



## *The Political Culture of Democracy in Jamaica, 2006*

### *Technical information*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sample size</i>	<i>Weighted /unweighted</i>
<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>unweighted</b>

This survey was carried out in 2006 as part of the LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2006 wave of surveys. It was conducted by the Department of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work of the University of the West Indies (UWI), Mona, coordinated by Professor Ian Boxill, with scientific direction being provided by Mitchell A. Seligson.

For the purposes of this survey, the population of interest consisted of all Jamaican citizens, 18 years or older residing in the country. The sample was self weighted and was designed to be representative of the voting population in terms of gender, age and geographic distribution based on the 2001 Population Census of Jamaica.

The survey was a national probability design, with a total N of 1,595 and the island was stratified into three (3) divisions: Kingston Metropolitan Region (KMR), Parish Capitals and Main Towns, and Rural Area. The interviews were conducted in 184 sampling units and the respondents were selected in PSUs of 8 in urban areas and 10 in rural.

The complete sample of 1,595 is composed of 50.3% male respondents and 49.7% female, and its estimated margin of error is  $\pm 2.5$  (at the 95% level). The maps used were those obtained from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) 2001 Population Census. The full version of the report and the complete questionnaire can be found at "The Political Culture of Democracy in Jamaica, 2006", written by Ian Boxill, Balford Lewis, Roy Russell and Arlene Bailey, and published by the UWI and Vanderbilt University with the support of USAID. That report can be found at [www.AmericasBarometer.org](http://www.AmericasBarometer.org).

Containing data gathered in 2006, the national survey report analyzes the attitudes of Jamaica's citizens towards support for stable democracy, corruption, crime, local governments, social capital and voting behavior.