The 2016/17 AmericasBarometer study is based on interviews with 43,454 respondents in 29 countries. Nationally representative surveys of voting age adults were conducted in all major languages, using face-to-face interviews in Latin America and the Caribbean and web surveys in the United States and Canada. Samples in each country were developed using a multi-stage

As per the sample design, the 2016/17 round of the AmericasBaromeer>continues to use the sample straergy introduced for the first time in the 2012 round of the surveys and that was also employed in 2014. This sample design continues to use, in almost all cases, the same straeification employed since 2004, making adjustments where necessary when census information is updated. The samples are all representative at the straeum level. The new design, however, stabilized the PSU and cluster sizes, with the selection of each PSU based on PPS (Probability Proportional to Size). Within PSUs, clusters are also standardized (typically 6 interviews) to minimize intra-class correlation while taking advantage of economies of fieldwork that simple random selection of interviews within the entire PSU would not make possible.

The tradeoff continues to make the sample design very efficient with very low intra-class correlations. With the cluster and PSU sample size uniformity, the LAPOP samples are now also representative within each selected municipality, to enable the use of the municipality as a unit of analysis for multilevel statistical analysis. However, with the small sample sizes at the PSU level

Thus, the statistical unit of observation is the household. However, some respondents live in dwellings that are shared with other households. For this reason, it is more appropriate to consider the dwelling as the final unit of analysis. Additionally, the dwelling is an easily identifiable unit in the field, with relative permanence over time, a characteristic that allows it to be considered as the final unit of selection.

The sampling frame covers 100% of the eligible voting age population in the surveyed country. This means that every eligible person in the country has an equal and known chance of being included in the survey sample. It also means that no particular ethnic group or geographical areas are excluded from the sampling frame unless the country sample design indicates otherwise. For example, certain Island areas and territories might be excluded. See the country study sample descriptions for such exceptions.

The sampling method chosen takes into consideration a series of elements pre-established by LAPOP.

On the basis of these requirements, the method that is used corresponds to a stratified multistage cluster sampling. The sample is stratified based on three factors:

- 1) Size of the Municipalities
- 2) Urban/Rural areas
- 3) R90 g0 G[R90 g0 G[R90 g0 G[R90 g0 G[R90 g0 G[R9P72.024 38304w9 .02 345.15.17 Tm0 g0 G[R90 g0 G

	Andean/Southern Cone	
Colombia	August 3rd, 2016	October 29th, 2016
Ecuador	November 8th, 2016	January

been obtained with a URS (see Table DE.1). In short, we are pleased to report that the design effects in our 29-country, hemisphere-wide survey are very low. Only rarely do we find (in the table below) design effects above 1.5. Further, in most cases the design effects in the 2016/17 round of surveys are systematically lower than the prior (2014) round.

		co	rvic	-	_	P	SA5	
Country	2016/2017			2014 Round		2016/2017		2014 Round
	Average	Std. Error	DEFT	DEFT	Average	Std. Error	DEFT	DEFT
Mexico	29.76	1.26	1.09	1.24	45.51	0.82	1.34	1.60
Guatemala	25.13	1.49	1.35	1.18	53.57	0.55	1.01	1.45
El Salvador	9.76	0.84	1.11	1.05	51.20	0.69	1.17	1.05
Honduras	27.54	1.15	1.02	1.44	47.95	0.77	1.26	1.38
Vicaragua	20.14	1.03	1.02	1.07	62.84	0.64	1.11	1.29
Costa Rica	9.18	0.78	1.05	1.41	62.23	0.64	1.14	1.28
Panama	13.55	0.90	1.02	1.83	49.87	0.68	1.16	1.65
Colombia	17.40	1.05	1.09	1.42	47.57	0.68	1.20	1.44
Ecuador	27.78	1.24	1.09	1.62	55.30	0.65	1.18	1.68
Bolivia	40.37	1.25	1.05	2.02	49.69	0.81	1.49	2.26
Peru	29.57	1.25	1.40	1.33	43.93	0.53	1.34	1.76
Paraguay	30.96	1.46	1.24	1.29	42.38	0.86	1.48	1.43
Chile	7.27	0.67	1.04	1.58	42.66	0.55	1.00	1.89
Jruguay	6.27	0.65	1.05	1.04	56.65	0.64	1.06	1.19
Brazil	11.23	0.82	1.01	1.55	34.05	0.69	1.21	1.74
Venezuela	28.57	1.24	1.08	1.70	39.92	0.88	1.25	1.72
Argentina	16.12	0.98	1.04	1.51	49.95	0.63	1.11	1.54
Dominican Rep.	23.15	1.30	1.20	1.08	48.96	0.78	1.22	1.25
Haiti	35.83	1.16	1.14	1.47	37.71	0.75	1.44	2.13
lamaica	9.97	0.84	1.09	1.09	48.37	0.63	1.01	1.13
Guyana	13.26	1.06	1.22	1.28	65.46	0.70	1.20	1.72
Grenada	3.69	0.58	0.97	-	58.16	0.95	1.50	-
St. Lucia	5.99	0.85	1.14	-	44.90	0.75	1.05	-
Dominica	8.86	1.13	1.27	-	43.93	1.40	1.66	-
Antigua and Barbuda	6.59	0.84	1.06	-	56.31	0.99	1.45	-
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4.72	0.78	1.18	-	54.97	1.13	1.44	-
St. Kitts and Nevis	5.26	0.80	1.13	-	57.39	1.06	1.40	-
United States	-	-	-	1.54	53.68	0.76	1.31	1.40
Canada	-	-	-	1.05	62.27	0.58	1.08	1.07

For more information on the sample within each country, please see the country reports and
technical information sheets on the LAPOP website, <u>www.LapopSurveys.org.</u>