

## **Online Appendix for**

### **“Online Surveys in Latin America”**

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#### **A. Publications with Online Surveys in Latin America, 2020-2022**

1. Avenburg, Alejandro. 2019. “Public Costs Versus Private Gain: Assessing the Effect of Different Types of Information About Corruption Incidents on Electoral Accountability.” *Journal of Politics in Latin America* 11(1): 71-108.
2. Barros, Lucia, Rafael Goldszmidt, and Carlos Pereira. 2020. “Why Do Voters Choose Corrupt Candidates? The Role of Ideology on Cognitive Mechanisms.” *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* 32(4): 676-92.
3. Batista Pereira, Frederico. 2021. “Do Female Politicians Face Stronger Backlash for Corruption Allegations? Evidence from Survey-Experiments in Brazil and Mexico.” *Political Behavior* 43(4): 1561-80.
4. Batista Pereira, Frederico, and Felipe Nunes. 2022. “Presidential Influence and Public Opinion During Crises: The Case of COVID-19 in Brazil.” *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* 34(2): 1-10.
5. Boas, Taylor C., F. Daniel Hidalgo, and Guillermo Toral. 2021. “Competence versus Priorities: Negative Electoral Responses to Education Quality in Brazil.” *Journal of Politics* 83(4): 1417-31.
6. Borges Martins da Silva, Mariana, and Malu A C Gatto. 2021. “Stigmatized Campaign Practices and the Gendered Dynamics of Electoral Viability.” *Journal of Politics in Latin America* 13(3): 376-99.
7. Calvo, Ernesto, and Tiago Ventura. 2021. “Will I Get COVID-19? Partisanship, Social Media Frames, and Perceptions of Health Risk in Brazil.” *Latin American Politics and Society* 63(1): 1-26.
8. Carlin, Ryan E., Mariana Castrellón, Varun Guari, Isabel C. Jaramillo Sierra, and Jeffrey K. Staton. 2022. “Public Reactions to Noncompliance with Judicial Orders.” *American Political Science Review* 116(1): 265-82.

9. Carlin, Ryan E., Gregory J. Love, Jennifer L. McCoy, and Jelena Subotić. 2020. "Pitfall to Peace: FARC's Political Participation and Mass Support for Peace Talks in Colombia." *Journal of Politics in Latin America* 12(3): 323-44.
10. Carty, Emily B. 2020. "'I'm With Her' or 'We're With Her'? Personal versus Group Leader-Based Identities and Types of Political Participation." *Revista Latinoamericana de Opinión Pública* 9(2): 49-79.
11. Diehl, Trevor, Brigitte Huber, Homero Gil de Zúñiga, and James Liu. 2021. "Social Media and Beliefs about Climate Change: A Cross-National Analysis of News Use, Political Ideology, and Trust in Science." *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* 33(2): 197-213.
12. Haime, Agustina, and Francisco Cantú. 2022. "Negative Partisanship in Latin America." *Latin American Politics and Society* 64(1): 72-92.
13. Klobovs, Lucas. 2021. "El impacto del coronavirus en la figura presidencial argentina." *Revista Latinoamericana de Opinión Pública* 10(2): 15-38.
14. Muñoz, Manuela, and Mónica Pachón. 2021. "'Paz sí, pero no así'? Voter Profiles and Attitudes Toward the 2016 Colombian Peace Agreement." *Latin American Politics and Society* 63(1): 95-117.
15. Pereira, Frederico Batista, and Felipe Nunes. 2021. "Media Choice and the Polarization of Public Opinion about Covid-19 in Brazil." *Revista Latinoamericana de Opinión Pública* 10(2): 39-57.
16. Piazza, Kelly Senters, and Alexandria Schwier. 2021. "Ready, Set, Vaccine: The Path to COVID-19 Recovery in Latin America." *Revista Latinoamericana de Opinión Pública* 10(2): 179-90.

## B. Additional Tables and Figures

**Table A1: Internet penetration in Latin America, the UK, and the US**

Country	Population using the internet, 2020 (%) <sup>a</sup>	Home internet access, 2018/19 (%) <sup>b</sup>	Mobile phone access, 2018/19 (%) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>
Bolivia	59.9	42.1	93.7
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>95.3</b>
<b>Chile</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>97.0</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>92.4</b>
Costa Rica	80.5	67.9	96.3
Dominican Republic	76.9	42.7	88.9
Ecuador	64.6	51.4	90.5
El Salvador	54.6	35.5	86.9
Guatemala	50.0	23.9	81.6
Haiti	34.5	37.0 (2017)	87.3 (2017)
Honduras	42.1	25.1	86.4
Jamaica	68.2 (2018)	55.0	94.2
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>82.2</b>
Nicaragua	45.2	22.2	84.5
Panama	64.3	35.2	84.0
Paraguay	74.0	44.1	95.8
<b>Peru</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>86.5</b>
Uruguay	86.1	70.0	95.6
Venezuela	61.6 (2017)	52.4 (2016)	87.6 (2016)
<i>Regional average</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>90.0</i>
UK	94.8		
US	90.9		

Bolded countries are those included in the study.

