



## *Nicaragua 1991*

### *Technical Information*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of Sample</i>	<i>Weighted/Unweighted</i>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>

This survey was carried out as part of the University of Pittsburgh Central American Public Opinion Project. In 1991, that study collected attitudinal survey data on the opinions of over 4,000 Central Americans in the metropolitan areas of the six Spanish speaking Republics of the region.

Nicaragua was one of the six countries included, with the research in that country being coordinated by Andrew. J Stain. Country samples for the six-nation study were area probability design. In each country, the most recent population census data was used. The design called for samples of at least 500 with a maximum of 1,000 respondents from each country. The lower boundary of 500 was established so as to provide a sufficient number of cases from each country to allow for reliable statistical analysis. In Nicaragua, the sample size selected was of 704 respondents.

The Nicaraguan sample was heavily focused in Managua, but interviews were also carried out in León, Masaya and Granada. A small number of those interviews were also conducted in rural areas. In this study, the interviews carried out in urban areas are retained, but those obtained from rural settings were dropped in order to retain comparability with the urban samples from the other five countries. All of the interviews were conducted face to face, using as a method of selection the next birthday system.

A publication based on this sample is: Mitchell A. Seligson, "Toward A Model of Democratic Stability: Political Culture in Central America," *Estudios interdisciplinarios de América Latina y el Caribe* 11, no. 2 (2000). But several other publications dealing with it can be found at [www.lapopsurveys.org](http://www.lapopsurveys.org).