



El Salvador, From War to Peace. A Political Culture in Transition, 1995

Technical information

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of sample</i>	<i>Weighted/Unweighted:</i>
El Salvador	1995	1,600	Weighted

Conducted in 1995, this survey deals with the attitudes of El Salvadorian citizens towards elections, political tolerance, system support, local governments, and democracy. The survey research was conducted in the aftermath of the 1992 signing of a treaty that ended the Civil War after twelve bloody years of conflict.

The national sample of 1,400 respondents was distributed in all 14 of El Salvador's departments and in 46 of its 262 municipalities. A total of 345 census segments formed the Primary Sampling Units. The sample was designed so it would include all the geographical regions in the country and every major urban concentration center while adequately representing the gender distribution of El Salvador.

The sample originally consisted of 1,400 people and had an approximate confidence interval of +/- 2.7%. However, owing to the special interest to include the opinions of people sympathetic to the FMLN (Frente Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional), a popular movement that evolved into a political party and obtained a dominant political position after the 1994 elections, 200 extra interviews were conducted in areas known to have high concentrations of FMLN respondents so as to increase the probability of having FMLN supporters in the sample. It is important to note that the 1600-member complete sample is balanced and does not over represent the FMLN in the national context when the weights are applied. The results of the survey and the full questionnaire are displayed in "El Salvador, From War to Peace. A Political Culture in Transition," written and in 1995 by Mitchell Seligson and Ricardo Córdova and published by FundaUngo in El Salvador and the University of Pittsburgh's Department of Political Science.

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