Sources: <sup>a</sup> World Development Indicators; <sup>b</sup> AmericasBarometer

**Table A2:** *Census years and provider panel sizes*

<b>Country</b>	<b>Census year</b>	<b>Provider panel size</b>
Argentina	2010	160,825
Brazil	2010	368,056
Chile	2017	405,278
Colombia	2018	229,577
Mexico	2015 (inter-censal survey)	282,910
Peru	2017	152,046

**Table A3: Benchmark questions**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Argentina</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>Mexico</b>
Household size	¿Cuántas personas viven normalmente en su vivienda y comparten gastos de alimentación? (Cuenta también a los bebés, niños y ancianos)	Quantas pessoas moram no seu domicilio?	De forma habitual, ¿cuántas personas conforman su hogar? (Cuenta a todas las personas que viven en su vivienda y comparten un mismo gasto para comer con usted)
Size of home	¿Cuántos ambientes/habitaciones tiene este hogar para su uso exclusivo? (excluyendo cocina, baño, pasillos, lavadero, garage)	Quantos cômodos tem este domicílio?	¿Cuántos cuartos tiene en total esta vivienda, contando la cocina? (No cuente pasillos ni baños)
Home ownership		<p>O seu domicilio é: [resposta única]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Próprio de algum morador, já pago</li> <li>- Próprio de algum morador, ainda pagando</li> <li>- Alugado</li> <li>- Cedido por empregador</li> <li>- Cedido por familiar</li> <li>- Cedido de outra forma</li> <li>- Outra condição.</li> </ul> <p>Especifique:</p>	<p>¿Esta vivienda... [opción única]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- es rentada?</li> <li>- es prestada?</li> <li>- es propia pero la están pagando?</li> <li>- es propia?</li> <li>- está intestada o en litigio?</li> <li>- ¿Otra situación? (especificar)</li> </ul>

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Argentina</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>Mexico</b>
Employment	¿En la semana pasada, trabajó por lo menos una hora? (sin contar las tareas de su hogar) (1) Sí (2) No	Na semana passada trabalhou ou estagiou, durante pelo menos 1 hora, em alguma atividade remunerada em dinheiro?	Ahora le vamos a preguntar por su situación laboral. ¿La semana pasada trabajó por lo menos una hora? (1) Sí (2) No
Income from government assistance	En los últimos tres meses, usted o alguien que viva en su casa ha recibido... [marque todos los que correspondan] jubilación o pension? subsidio o ayuda social (en dinero) por parte del gobierno, iglesias, etc.? mercaderías, ropa, alimentos por parte del gobierno, iglesias, escuelas, etc.?		

*Sources:* 2018 Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (Argentina); 2017 Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua (Brazil); 2017 Encuesta Nacional de los Hogares (Mexico).

**Table A4: Absolute errors by variable for comparisons to national population**

Variable	Population	Sample	
		Unweighted	Weighted
<b>Census variables</b>			
Female (Brazil 2021)	51.80%		
Estimate		48.13%	50.01%
Percentage-point error		-7.50	-1.79
Primary level education (Brazil 2021)	48.08%		
Estimate		7.50%	13.23%
Percentage-point error		-40.58	-34.85
São Paulo (Brazil 2021)	22.60%		
Estimate		23.68%	22.86%
Percentage point error		1.08	0.26
Age 26-35 (Brazil 2021)	24.06%		
Estimate		22.71%	24.54%
Percentage point error		-1.35	0.48
Female (Argentina 2021)	52.38%		
Estimate		57.43%	50.00%
Percentage point error		5.04	-2.38
Secondary education level (Argentina 2021)	37.25%		
Estimate		31.86%	62.91%
Percentage point error		-5.39	25.66
Buenos Aires (Argentina 2021)	39.63%		
Estimate		22.26%	34.91%
Percentage point error		-17.37	-4.72
Age 26-35 (Argentina 2021)	22.24%		
Estimate		24.77%	22.47%
Percentage point error		-2.53	0.23
Female (Mexico 2021)	52.44%		
Estimate		55.35%	52.88%
Percentage point error		2.91	0.44
Secondary education level (Mexico 2021)	46.81%		
Estimate		16.17%	69.31%
Percentage point error		-30.64	22.50
Estado de México (Mexico 2021)	13.75%		
Estimate		8.58%	12.63%
Percentage point error		-5.17	-1.12
Age 26-35 (Mexico 2021)	22.42%		
Estimate		22.60%	23.22%
Percentage point error		0.19	0.80
Female (Chile 2021)	51.72%		
Estimate		62.27%	50.02%
Percentage-point error		10.54	-1.70

