

in kilometers (and fractions of a kilometer) between the interviewer's location at the moment of the interview and the closest point of the circumference around the census segment or municipality (i.e., the limit of the geo-fence). If the flag shows a minor variation, this might be a result of inaccurate GPS data. In other circumstances, DAM may uncover unintentional or intentional errors on the part of the field staff that would lead the supervisors or LAPOP auditors to cancel the errant interview.

3) Location Consistency Check: FALCON's Location Consistency Check (LCC) assures that interviewers are in the correct (i.e., designated) location before each interview takes place. If the location of interviewers is not the one assigned by fieldwork supervisors, the software immediately informs the interviewer of the problem so that it can be corrected. The interviewer is not allowed to proceed if the sample segment assigned by the home office is located in a municipality (and district) different from the one indicated by the interviewer. The LCC thus helps ensure that interviewers collect data from the location selected in the sample and not from another oentents. seo2.1(di)y7t.4(P c)-7.1(a8.1(g)2.6(m)2.6(e)8.5(r)-di)y7t)heaa8.1(o)09.1(n t)-11.9(p)-10.2(.3(f-16.5 .ihiw.6(e). o.0.5(w-8.1(t)11.6(i)0.5(l)9(d)-9Tw T¶ Tw -)2.1(.)-0.003 8.1((m)2..1(.f.5(i)- 0.5(w.6(e).8(ne)2.9(d)-9.y .4(e)a.

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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 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 Jamaica.

This survey was carried out between February 14th and April 15th of 2017, as part of LAPOP's AmericasBarometer 2016/17 wave of surveys. It is a follow up to the national surveys of 2006 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014 carried out by the Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). The 2017 survey fieldwork was carried out by University of West Indies on behalf of LAPOP. Key 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 1,515 people involving face-to-face interviews conducted in English. The survey used a complex sample design, taking into account stratification and clustering.

The sample was developed by LAPOP, using a multi-stage probability design and was stratified by the four major regions of the country: Kingston metropolitan region, Surrey, Middlesex, Cornwall. The map below shows the geographic division of these strata (see Figure 1). Each stratum was further sub-stratified by size of municipality⁴ and by urban and rural areas within municipalities.

statistical analyses should be adjusted for the design effect due to the complex design of the sample.⁵

The sample consists of 58 primary sampling units and 250 final sampling units including all parishes in Jamaica. A total of 919 respondents were surveyed in urban areas and 596 in rural areas. The estimated margin of error for the survey is ± 2.5 . The margin of sampling errors is not

LAPOP uses “frequency matching,” a technique that permits one to obtain a sample with similar distribution of age and gender to that of the national census or electoral registration lists. Frequency matching avoids the extremely costly effort involved in making multiple callbacks to