



## *The Political Culture of Democracy in Costa Rica, 2006*

### *Technical Information*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sample size</i>	<i>Weighted/unweighted</i>
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>1,500</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 Vanderbilt University, and the field work was carried out by Central American Population Center (CCP) of the University of Costa Rica.

The survey was a national probability design, with a total N of 1,500 and was identical in design to the 2004 survey, also carried out by LAPOP. The sample was stratified by region (metropolitan area, San José, the rest of central valley and areas beyond the central valley) and by urban/rural. The interviews were conducted in 194 sampling points and the respondents were selected in PSUs of 6 respondents in urban areas and 12 in rural.

The data set of 1,500 respondents is composed of 49% male respondents and 51% female, all of them over 18 years old (voting age in Costa Rica) and its estimated margin of error is  $\pm 2.8$  (at the 95% level). The sampling frame was the same used by the Costa Rica Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) for the population and housing census of 2000. The full version of the report and the complete questionnaire can be found at “The Political Culture of Democracy in Costa Rica, 2006”, written by Jorge Vargas, Ph.D. and Luis Rosero, Ph.D. with technical supervision from Mitchell A. Seligson, Ph.D. and published by CCP and Vanderbilt University with the support of USAID. That report, as well as the 2004 study can be found at [www.AmericasBarometer.org](http://www.AmericasBarometer.org).

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