Secondary level education (Chile 2021)	45.95%		
Estimate		26.45%	64.79%
Percentage-point error		-19.50	18.84
Región Metropolitana (Chile 2021)	40.94%		
Estimate		35.68%	39.32%
Percentage point error		-5.25	-1.62
Age 26-35 (Chile 2021)	20.57%		
Estimate		22.75%	22.75%
Percentage point error		2.18	2.18
Female (Colombia 2021)	52.03%		
Estimate		55.56%	50.00%
Percentage point error		3.53	-2.03
None/Primary education level (Colombia 2021)	42.95%		
Estimate		0.68%	3.01%
Percentage point error		-42.27	-39.95
Bogotá Distrito Capital (Colombia 2021)	17.35%		
Estimate		8.24%	18.73%
Percentage point error		-9.11	1.38
Age 26-35 (Colombia 2021)	21.73%		
Estimate		27.30%	25.73%
Percentage point error		5.58	4.00
Female (Peru 2021)	51.80%		
Estimate		58.16%	50.02%
Percentage point error		6.64	-1.51
Secondary education level (Peru 2021)	43.61%		
Estimate		14.97%	53.99%
Percentage point error		-28.64	10.37
Lima (Peru 2021)	30.89%		
Estimate		31.86%	31.09%
Percentage point error		0.97	0.20
Age 26-35 (Peru 2021)	22.74%		
Estimate		23.35%	25.41%
Percentage point error		0.62	2.67
Female (Brazil 2020)	51.80%		
Estimate		48.61%	50.04%
Percentage-point error		-3.19	-1.76
Primary level education (Brazil 2020)	48.08%		
Estimate		18.29%	17.42%
Percentage-point error		-29.79	-30.66
São Paulo (Brazil 2020)	22.60%		
Estimate		20.52%	21.19%
Percentage point error		-2.08	-1.41



Age 26-35 (Brazil 2020)	24.06%		
Estimate		20.14%	21.19%
Percentage point error		-3.92	0.49
Female (Argentina 2020)	52.38%		
Estimate		54.57%	50.00%
Percentage point error		2.19	-2.38
Secondary education level (Argentina 2020)	37.25%		
Estimate		32.15%	63.13%
Percentage point error		-5.10	25.88
Buenos Aires (Argentina 2020)	39.63%		
Estimate		36.68%	38.46%
Percentage point error		-2.95	-1.17
Age 26-35 (Argentina 2020)	22.24%		
Estimate		20.65%	22.43%
Percentage point error		-1.59	0.19
Female (Mexico 2020)	52.44%		
Estimate		52.49%	50.04%
Percentage point error		0.05	-2.40
Secondary education level (Mexico 2020)	46.81%		
Estimate		53.39%	78.97%
Percentage point error		6.58	32.16
Estado de México (Mexico 2020)	13.75%		
Estimate		7.51%	11.53%
Percentage point error		-6.24	-2.22
Age 26-35 (Mexico 2020)	22.42%		
Estimate		23.10%	23.33%
Percentage point error		0.68	0.91
<b>Benchmark questions</b>			
Homeowner (Brazil 2020)	70.59%		
Estimate		46.54%	45.81%
Percentage point error		-24.05	-24.79
Employed (Brazil 2020)	53.35%		
Estimate		33.41%	33.17%
Percentage point error		-19.94	-20.18
People in household: 3 (Brazil 2020)	27.69%		
Estimate		27.40%	27.74%
Percentage point error		-0.29	-0.06
Number of rooms in house: 5 (Brazil 2020)	28.27%		
Estimate		23.74%	23.79%
Percentage point error		-4.43	-4.39
No retirement or pension benefits (Argentina 2020)	60.27%		

