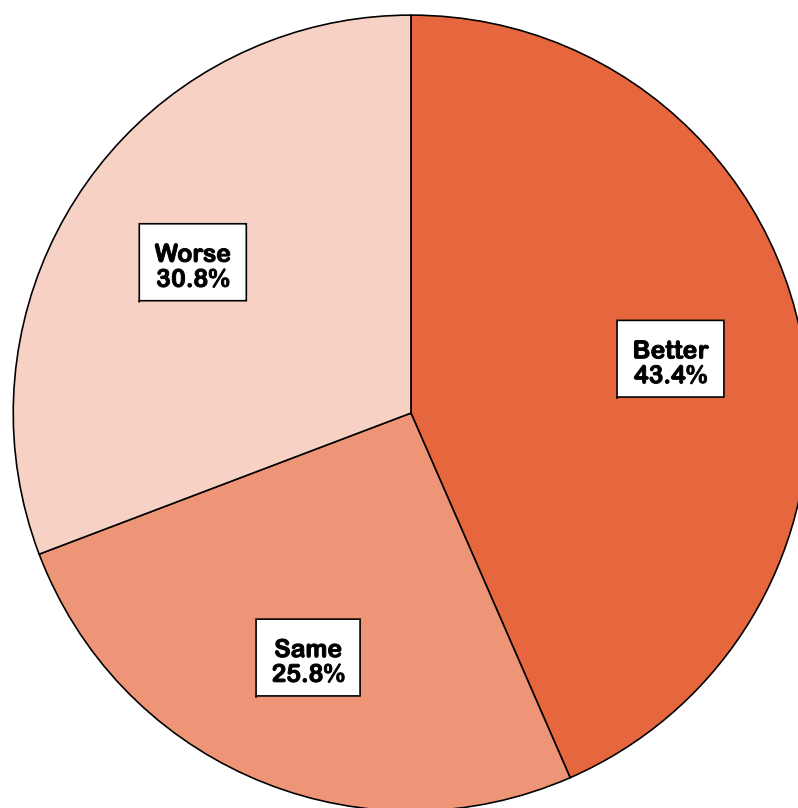


Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# **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

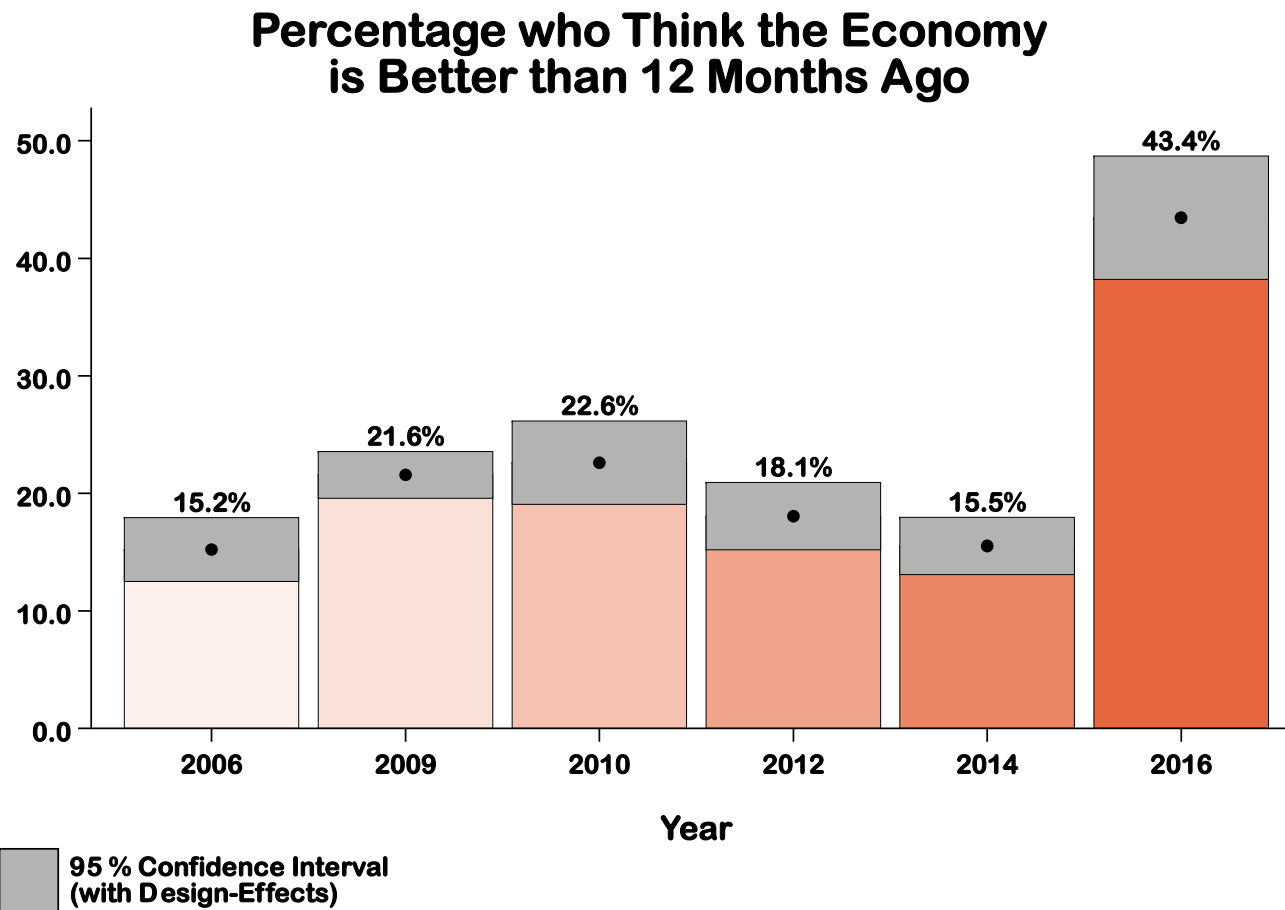


**Evaluation of the Economic Situation of the Country**

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# Respondents in Guyana have never been more satisfied with the country's economy (since 2006)

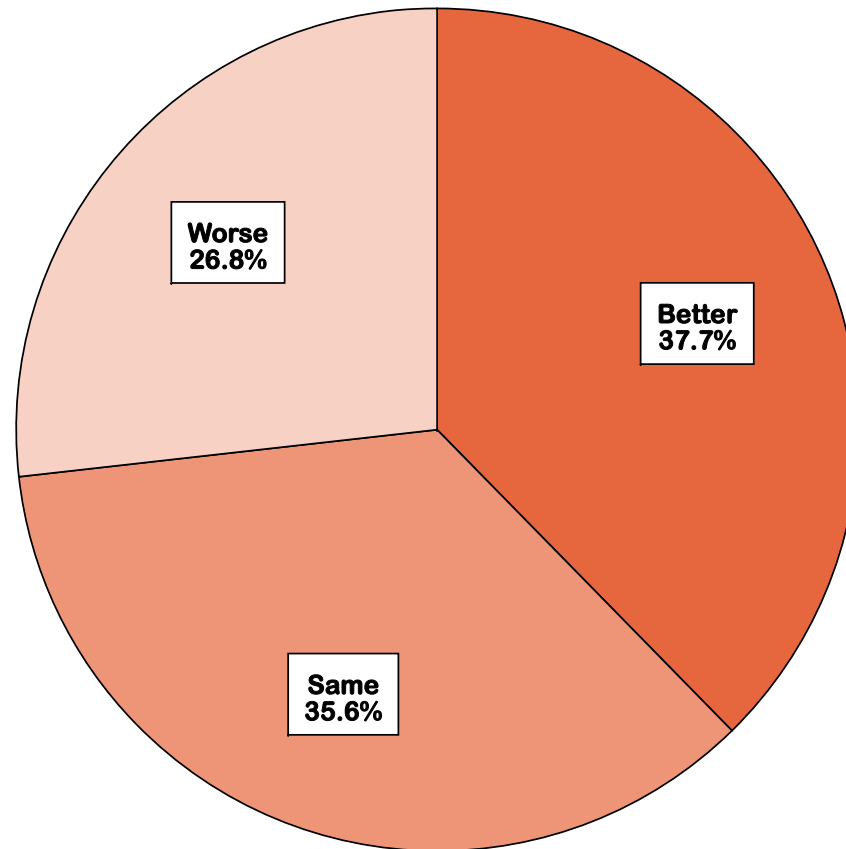
**SOCT2.** Do you think that the country's current economic situation is better than, the same as or worse than it was 12 months ago? (1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse



