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## Technical Information

| Country | Year | Sample Size | Weighted/Unweighted | Fieldwork dates |
|---------|------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Haiti | 2017 | 2,221 | Weighted | April 18th – June 2th |

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For the 2016/17 round, LAPOP introduced a new quality control system to ensure the highest practicable fieldwork quality: Fieldwork Algorithm for LAPOP's Control over Survey Operations and Norms (FALCON©). To build capacity, staff in the offices at each local firm were trained in FALCON procedures and collaborated with LAPOP over their implementation. The system was

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 that our design produces, confidence intervals at the level of each PSU are, by definition, wide. Users of the data should note that while the stratification incorporates all major regions of the country (exceptions include islands, such as the Galapagos in Ecuador or San Andrés in Colombia, but they do include the Bay Islands of Honduras), and therefore can be reliably used to analyze differences among strata, the PSUs selected normally represent only a small fraction of the total PSUs in the country (typically 50-65). Details of the sample design revisions are found in the description of the 2012 AmericasBarometer surveys.

The remaining pages of this technical note describe the sample design of the 2016/17 AmericasBarometer survey in Haiti.

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each missed unit within each PSU in an effort to obtain a balanced sample. In national, face-to-face interviewing, multiple callbacks are often impractical from a cost standpoint. Our experience reveals that even three callbacks leave the sample with a notable gender imbalance (more women than men, since women are more likely to be at home than men). Rather than having to include post-hoc weights to adjust for this sample error, which can be large, we resolve the problem in the field via using a distribution of interviews among gender and ages that reflects the structure of the population.[6]

A single respondent was selected in each household, following the frequency matching distribution programm