Estimate		65.72%	64.69%
Percentage point error		5.45	4.42
No subsidy or social assistance (Argentina 2020)	83.57%		
Estimate		78.9%	79.94%
Percentage point error		-4.67	-3.63
No material assistance (Argentina 2020)	97.52%		
Estimate		91.35%	91.71%
Percentage point error		-6.17	-5.81
Unemployed (Argentina 2020)	57.16%		
Estimate		50.00%	49.63%
Percentage point error		-7.16	-7.53
People in household: 4 (Argentina 2020)	21.39%		
Estimate		20.38%	20.58%
Percentage point error		-1.01	-0.81
Number of rooms in house: 3 (Argentina 2020)	38.21%		
Estimate		21.62%	21.25%
Percentage point error		-16.59	-16.97
Employed (Mexico 2020)	65.42%		
Estimate		56.22%	56.30%
Percentage point error		-9.20	-9.13
Homeowner (Mexico 2020)	58.55%		
Estimate		43.37%	44.87%
Percentage point error		-15.18	-13.68
People in household: 4 (Mexico 2020)	23.95%		
Estimate		27.95%	26.04%
Percentage point error		4.00	2.09
Number of rooms in house: 4 (Mexico 2020)	26.52%		
Estimate		22.59%	22.22%
Percentage point error		-3.93	-4.30

**Table A5: Matching variables**

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<b>Country</b>	<b>Variable</b>
Common	Gender Age Education level Employment status Is respondent head of household? 2nd-level admin unit, longitude Y-coordinate of 2nd-level, latitude Number of persons in household
Argentina	Bath within dwelling unit
Brazil	Car ownership Number of baths in household Computer ownership Fridge ownership Washing machine ownership Does respondent have children? Radio ownership TV ownership Marital status Type of household
Mexico	Education level of head of household Employment status of head of household Car ownership Computer ownership Internet access at home Number of lightbulbs in dwelling Type of floor of dwelling Number of rooms in dwelling Shower in dwelling TV ownership Does respondent have children? Marital status Type of household

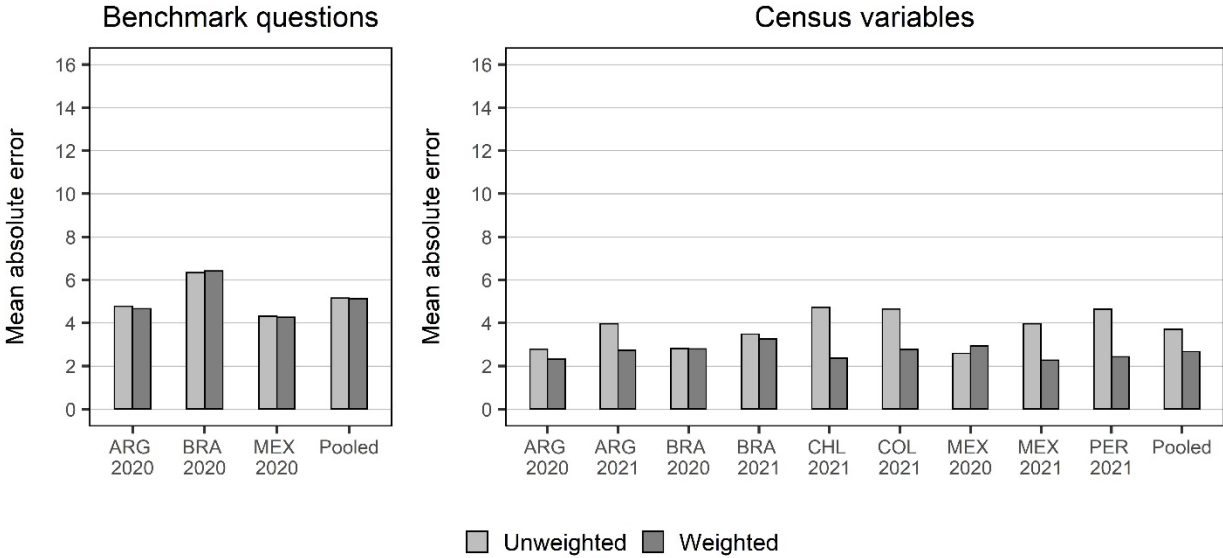
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**Table A6: Absolute errors by variable for sampling quasi-experiment**