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



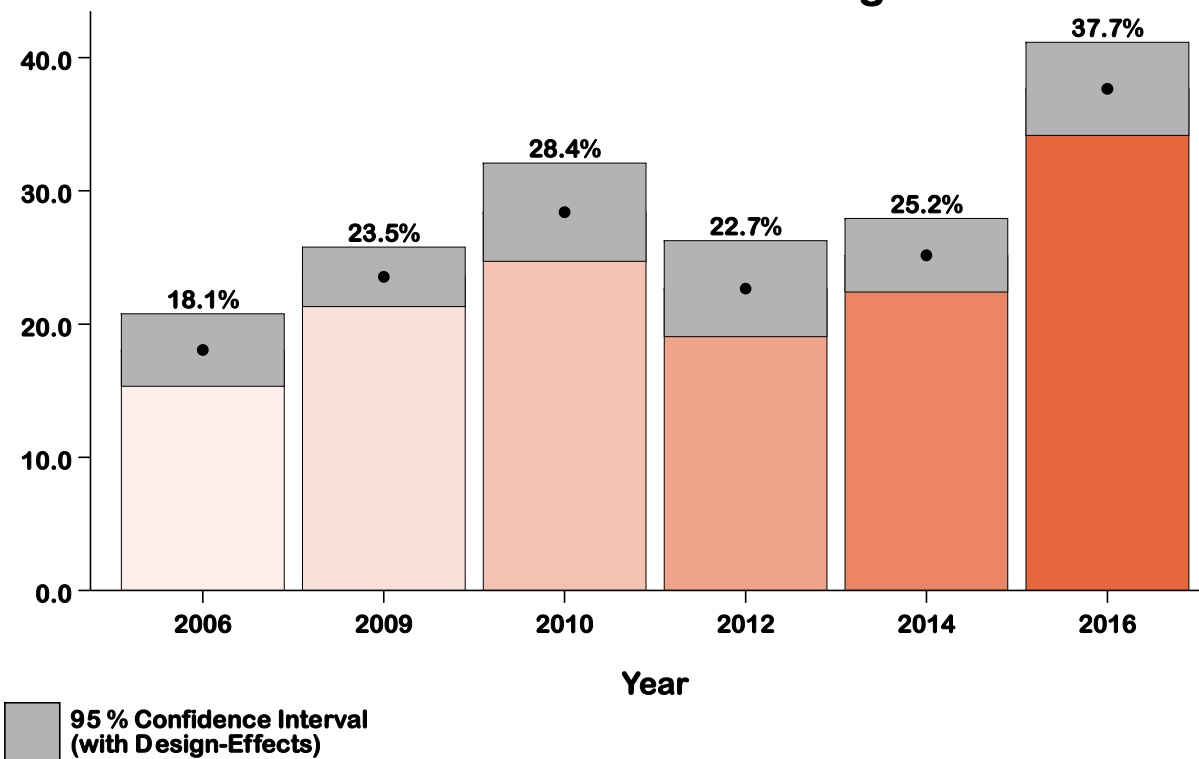
**Perception of Personal Economic Situation**

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**



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?

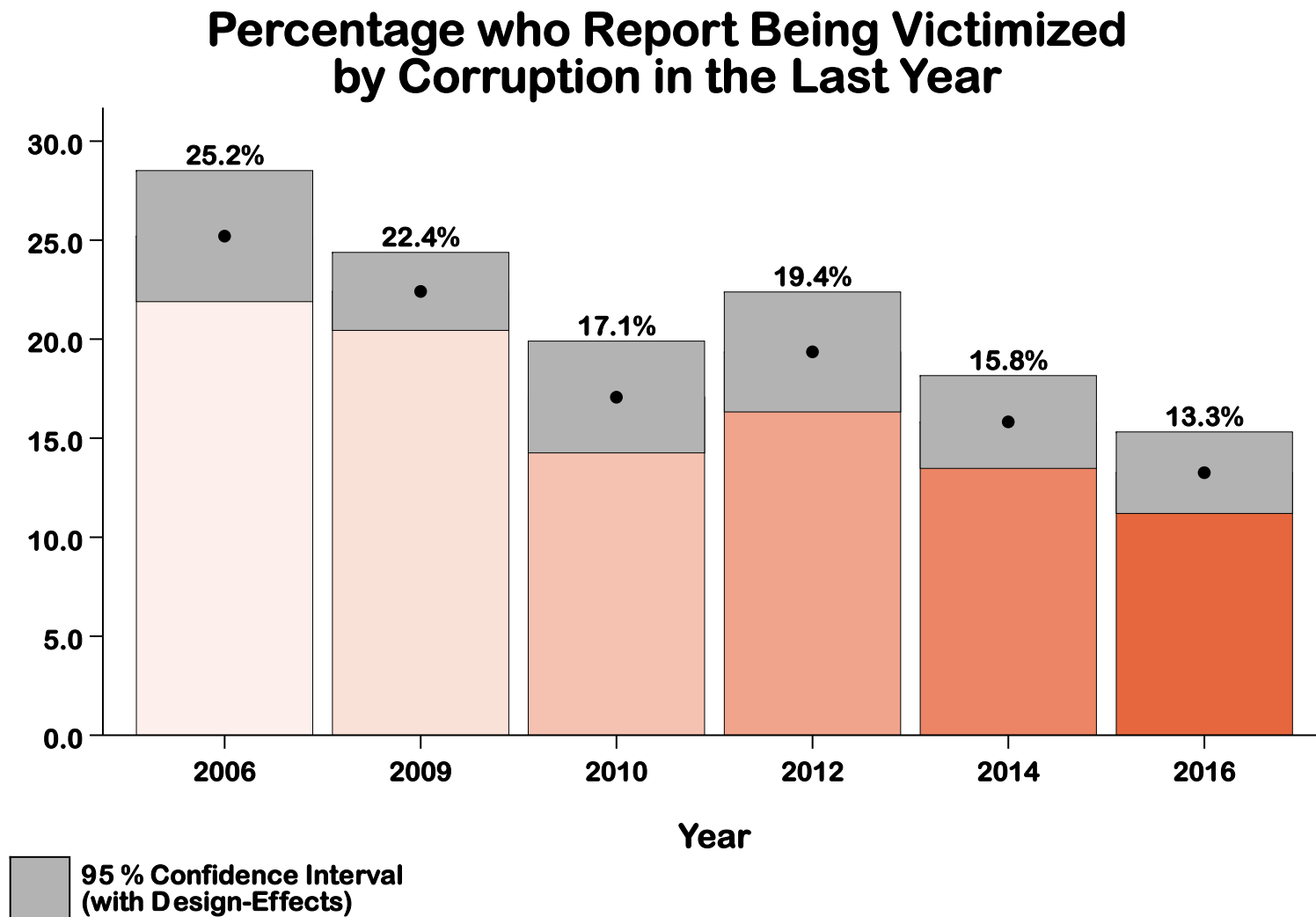
**EXC14.** Did you have to pay a bribe to the courts in the last twelve months?

**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

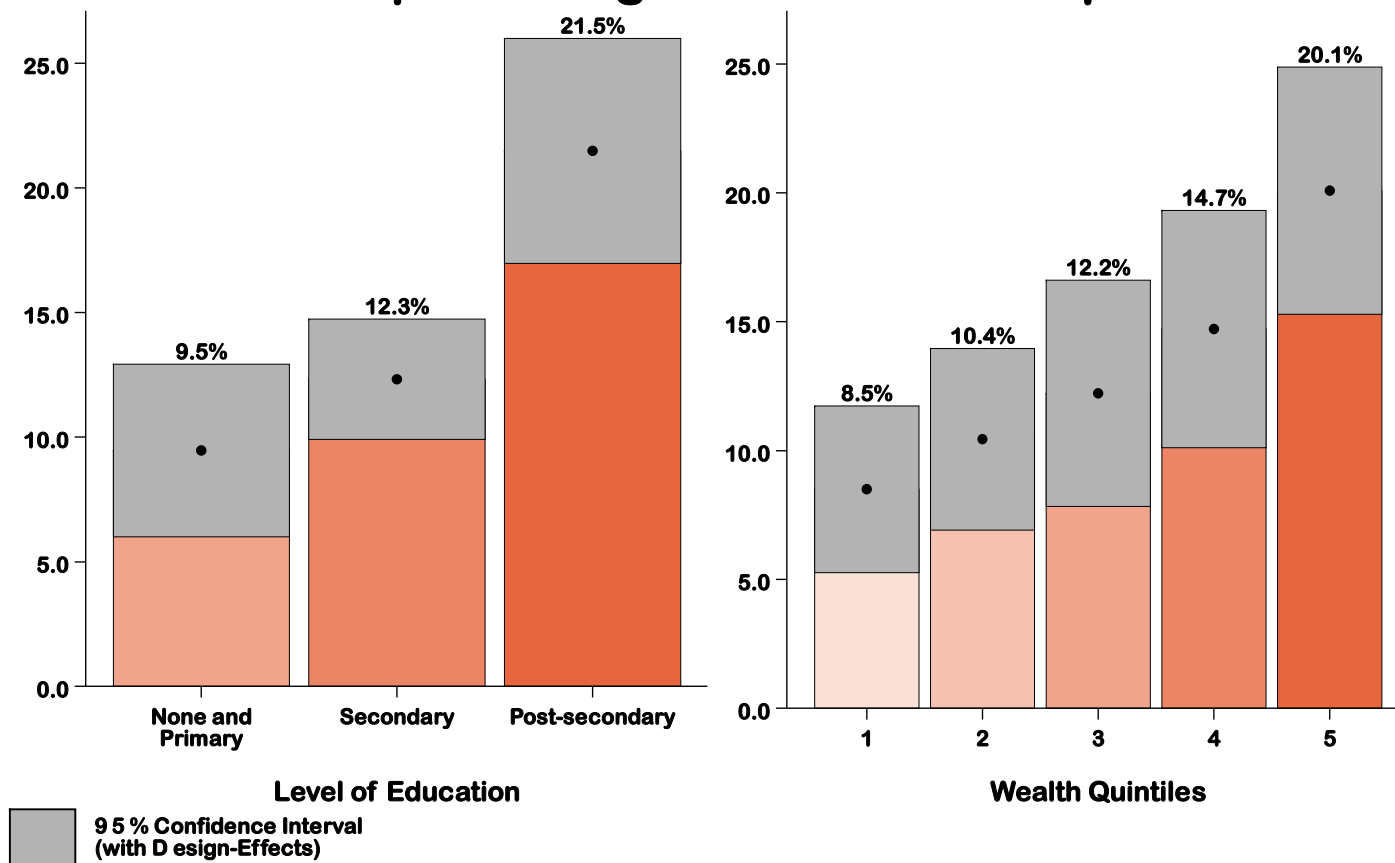
# Corruption victimization has decreased steadily in Guyana since 2006



Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY\_D1

# Those with the highest levels of education and wealth are more likely to experience corruption victimization

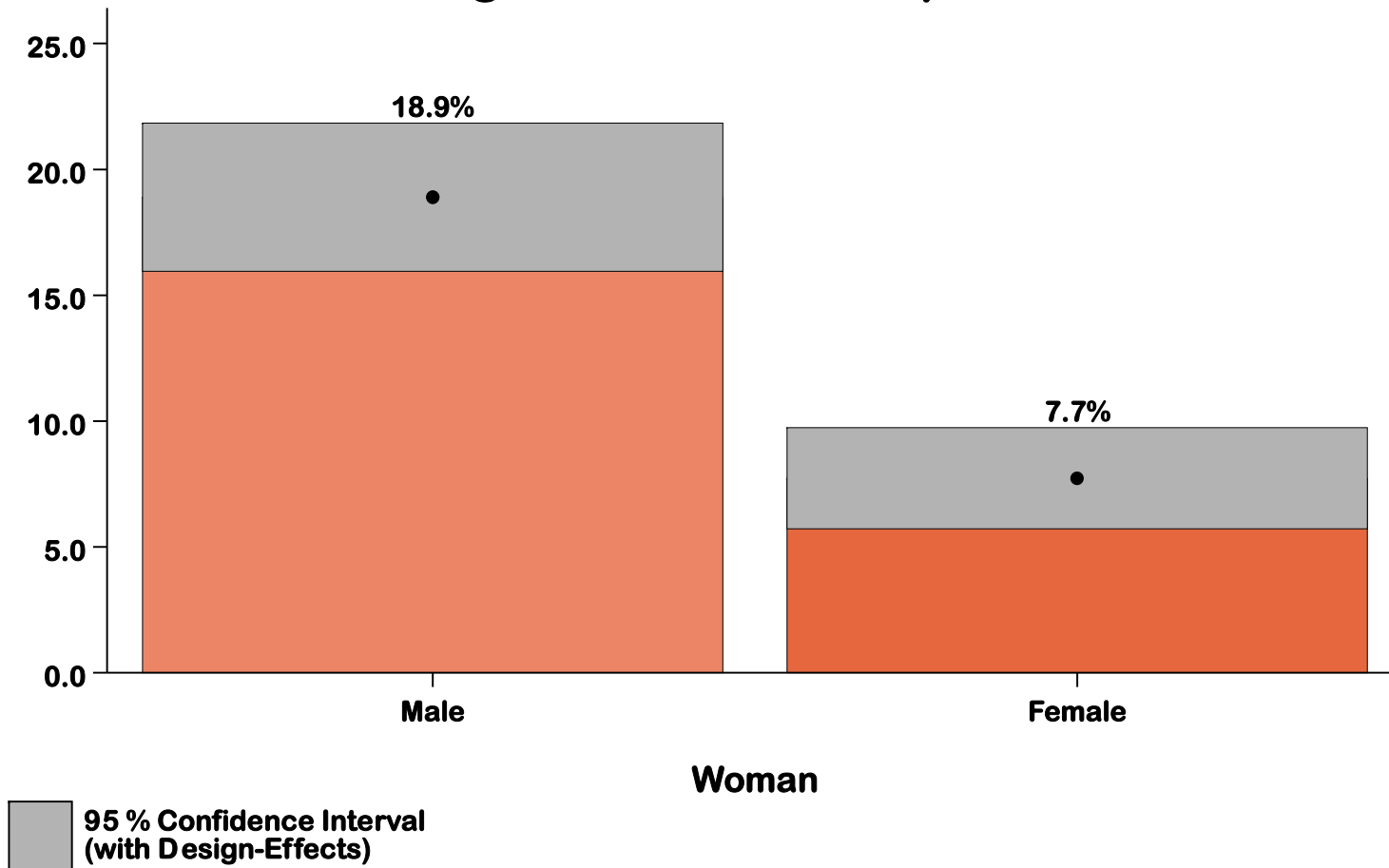
Percentage in Each Education and Wealth Group who Report being a Victim of Corruption



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**



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)?

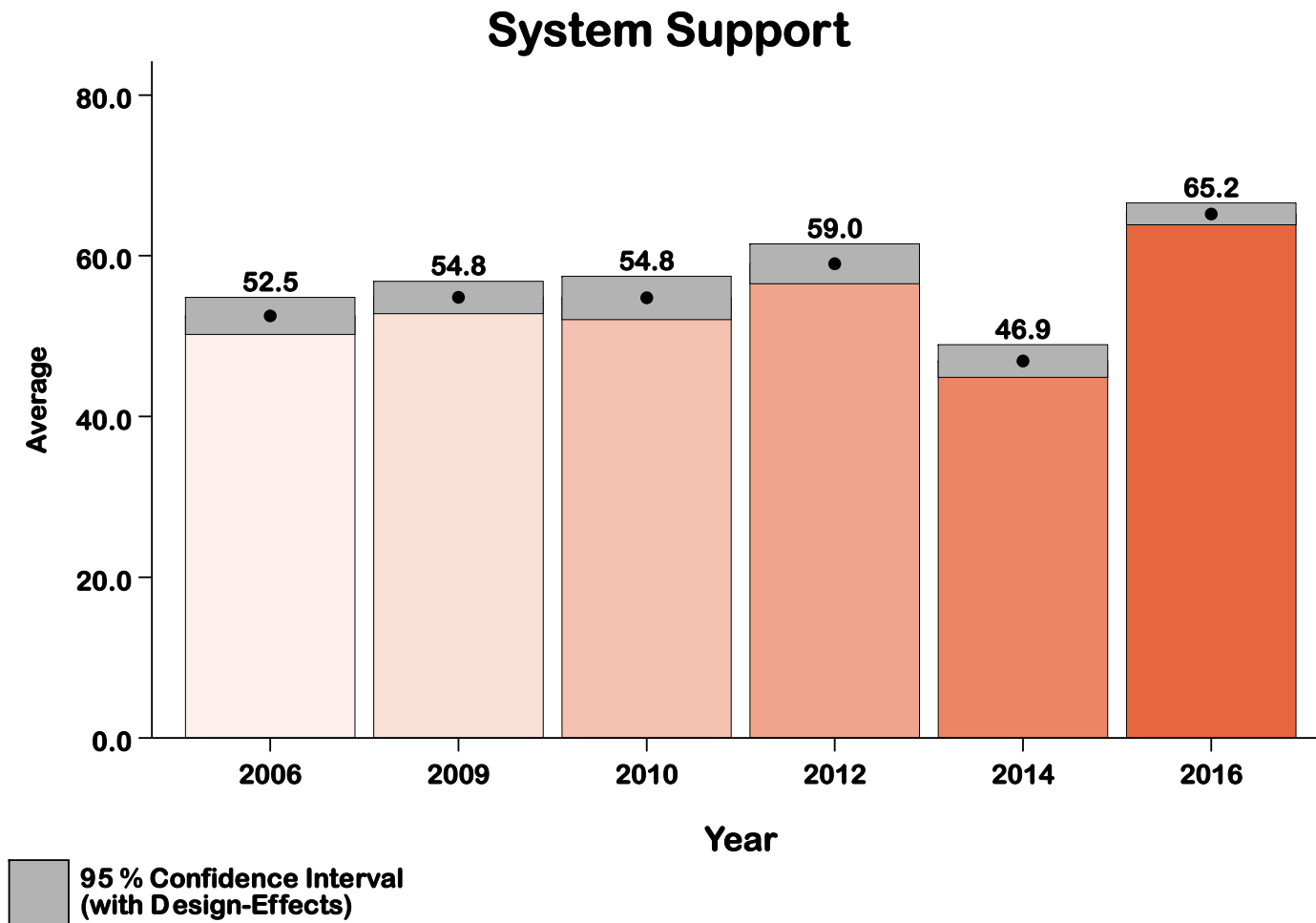
**B3.** To what extent do you think that citizens' basic rights are well protected by the political system of (country)?

**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)?

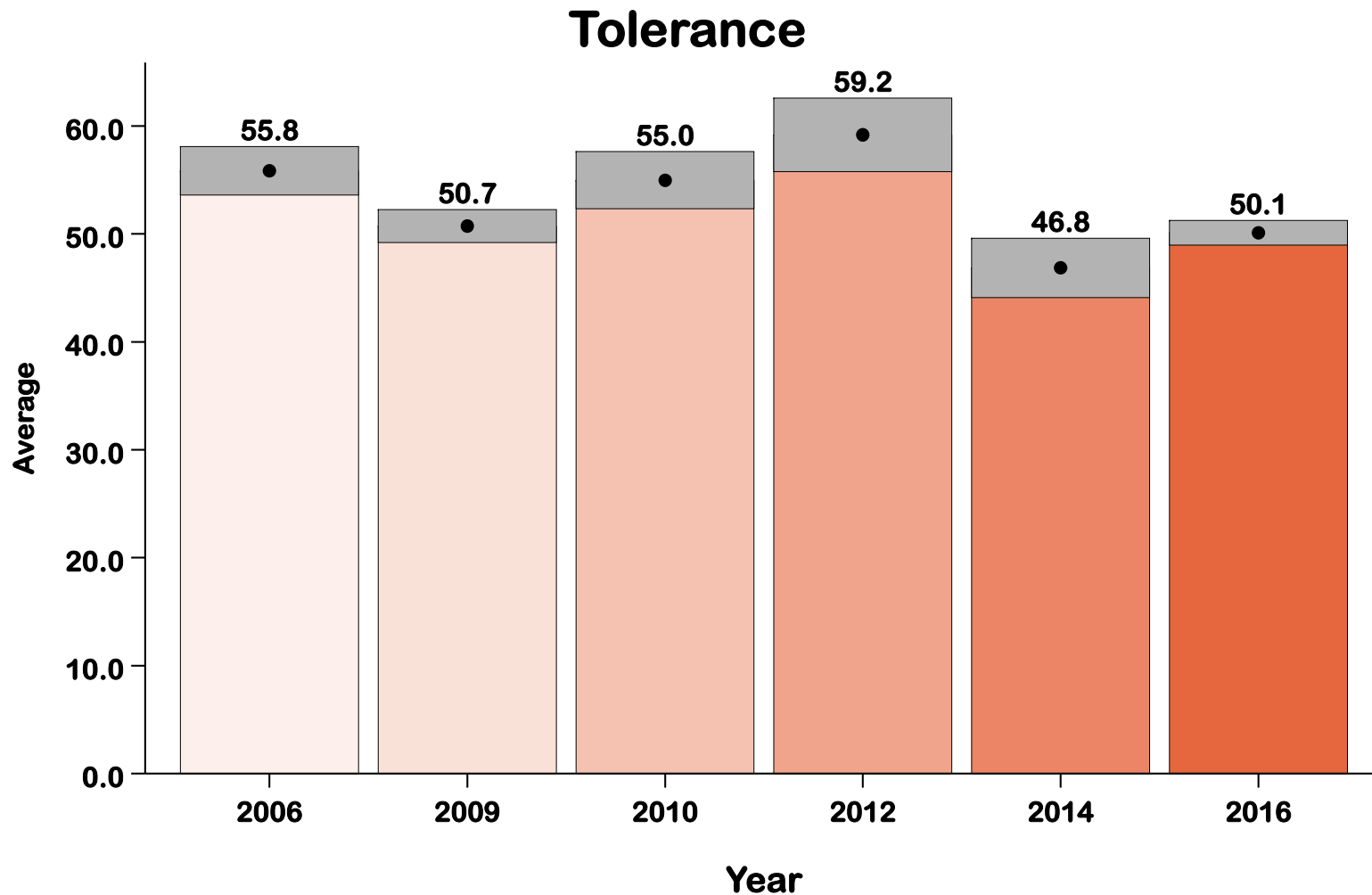
\*Political tolerance series and support for political system are transformed into a 0-100 index.

