This survey was carried out between February and March of 2008, as part of the LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2008 wave of surveys. It is a follow up of the national surveys of 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, and 2006 carried out by the Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). The 2008 survey was conducted by Vanderbilt University, Ciudadania, Comunidad de Estudios Sociales y Acción Publica and Universidad Católica Boliviana, with field work being carried out by Encuestas y Estudios (the Bolivian Gallup International organization specialized in surveys) 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 3,003 people involving face-to-face interviews in Spanish, with some interviews in Quechua, and Aymara for monolingual speakers of those languages. The data set can be best described as a complex sample design taking into account stratification, clustering, and weighting.

The sample is composed of nine strata representing the departments of the country: La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Potosi, Pando, Tarija and Beni. Each department was divided into urban and rural strata, and respondents were selected in clusters of 6-8 in urban areas and 10-12 in rural areas). The sample is weighted by department population size.

The sample consists of 183 primary sampling units and 437 final sampling units which represent the 9 departments. The total number of respondents surveyed in urban areas is 1,889 and 1,114 in rural areas. The estimated margin of error for the survey is ± 1.79.

The complete report and the questionnaire can be found at Political Culture of Democracy in Bolivia, 2008: the Impact of Governance, written by Mitchell Seligson, Daniel Moreno, Eduardo Córdova Eguívar, Vivian Schwarz-Blum, Gonzalo Vargas Villazón, Miguel Villarroel Nikitenko. Readers can access the publication through a link on the LAPOP website: www.AmericasBarometer.org.