questionnaire timing, and interviewer performance indicators that are daily monitored during data collection to guarantee that each interview meet LAPOP Lab's quality control standards.

For the 2023 AmericasBarometer, LAPOP Lab collected data in 24 countries in the Americas, from January to August 2023. All country datasets and reports available for download for free at www.LapopSurveys.org.

		[1]
Mexico	1,622	±2.43%
Guatemala	1,556	±2.48%
El Salvador	1,516	±2.52%
Honduras	1,602	±2.45%
Nicaragua	3,004	±1.79%
Costa Rica	1,527	±2.51%
Panama	1,532	±2.48%
Colombia	1,503	±2.53%
Ecuador	1,604	±2.45%

2023 AmericasBarometer Sample Design

Universe, Population, Unit of Observation

Universe: The surveys provide national coverage of voting age adults. The universe is comprised of the population living in urban and rural areas and it is representative at the national and regional level.

Target Population: The survey is designed to collect information from a probability sample of the voting-age citizens or permanent residents in each country. Only non-institutionalized voting age adults are eligible to participate in the survey. Therefore, the sample excludes people in boarding schools, hospitals, police academies, military barracks, and inmates of the country's jails.

Unit of Observation: Only one respondent is interviewed per household. The questionnaire almost exclusively includes topics focused on that single respondent, but also does include some questions related to other members of the household and the condition of the household itself. 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.

Sampling frame

The AmericasBarometer samples are stratified on three factors:

1) Size of the Municipalities
2) Urban / Rural areas
3) Regions

The stratified sampling ensures a greater reliability in our sample by reducing the variance of the estimates. Stratification improves the quality of estimates, with the sole condition that the whole sample unit belongs to only one stratum, and the combine strata cover the total population. Stratification also enables us to ensure the inclusion in the sample of the most important geographic regions in the country while requiring geographic sample dispersion.

Selection of Respondents

A single respondent is selected in each household, following the frequency matching distribution programmed into the sample design, by gender and age, as mentioned above. Respondents are limited to household members who reside permanently in that household (thus excluding visiting relatives), who fit the age and residency requirements (limited to adult citizens and permanent residents). If two or more people of the same sex and age group were present in the household during the interview, the questionnaire is applied to the person who most recently celebrated a birthday (i.e., the "the last birthday" system).

2023 AmericasBarometer Survey: Weighting of country datasets

Most of the 2023 AmericasBarometer samples are self-weighted except for Bahamas, Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, United States and Canada. Each country data set

2023 AmericasBarometer Fieldwork dates

Fieldwork dates for each country for the 2023 round are reported in Table 3.

Mexico	May 12, 2023	July 19, 2023
Guatemala	March 6, 2023	June 7, 2023
El Salvador	July 12, 2023	August 3, 2023
Honduras	June 16, 2023	August 9, 2023
Nicaragua	June 9, 2023	July 14, 2023
Costa Rica	July 19, 2023	August 20, 2023
Panama	July 20, 2023	

has programmed in STG a module that permits the accurate recording of the number of refusals, ineligible respondents, or non-contact. This in turn allows for estimating the response rates in each country. Two definitions of response rates are provided below, ranging from the definition that yields the lowest rate to the definition that yields the highest rate, depending on how partial interviews are considered and how cases of unknown eligibility are handled.

Response rates reported below are:

Response Rate 1 (RR1) =

Response Rate 3 (RR3) =

Table 4: Response Rates in the 2023 Americas Barometer Survey by Country

	AB202023		
Country	RR1	RR3	Eligibility
Mexico	19.6	31.1	52.8
Guatemala	39.6	43.1	86.1
El Salvador	7.3	10.6	66.2
Honduras	23.0	36.3	51.9
Nicaragua*	8.9	9.8	89.5
Costa Rica	9.2	22.4	34.9
Panama	35.0	40.9	77.3
Colombia	31.7	39.1	71.9
Ecuador	14.5	26.2	46.8
Bolivia	15.6	22.7	62.0
Peru	13.3	28.6	38.0
Paraguay	28.5	39.0	61.4
Chile	39.0	42.0	88.2
Uruguay			

detailed justification for the request. After reviewing the request, LAPOP works to identify a replacement sampling point. The LAPOP substitution protocol calls for ensuring, to the degree possible, that candidates for replacement are in an area with a similar population size, similar level of urbanization, and similar socioeconomic characteristics as the original selection. In addition, replacement sampling points must be within the same primary sampling unit (PSU) and ideally share the same census sector and segment. If multiple similar candidate sampling replacements are identified, a replacement is randomly selected from among them.

Table 5 offers another perspective on substitutions in the 2023 round of the AmericasBarometer by country.

Table 5: Substitution Requests in the 2023 Americas Barometer Survey by Country

Country[4]	Number of clusters	Number of interviews
Mexico	8	48
Guatemala	16	96
El Salvador	4	24
Honduras	16	96
Nicaragua	N/A	N/A
Costa Rica	0	0
Panama	15	90
Colombia	0	0
Ecuador	0	0
Bolivia	4	24
Peru	6	36
Paraguay	2	12
Chile	25	150
Uruguay	2	12
Brazil	22	132
Argentina	4	24
Dominican Republic	0	0
Haiti	N/A	N/A
Jamaica	0	0
Trinidad & Tobago	3	18
Belize	1	6
Suriname	4	24
Bahamas	4	24
Grenada	0	0
United States	N/A	N/A
Canada	N/A	N/A
Total	136	816

[4] Nicaragua and Haiti are CATI surveys while the United States and Canada are online surveys. No substitutions are done in these surveys.

To calculate this error, it is important to consider the specific (complex) design through which the sample was drawn. The design effect (DEFT) in the formula below indicates the efficiency of the design used in relation to an unrestricted random sampling design (URS). A value of 1 indicates that the standard error (SE) obtained for both designs (the complex and the URS) is equal; that is, in this case the complex sampling is as efficient as the URS with the same-sized sample. If the value is greater than 1, the complex sampling produces a SE greater than that obtained with a URS.

Table 6 shows, for each of 4 measures from the survey instrument, the value of the statistic in question (average or percentage) and the design effect (DEFT) that we calculate for the 2023 round of the AmericasBarometer. The table also reports the design effects of the 2018/19 round for the same variables. The SEs were estimated using Stata 17 software. Extreme values, when they are encountered, come from a high degree of homogeneity within each cluster. In other words, in these cases there is an important spatial segregation of people according to their socioeconomic condition, which reduces the efficiency of cluster sampling (one aspect of the complex design) to measure these characteristics/attitudes.

It is worth noting that, in the case of a standard survey in which a complex design is applied to draw the sample, the sampling error is usually 10% to 40% greater than that which would have been obtained with unrestricted (and extremely costly) random sampling. In general, for a well-designed study, the design effect usually ranges from 1 to 3. In the case of the 2023 AmericasBarometer, the typical sampling error is lower. For example, in wotor r Fitdeasam ih a D TJETms, e5

Table 3. Design Effects, 2023 AmericasBarometer Survey

Country	lng4r	it1r

Table 3. Design Effects, 2023 AmericasBarometer Survey (cont.)