# Support for the political system in Guyana is the highest in record since 2006, on the 0-100 scale



Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY\_D1

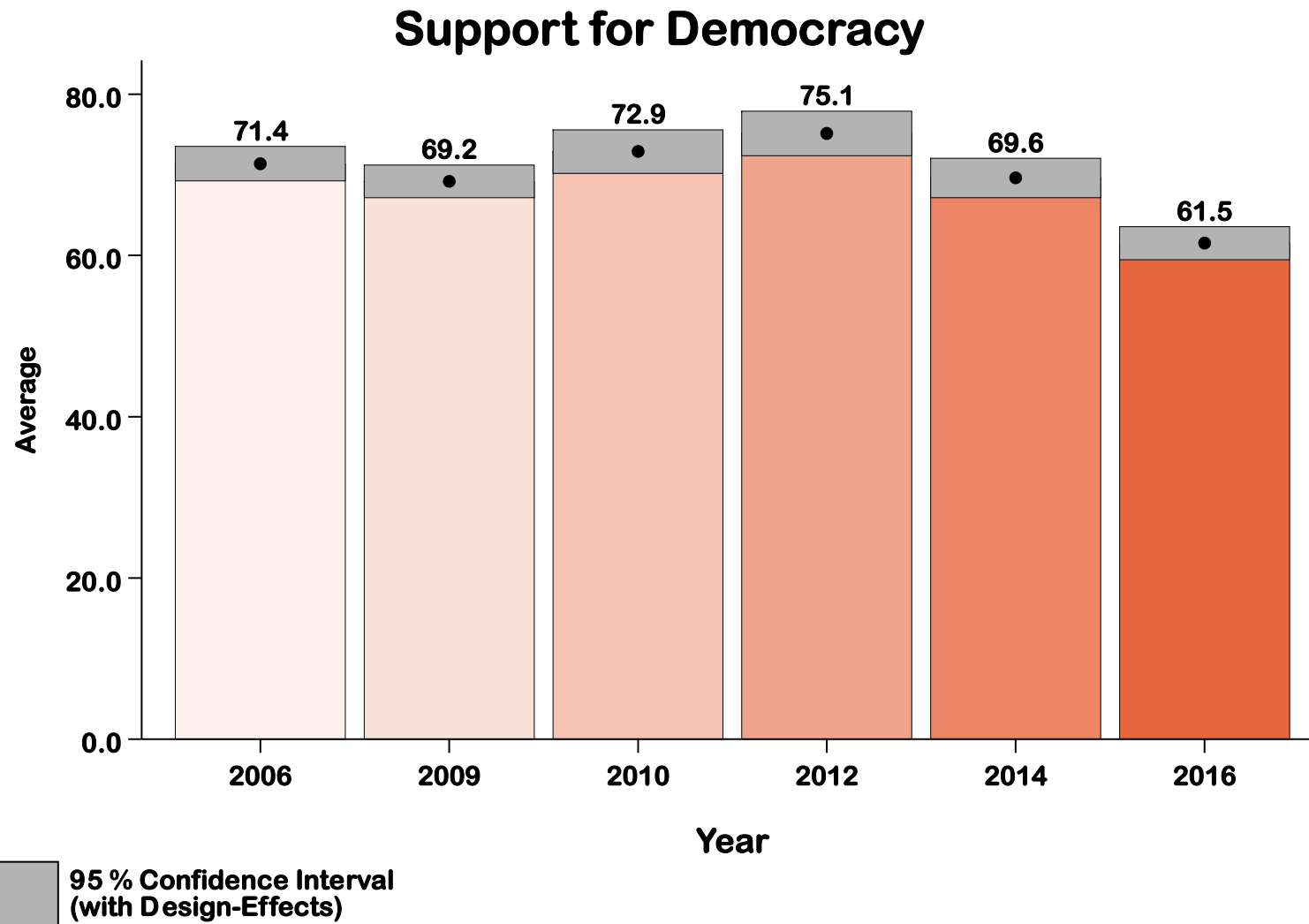
# Political tolerance has declined 9 degrees since 2012, on the 0-100 scale



95 % Confidence Interval  
(with Design-Effects)

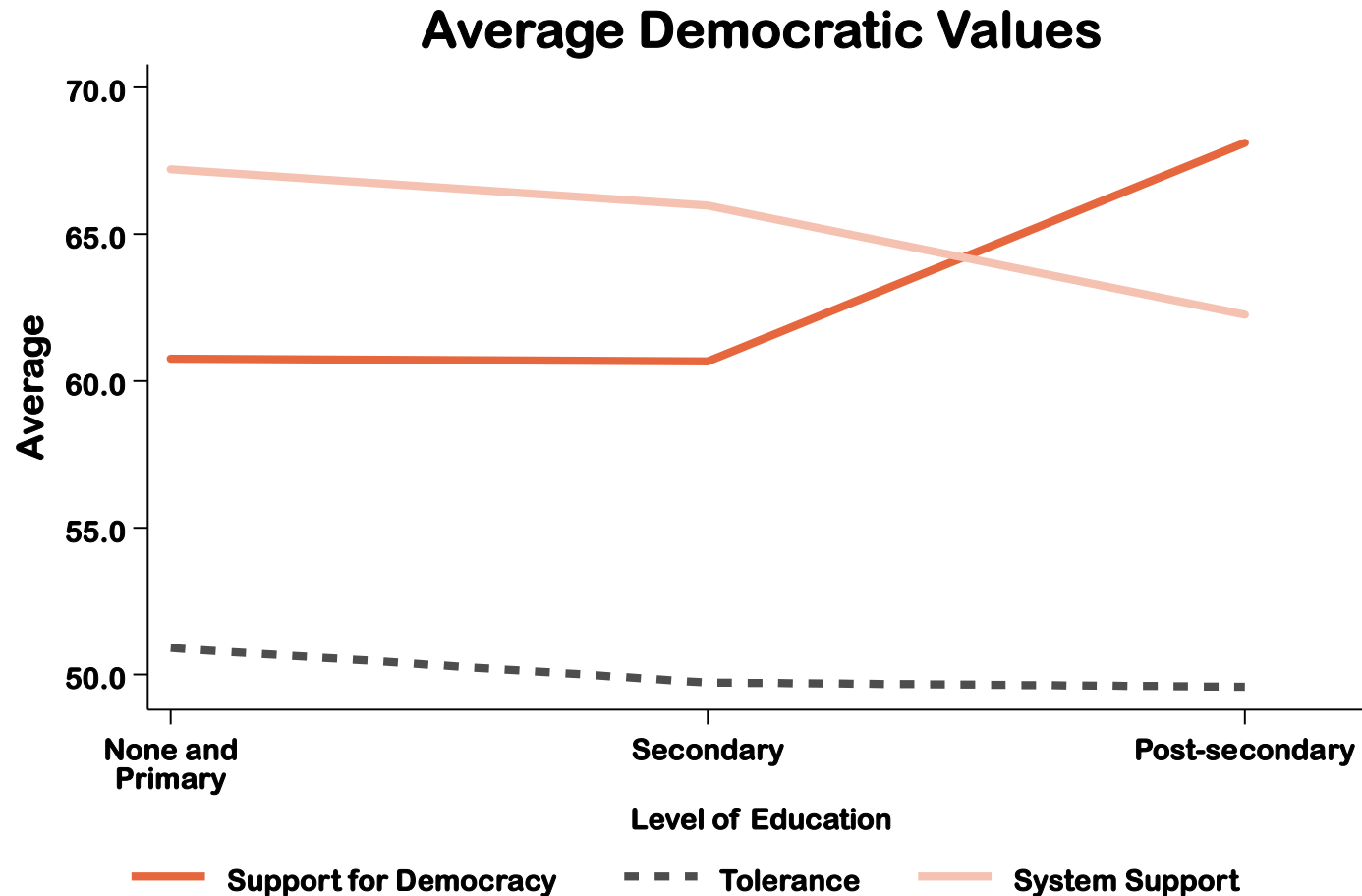
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY\_D1

