AmericasBarometer 2018/19: Chile

Technical Information

Country Year

correlation while taking advantage of economies of fieldwork that simple random selection of interviews within the entire PSU would not make possible.

The remaining pages of this technical note describe the sample design of the 2018/19 AmericasBarometer survey in Chile.

2018/19 AmericasBarometer: Chile

This survey was carried out between January 19th and March 28th, 2019, as part of LAPOP's 2018/19 AmericasBarometer. It is a follow on to LAPOP's AmericasBarometer C 04, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2017. The 2019 survey fieldwork was carrie n behalf of LAPOP. Key funding came from Vanderbilt University and USAID.

Questionnaire pretesting took place in Santiago on January 7th and terv training took place on January 10th and 11th, 2019. A full copy of the 2 ar Chile questionnaire can be found at LAPOP's website at www.LapopSu

The project used a national probability sample design of voting-age ad 38 people involving face-to-face interviews conducted in Spanish. The Sur are, running on Android tablets and phones, was used to conduct 100% of t

The survey used a complex sample design, including stratification and c ble was developed by LAPOP, using a multi

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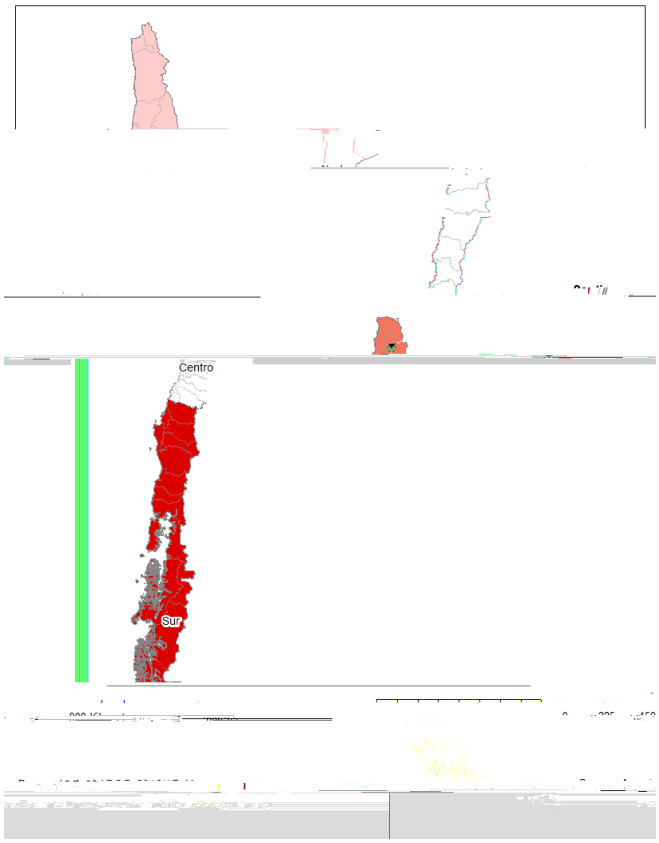
conditions. Most of the substitutions were because the selected enumeration areas no longer contained households as a result of urban renewal or spreading commerce or high rejection rates in some areas. Following LAPOP's substitution protocols,[3] the replacement sampling points were located within the same primary sampling unit (PSU) and, in the case of Chile, in the same census sector.

Figure 1: Sample Stratification in Chile



The sample consists of 123 primary sampling units and 262 final sampling units across all the departments in Chile. A total of 1,418 respondents were surveyed in urban areas and 220 in rural areas. The estimated margin of error for the survey is ± 2.5. Margin of sampling errors are not adjusted for weights. Table 1 shows the sample size in each of the regions (primary stratum) and by municipality size.

[3] See LAPOP's methodological note "Sample Substitutions in the AmericasBarometer 2016 / 17" by Facundo Salles Kobilanski, Georgina Pizzolitto, and Mitchell A. Seligson (August 2019). Available at https: / / www.vanderbilt.edu / lapop / insights / IMN006en.pdf

Table 1: Sample sizes by Strata and Municipality

Participation in the AmericasBarometer survey is anonymous and voluntary.[5] Eligible respondents agree to participate in the survey are administered the survey after the questionnaire after giving their consent to interviewers.[6]

Weighting of the Chile datasets

The dataset contains a variable called “wt” which is the “country weight” variable. Since in the case of Chile the sample is self-weighted, the value of each case =1. When using this dataset for cross-country comparisons, in order to give each country in the study an identical weight in the pooled sample, LAPOP reweights each country data set in the merged files so that each country has an N of 1,500. The weight variable for cross-country comparisons is called “weight1500.” In SPSS, this is done via the “weight” command. Weights are already activated in SPSS datasets. In Stata, one

Response Rate 3 (RR3) =————————

Where: where C refers to completed interviews, P to partial interviews, R to refusals, N for non-contacts, O for others, UH for unknown if ha

Annex 1: Quality Control Report

Introduction

Producing high quality survey data is a core mission at the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). The LAPOP research team implements and constantly updates a set of rigorous fieldwork protocols that both office personnel and fieldwork operators are required to follow closely. These include state-of-the-art sampling techniques; iterative pre-testing; interviewer, supervisor and quality control officer training; and standardized methods of data processing and analysis. They further include a sophisticated monitoring algorithm of data collection in real time. LAPOP's fieldwork monitoring system – FALCON © (Fieldwork Algorithm for LAPOP Control over survey Operations and Norms) – includes, but is not limited to, data fabrication and falsification audits, a geo-fencing system, a reading control check, an interviewer identity monitoring check, and

Items in the Quality Assurance Chapter (QuAC) [12]
The enumerator interviews himself / herself[13]

The interviewer changes the expected duration in the information sheet[31]
The interviewer is overly pushy with respect to continuing with the interview, in response to an individual expressing reservations about participating[32]
The interviewer reads 1, 2, or 3 (or more) questions incompletely / incorrectly[33]
The interviewer reads 1, 2, or 3 (or more) too quickly / unintelligibly[34]
The interviewer interprets a question meaning 1, 2, or 3 (or more) times[35]
The interviewer skips 1, 2, or 3 (or more) questions without reading, or the interviewer does not give the interviewee time to respond[36]

Problems reported during the quality control process

Our efforts to identify the different types of errors that occur during interviews allow insight into the prevalence of serious errors like those consistent with fabrication. We are pleased to report that such errors account for a very small portion of all errors in our interviews. The vast majority of errors, such as misreading questions, are consistent with sloppy or forgetful interviewing, not with data fabrication.[37]

Problems found during the quality control process	% of total interviews