



Political Culture of Democracy in Costa Rica, 2008: the Impact of Governance

Technical information

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sample size</i>	<i>Weighted /unweighted</i>
Costa Rica	2008	1,500	unweighted

This survey was carried out in February of 2008, as part of the LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2008 wave of surveys. It is a follow up of the national surveys of 2004, and 2006 carried out by the Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). The 2008 survey was conducted by Vanderbilt University and Central American Population Center of the University of Costa Rica with field work being carried out by Borges y Asociados. Funding came from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The project used a national probability sample design of voting-age adults, with a total N of 1,500 people involving face-to-face interviews in Spanish. The data set can be best described as a complex sample design taking into account stratification and clustering. The sample was stratified by regions (metropolitan area, San José, the rest of central valley and areas beyond the central valley) and by urban and rural areas. Respondents were selected in clusters of 6-8 in urban areas and 10-12 in rural areas.

The sample consists of 29 primary sampling units (cantons) and 194 final sampling units, which represent 7 provinces in Costa Rica. The total number of respondents surveyed in urban areas is 949 and 551 in rural areas. The estimated margin of error for the survey is ± 2.53 . The questionnaire can be found at, www.AmericasBarometer.org.