# Support for democracy (0-100 scale) is at its lowest in Guyana since 2006



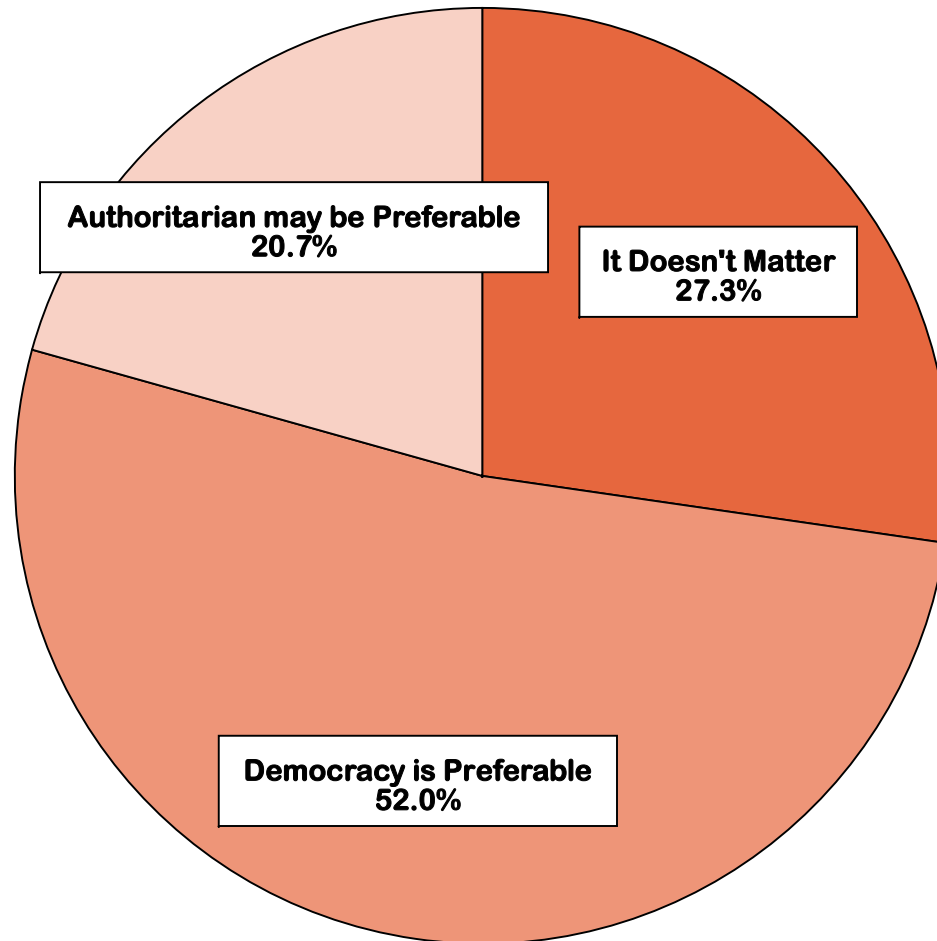
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY\_D1

# 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**



**Perception of Democracy**

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

**Other Topics:**

**Support for the Rights of Homosexuals**

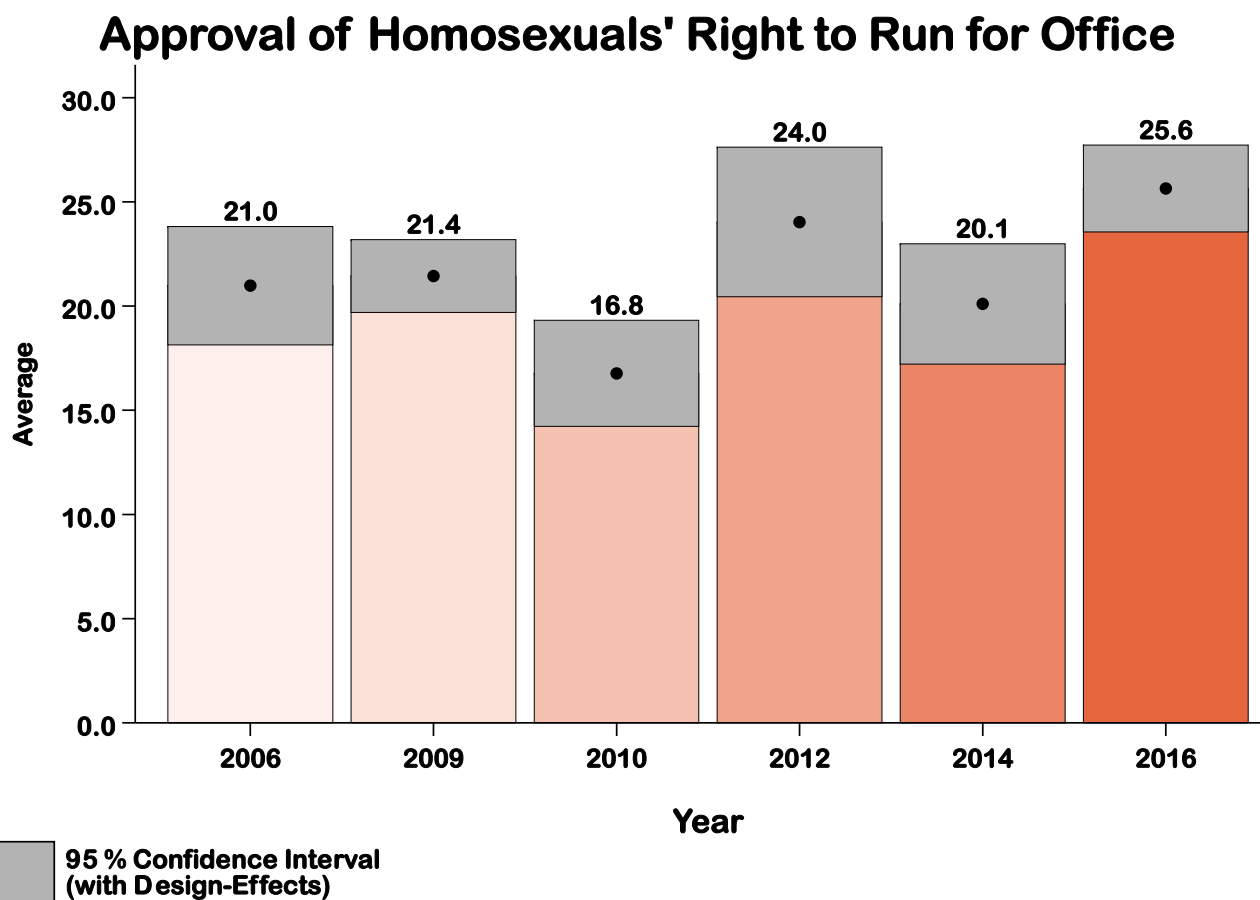
**Police Responsiveness**

**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)



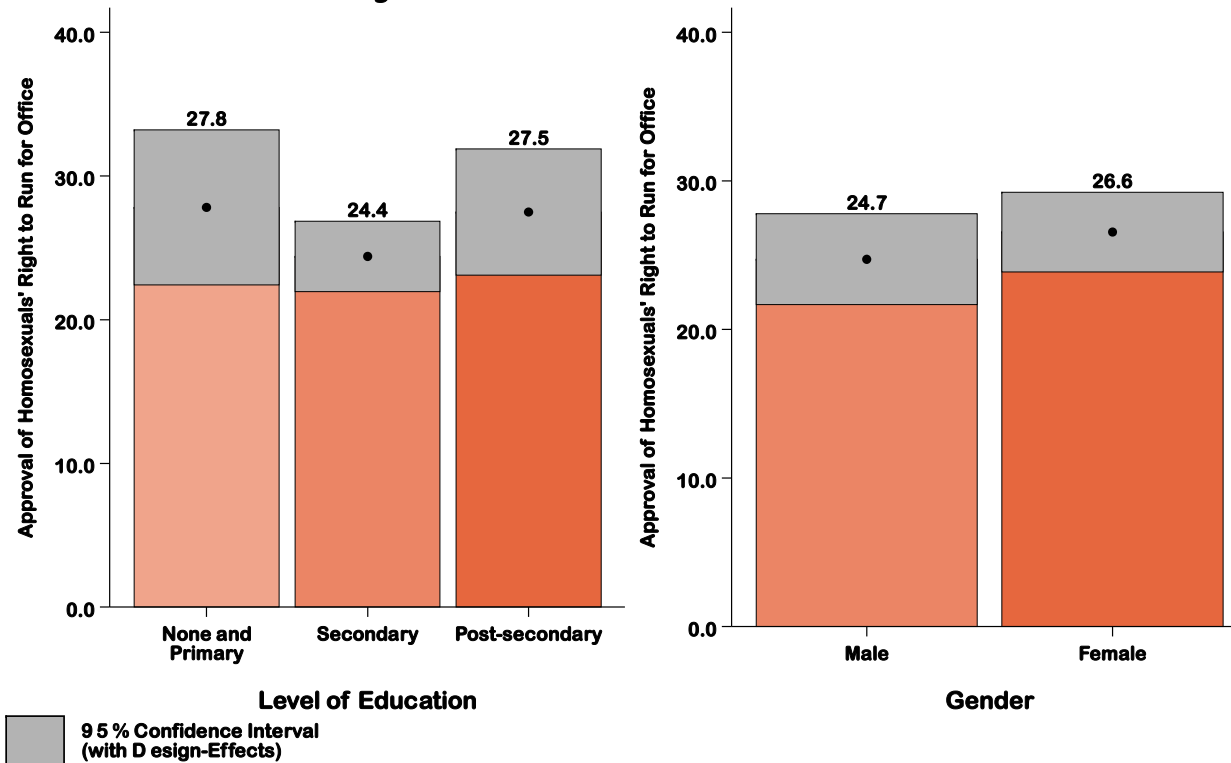
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY\_D1

