



The Political Culture of Democracy in El Salvador, 2006

Technical Information

| <i>Country</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Sample Size</i> | <i>Weighted/ unweighted</i> |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| El Salvador | 2006 | 1,729 | Unweighted |

This survey was carried out in 2006 as part of the LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2006 wave of surveys. It was conducted by Vanderbilt University and IUDOP-UCA, with scientific direction being provided by Mitchell A. Seligson.

The survey was a national probability design, with a total N of 1,729 and was identical in design to the 2004 survey, also carried out by LAPOP. The sample was stratified by municipalities and by urban/rural. The interviews were conducted in 222 sampling units and respondents were selected in PSUs of 6-8 in urban areas and 12 in rural.

The complete sample is composed of 47.8% male respondents and 52.2% female. Urban residents represent 59.4% of the sample, while populations of rural areas represent 40.6%, all of them over 18 years old. This data corresponds with the distribution of adult population obtained by the National Direction of Statistics and Census of El Salvador. The estimated margin of error for the sample is approximately ± 2.4 (at the 95% level).

The full version of the report as well as the complete questionnaire can be found at “The Political Culture of Democracy in El Salvador, 2006”, written by Ricardo Córdova Macías and José Miguel Cruz and published by IUDOP-UCA, FundaUngo and Vanderbilt University with the support of USAID.

The report begins by making a brief overview of El Salvador’s political and socio-economical situation and then goes on to analyze the attitudes of its citizens towards support for stable democracy, corruption, crime, local governments, voting behavior, social capital and civil society participation. This report and the 2004 study can be found at www.AmericasBarometer.org.