



AmericasBarometer, 2012

Technical Information

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Weighted/Unweighted</i>	<i>Fieldwork dates</i>
Haiti	2012	1,512	Weighted	January 3 rd to February 20 th

LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 round of surveys

In its effort to collect the highest quality data possible, the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) decided to adopt a new sample design for the AmericasBarometer 2012 round of surveys. The two main reasons for this decision were: (1) updating the sample designs to reflect the population changes as revealed by recent census information, and (2) standardizing the sample sizes at the level of the municipality in order to both reduce the variance and provide an initial basis for using multi-level analysis drawing on municipal data. This change in the sample design makes the sample representative by municipality size¹ for all countries, to enable the use of the municipality as a unit of analysis for multilevel statistical analysis.

- 1) Prior LAPOP surveys were based on the 2000 round of national census data. Since new censuses have been carried out in many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean over the last few years, the samples were updated in order to take into account population shifts, so that sample designs are based on the most current population distributions available (by sex and age and also across geographical units within each country). Unfortunately, not all nations in our sample had updated census data available at the time LAPOP designed the 2012 AmericasBarometer. We plan to integrate new census information for future rounds as they become available.

¹ The new sample design included three different strata of municipalities classified according to their size. Municipalities were grouped in sizes appropriate for the country. One common grouping was (1) Municipalities with less than 25,000 inhabitants, (2) Municipalities with between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, (3) Municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

2) With the objective of making it possible to perform subnational multi-level analyses and therefore assess the impact of both contextual and individual level characteristics at the subnational level, LAPOP adopted a new strategy for designing survey samples that allocate a somewhat larger number of cases to smaller municipalities within each country. Recent studies have demonstrated the importance of considering both the effects of municipal as well as regional characteristics on citizens' attitudes and behaviors; however, multilevel analyses are only feasible if a reasonable number of interviews are carried out in each municipality, and if those interviews are reasonably well distributed throughout each municipality. Prior LAPOP samples were PPS² adjusted to the municipal level, but this meant that some municipalities had a very small number of interviews, while others were quite large. A single large municipality, e.g., the capital of the country, could have drawn a very larger number of interviews. For the 2012 round, we continued to use PPS in the selection of the municipalities themselves, but established a target minimum sample size for each municipality of 12 respondents for larger countries and 24 respondents in smaller countries, in both cases divided into clusters of six respondents each. The clusters were distributed in direct proportion to the urban/rural breakdown of a given municipality³. Thus, by increasing the number of interviews per municipality in the smallest municipalities, LAPOP seeks to facilitate investigating subnational patterns using multilevel modeling techniques. For the larger municipalities, we also retained the PPS approach, but would often subdivide the large cities into districts (or equivalent units) whenever possible so that a large city might have 4 or even 6 PSUs. Our rationale there was to treat the district as a unit for the purposes of calculating the intra-class correlations (rho statistic). The largest gains from this new sample design will come in subsequent rounds of surveys, as aggregated data across time will provide users with larger municipal sample sizes. The 2012 round established the basis for collecting useful data at the municipal level that can be merged with future round of surveys using the same sample design.

Simulations were carried out using the 2010 data set in order to determine the impact of revising the sample designs. Those simulations demonstrated the efficacy of the new design proposal, but required some modification for the largest countries in the sample. At the same time, the 2012 round sample design continue to utilize the very same strata as in prior years in order to maintain the reporting continuity of prior studies.

² Probability Proportional to Size

³ It should be noted that in some countries particular circumstances forced some deviation from this norm of 12 and 24 respondents per municipality. Users of the database should examine the variable PSU included in the UNWEIGHTED dataset to find sample sizes per municipality (or subunits of municipalities when the population size of the municipality was very large).

The remaining pages of this technical note describe the sample design of the AmericasBarometer 2012 survey in Haiti.

Haiti 2012 AmericasBarometer Round

This survey was carried out between January 20th and February 20th of 2012, as part of the LAPOP AmericasBarometer 2012 wave of surveys. It is a follow-up of the national surveys of 2006, 2008 and 2010 carried out by the Latin America Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). The 2012 survey was conducted by Vanderbilt University with field work being carried out by Borges y Asociados. The 2012 AmericasBarometer received generous support from many sources, including USAID, UNDP, IADB, Vanderbilt U., Princeton U., Université Laval, U. of Notre Dame, among others.

The project used a national probability sample design of voting-age adults, with a total N of 1,512 people involving face-to-face interviews in French, with some interviews in Creole for monolingual speakers of that language. The sample consists of five strata representing the five main geographical regions: (1) the Metropolitan Area, (2) the Northern region, (the departments of North, Northeast, and Northwest), (3) the Center region (the departments of Centre and Artibonite); 4) the rest of the Department of West, excluding the metropolitan area of Port-Au-Prince; and 5) the Southern region, including the departments of South, Southeast Grand-Ânse, and Nippes.

Each stratum was further sub-stratified by urban and rural areas. Respondents were selected in clusters of 24 interviews. Table 1 shows the unweighted sample size in each of the five regions (strata) and by municipality size.

Table 1: Sample sizes by Strata and Municipality Size in the 2012 AmericasBarometer Survey in Haiti

Strata	Unweighted Sample Size
Metropolitan Area	408
Northern	288
Central	336
Rest of West	192
Southern	288
Total	1,512
Size of Municipality	
Large (More than 100,000 inhabitants)	624
Medium (Between 25,000-100,000 inhabitants)	768
Small (Less than 25,000 inhabitants)	10
Total	1,512

Because of the important number of Internally Displaced Persons living in camps in the metropolitan area, it was decided to expand the standard sample of 1,512 respondents and interview 324 IDPs in camps. Because the 2010 dataset includes this oversample of IDPs, for the analysis of the data, we applied sample weights with the purpose of obtaining representative results at the national level.

The sample consists of 60 primary sampling units and 252 final sampling units. The total number of respondents surveyed in urban areas is 1068 and 768 in rural areas. The estimated margin of error for the survey is ± 2.5 .

Quotas for gender and age were adopted since multiple recalls in a national sample such as this are impractical from a cost standpoint. Our experience shows that even three recalls leave the sample with a notable gender imbalance (more women than men). Rather than have to include post-hoc weights to adjust for this sample error, we resolve the problem in the field via quotas.

Weighting of the Haiti datasets

The AmericasBarometer samples of Haiti are not self-weighted. The dataset contains a variable called WT which is the “country weight” variable. The variable “WEIGHT1500” should be activated to produce representative national results. 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. In SPSS this is done via the “weight” command.

The complete report and questionnaire can be found at *The Political Culture of Democracy in Haiti and in the Americas, 2012: Towards Equality of Opportunity*, written by Amy Erica Smith and Francois G lineau. Readers can access the publication through a link on the LAPOP website: www.AmericasBarometer.org.