# 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

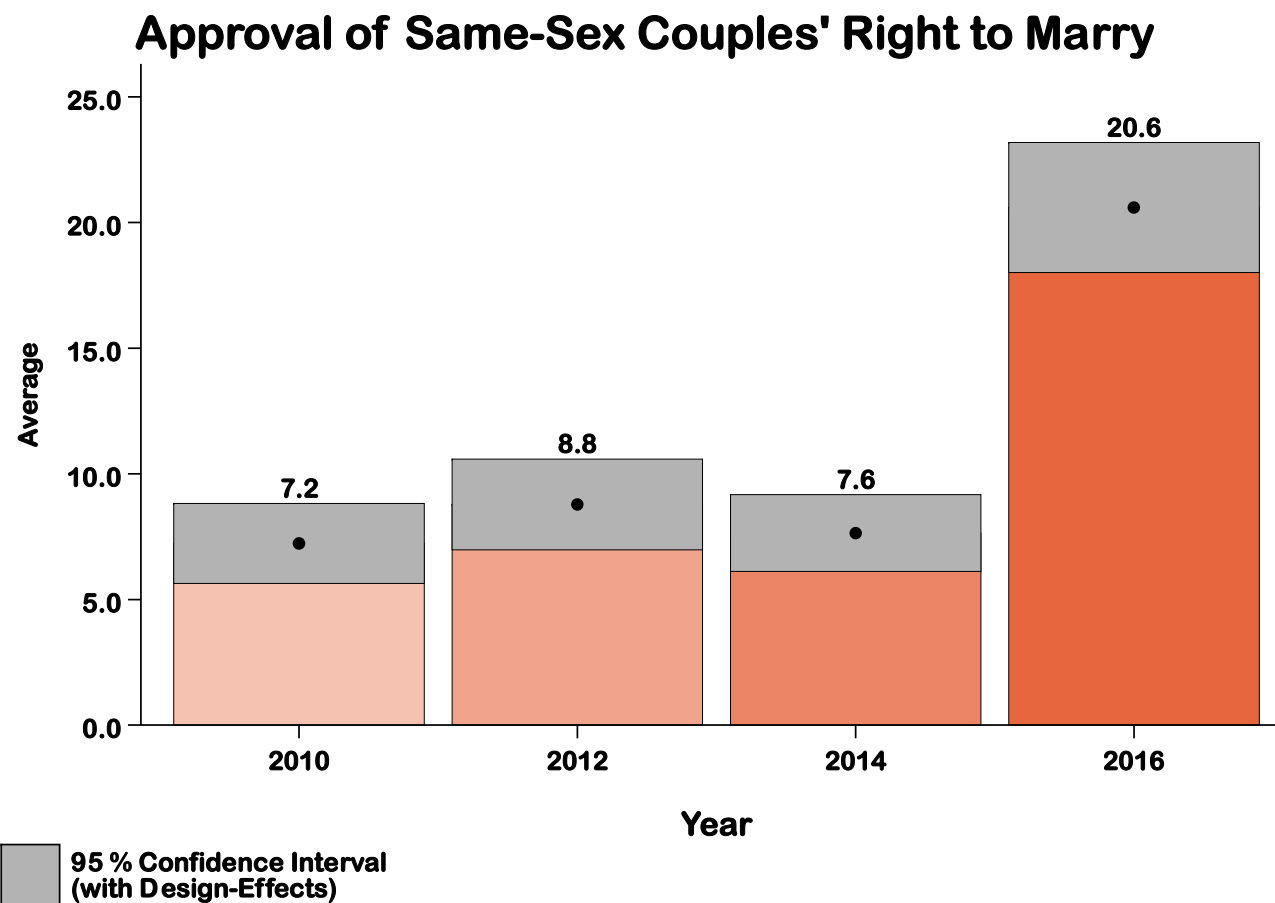


Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# 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



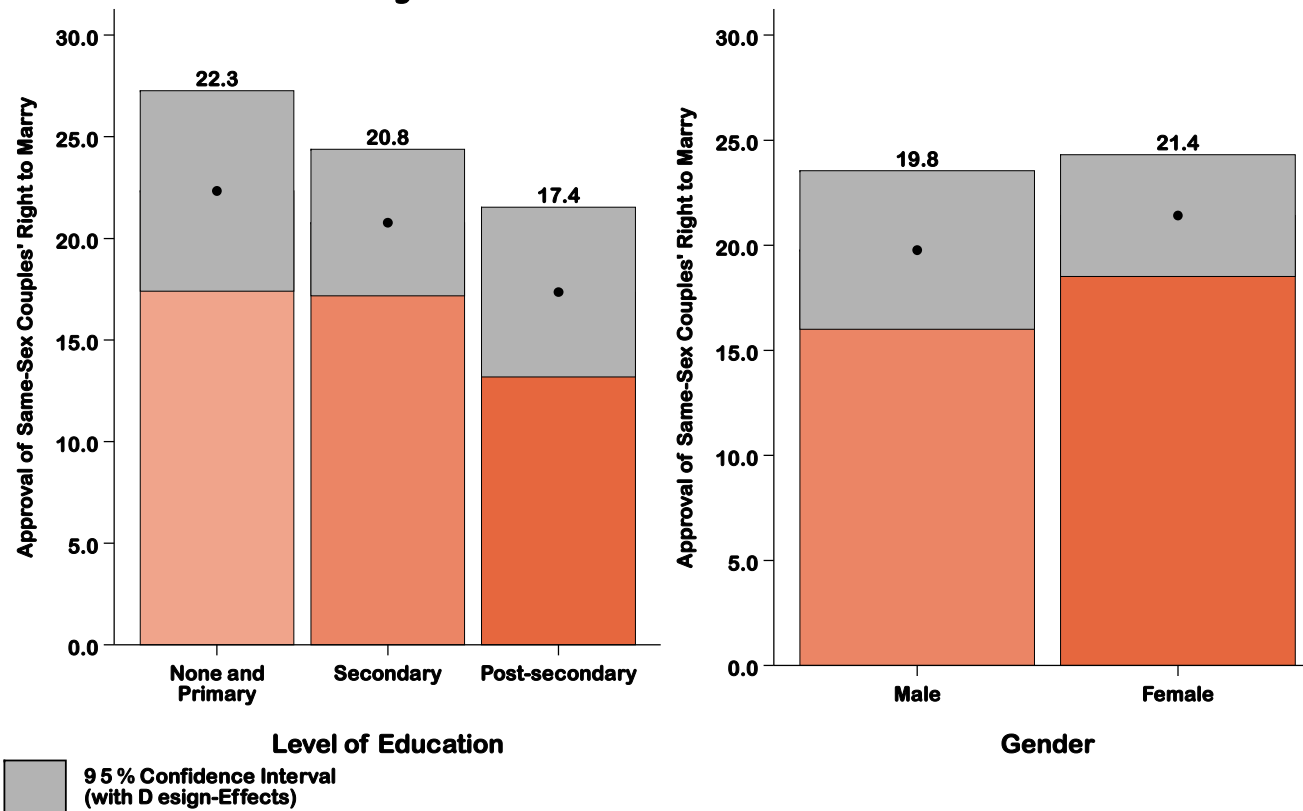
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2010-2016; GUY\_D1

# 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



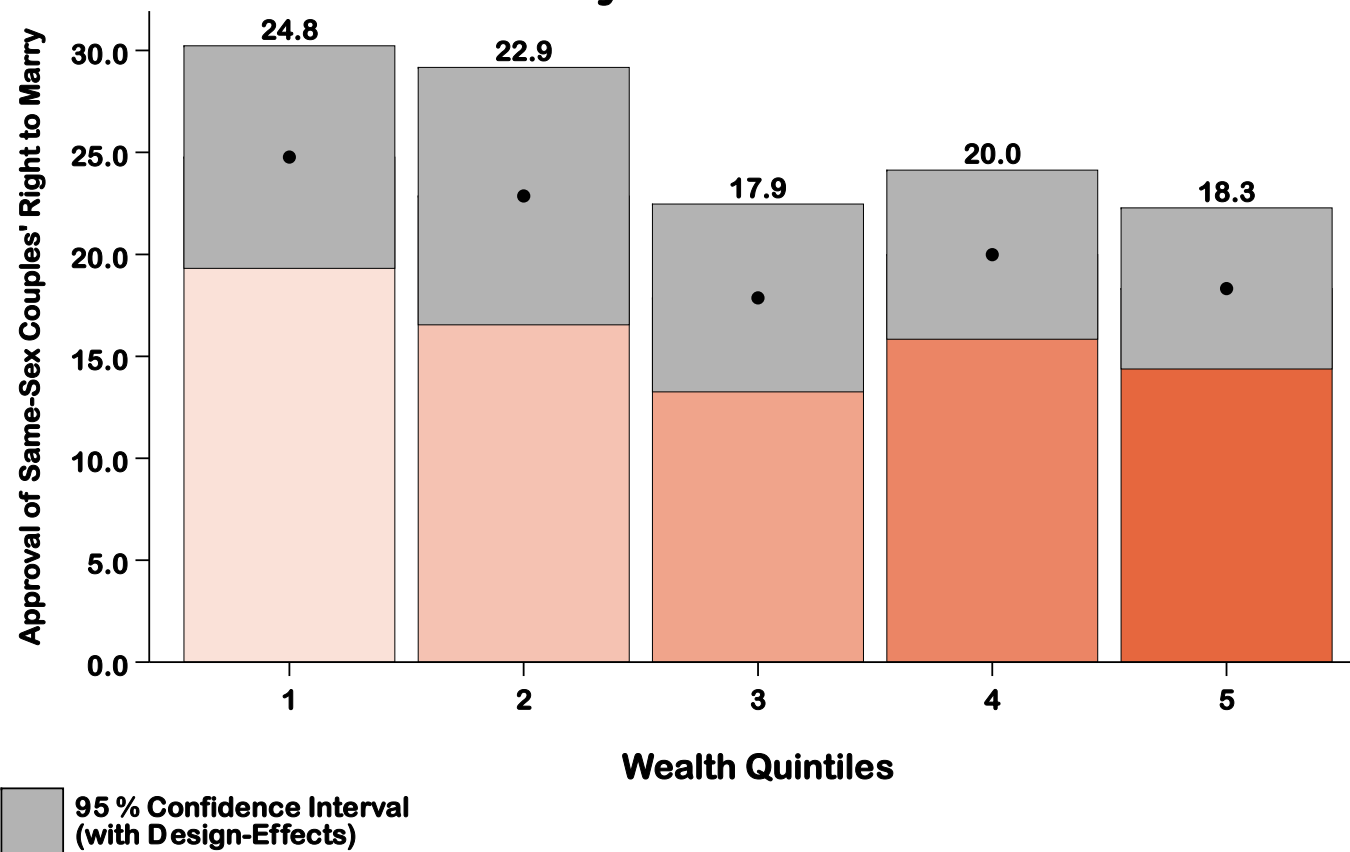
Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# 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 for Same-Sex Right to Marry by Wealth

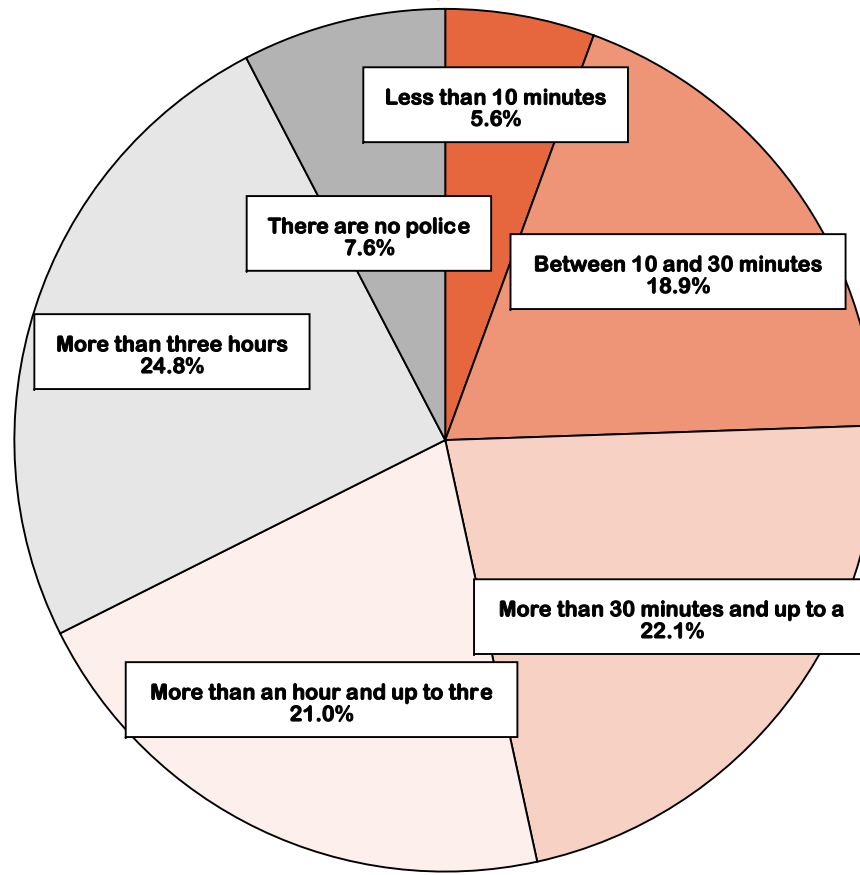


Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# Very few people think that the police will respond quickly

**INFRAX.** 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**

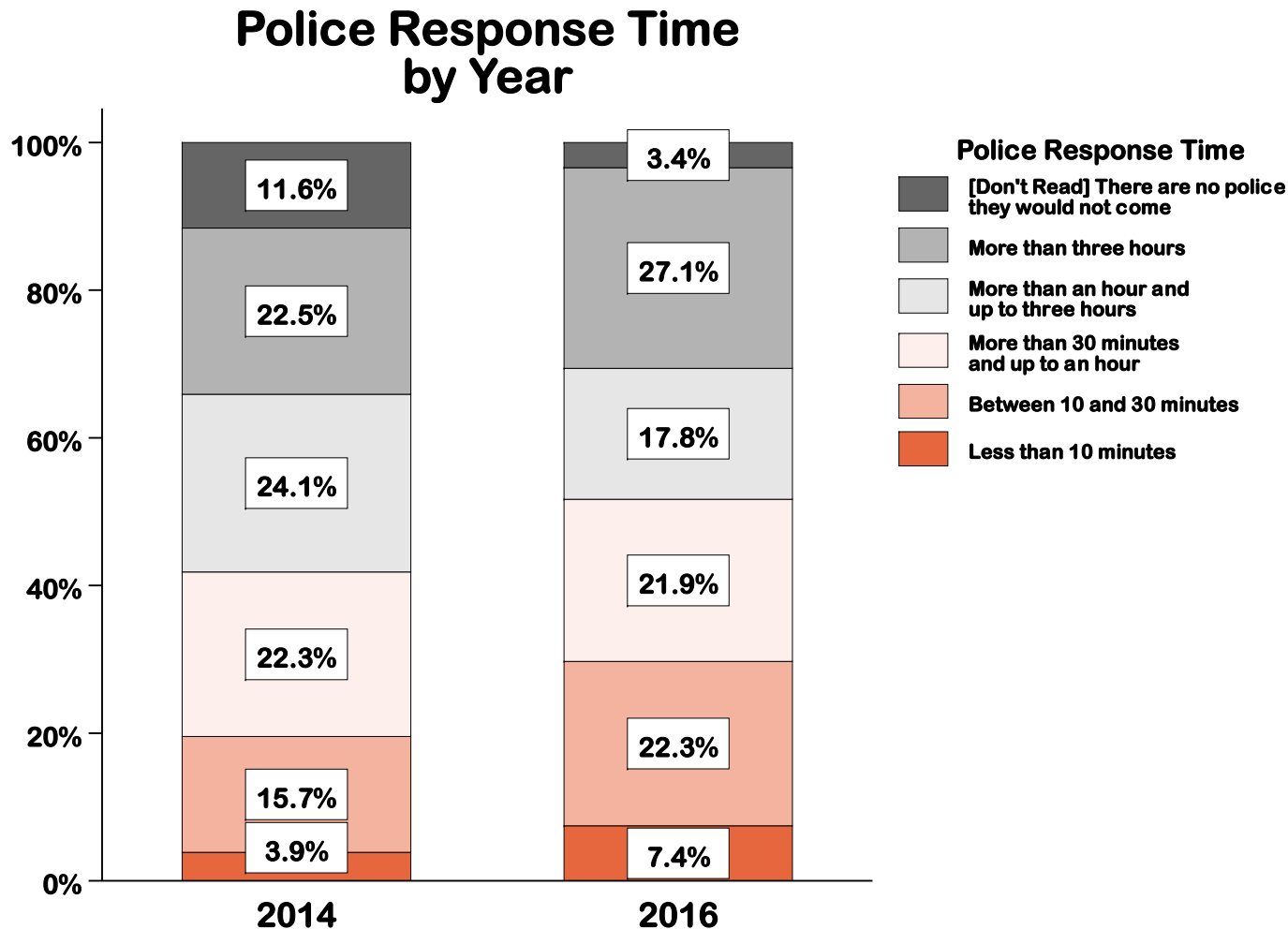


**Police Response Time**

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2014-2016; GUY\_D1

# Very few people think that the police will respond quickly: not much change over time

**INFRAX.** 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?

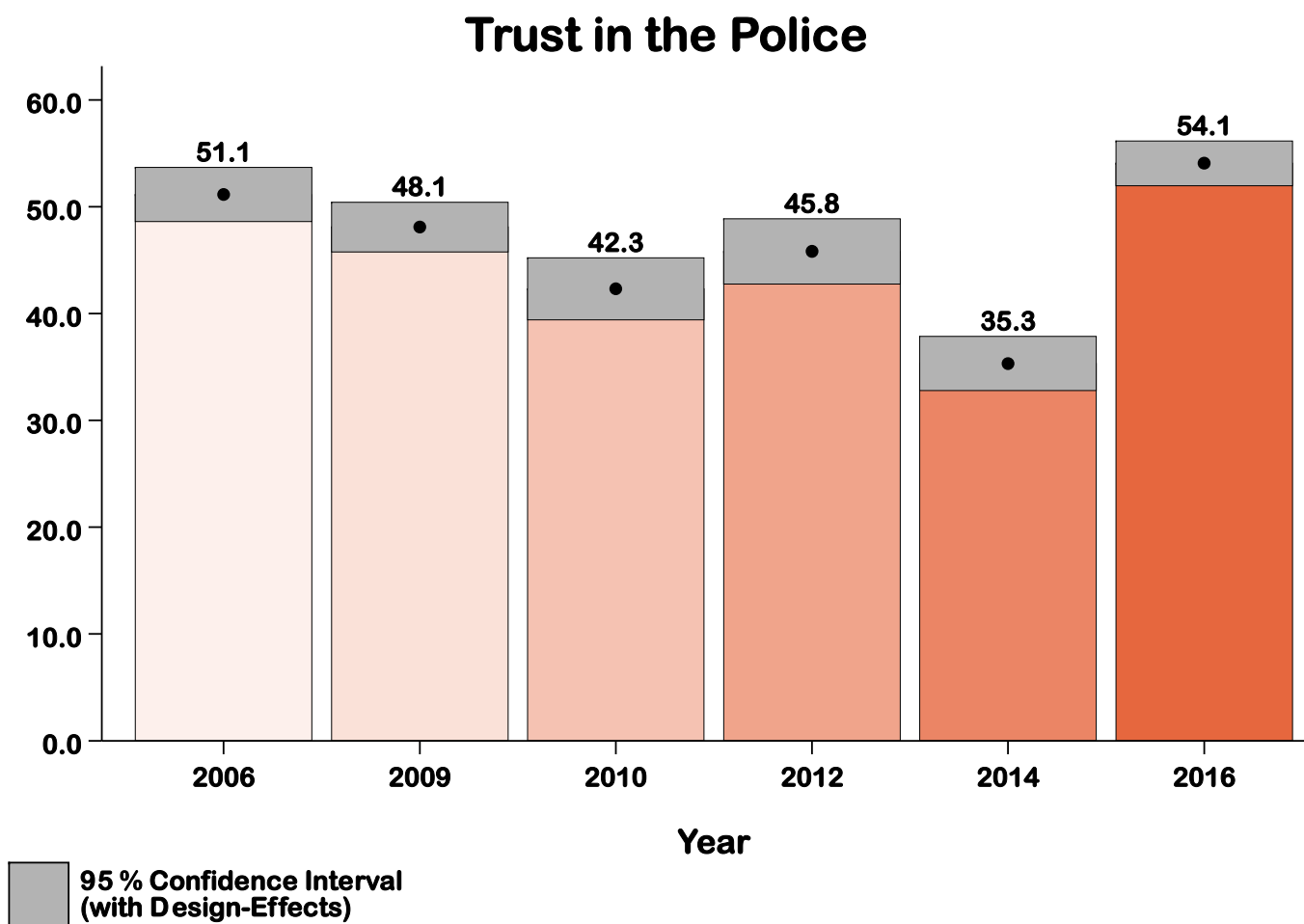


Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2014-2016; GUY\_D1

# 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

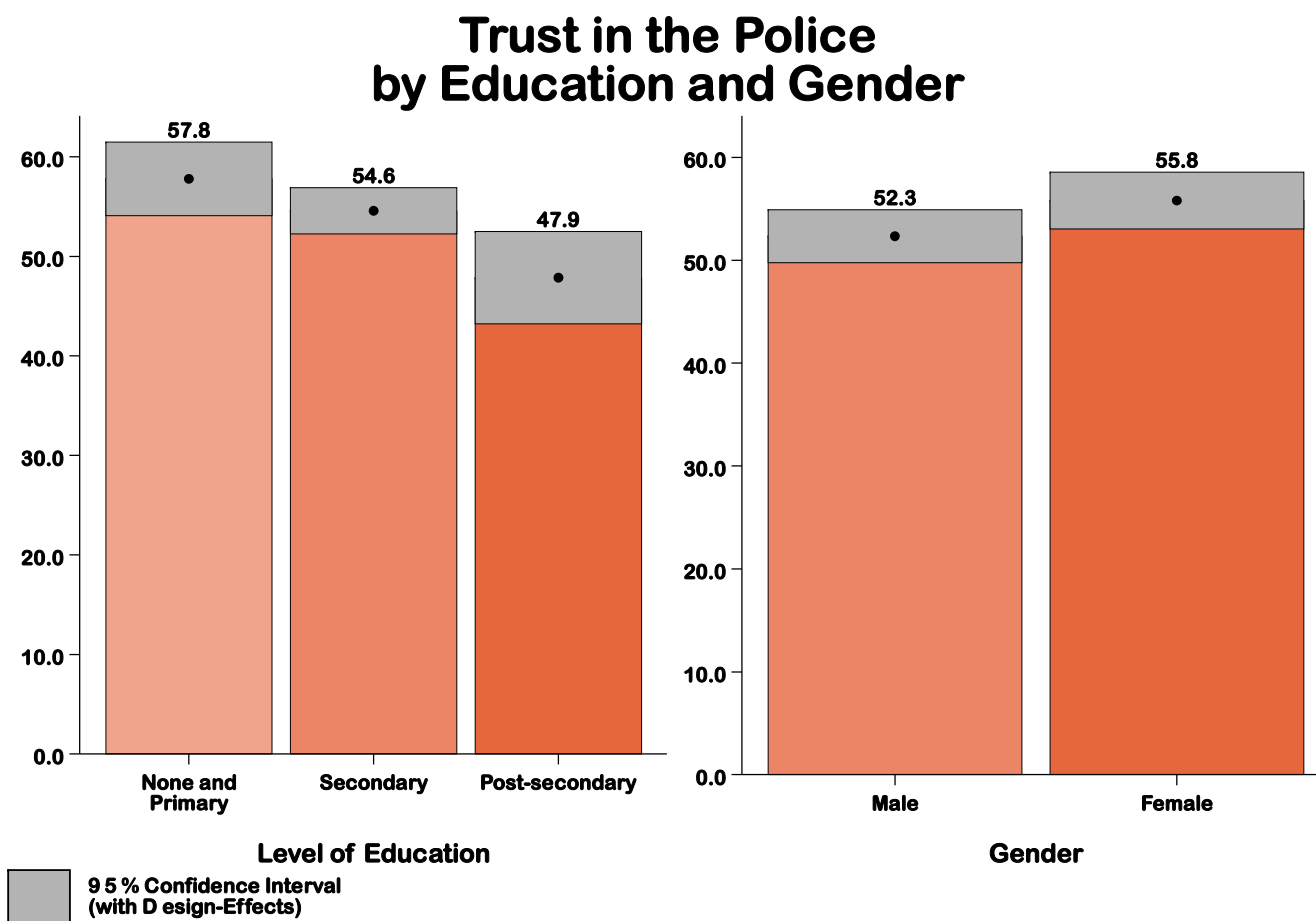


Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2006-2016; GUY\_D1

# Trust in the police is not related to gender, but those with post-secondary education have lower levels of trust in 2016

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

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

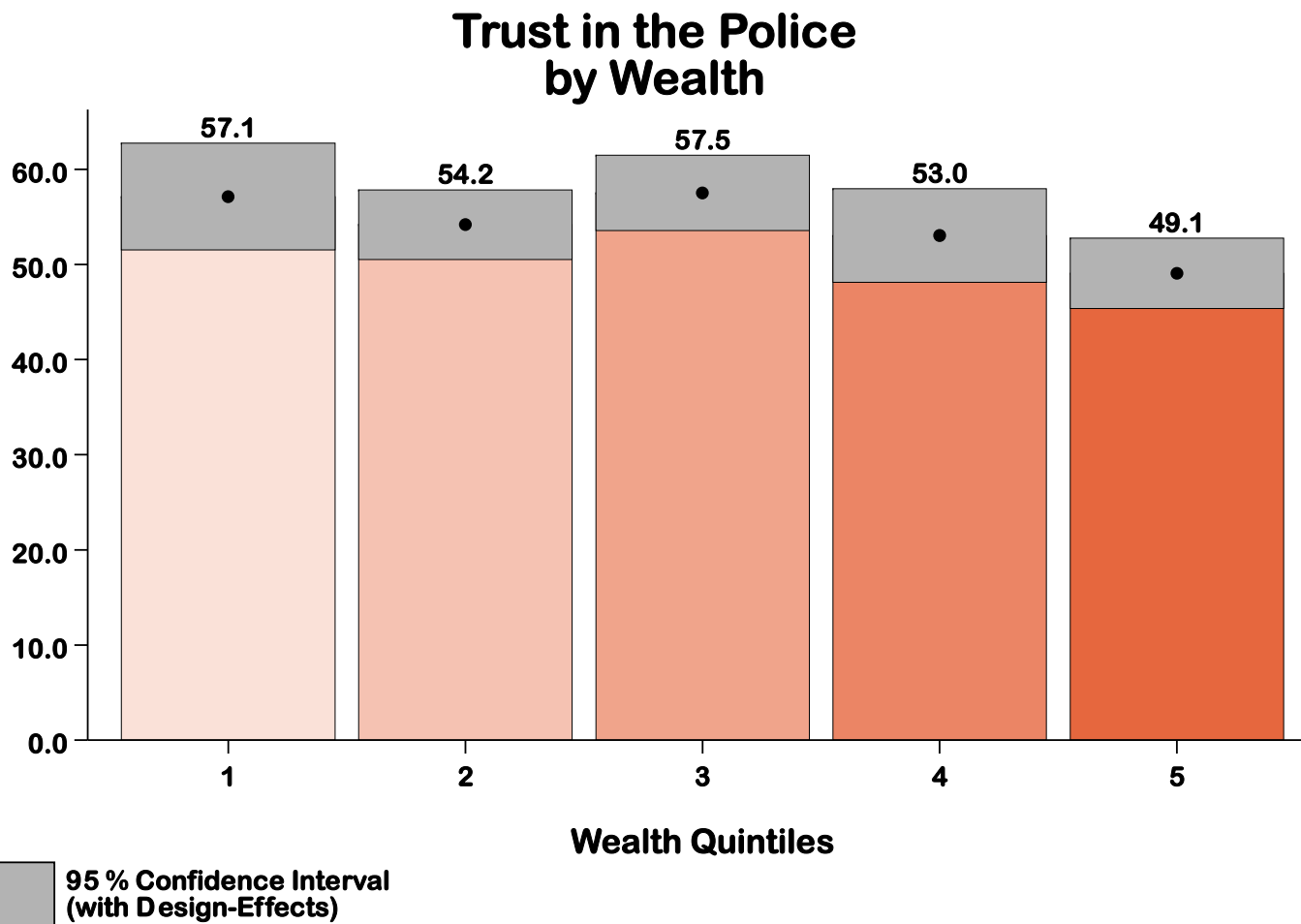


Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP; 2016; GUY\_D1

# 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

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