Variable	Population	Sample	
		Black-box	Matching
<b>Census variables</b>			
Female (Brazil)	51.80%		
Estimate		48.61%	55.17%
Percentage-point error		-3.19	3.37
Primary level education (Brazil)	48.08%		
Estimate		18.29%	23.17%
Percentage-point error		-29.79	-24.91
São Paulo (Brazil)	22.60%		
Estimate		20.52%	27.63%
Percentage point error		-2.08	5.03
Age 26-35 (Brazil)	24.06%		
Estimate		20.14%	24.33%
Percentage point error		-3.92	0.27
Female (Argentina)	52.38%		
Estimate		54.57%	51.78%
Percentage point error		2.19	-0.60
Secondary education level (Argentina)	37.25%		
Estimate		32.15%	43.49%
Percentage point error		-5.10	6.24
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	39.63%		
Estimate		36.68%	38.17%
Percentage point error		-2.95	-1.46
Age 26-35 (Argentina)	22.24%		
Estimate		20.65%	22.24%
Percentage point error		-1.59	-0.004
Female (Mexico)	52.44%		
Estimate		52.49%	53.35%
Percentage point error		0.05	0.91
Secondary education level (Mexico)	46.81%		
Estimate		53.39%	56.40%
Percentage point error		6.58	9.59
Estado de México (Mexico)	13.75%		
Estimate		7.51%	23.50%
Percentage point error		-6.24	9.75
Age 26-35 (Mexico)	22.42%		
Estimate		23.10%	21.93%
Percentage point error		0.68	-0.49

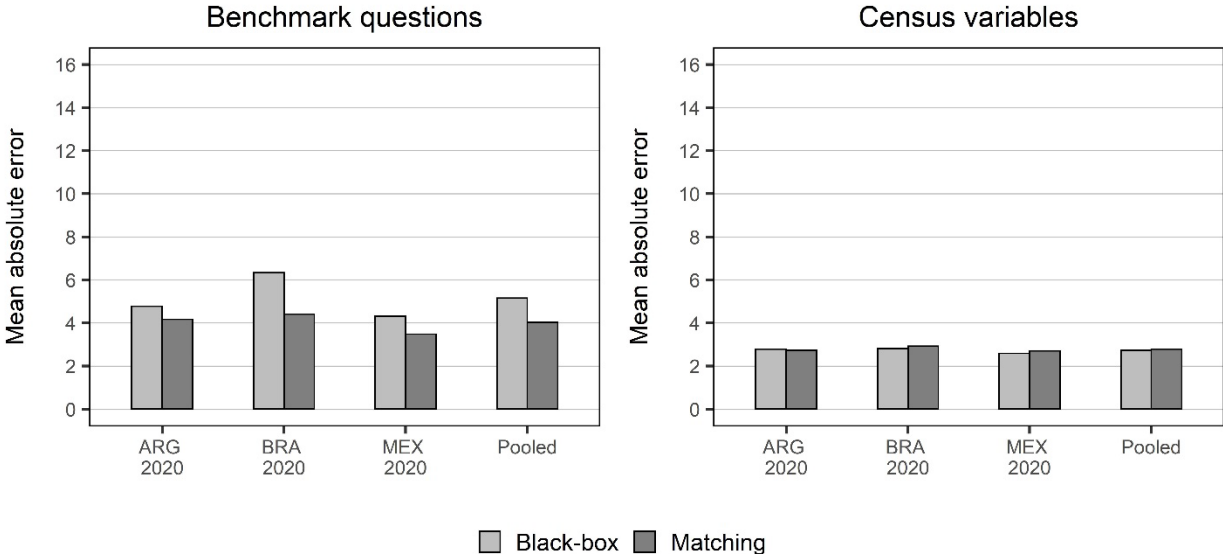
<b>Benchmark questions</b>			
Homeowner (Brazil)	70.59%		
Estimate		46.54%	47.54%
Percentage point error		-24.05	-23.05
Employed (Brazil)	53.35%		
Estimate		33.41%	39.43%
Percentage point error		-19.94	-13.92
People in household: 3 (Brazil)	27.69%		
Estimate		27.40%	29.27%
Percentage point error		-0.29	1.58
Number of rooms in house: 5 (Brazil)	28.27%		
Estimate		23.74%	25.09%
Percentage point error		-4.43	-3.08
No retirement or pension benefits (Argentina)	60.27%		
Estimate		65.72%	66.75%
Percentage point error		5.45	6.48
No subsidy or social assistance (Argentina)	83.57%		
Estimate		78.9%	86.12%
Percentage point error		-4.67	2.55
No material assistance (Argentina)	97.52%		
Estimate		91.35%	94.50%
Percentage point error		-6.17	-3.02
Unemployed (Argentina)	57.16%		
Estimate		50.00%	54.02%
Percentage point error		-7.16	-3.14
People in household: 4 (Argentina)	21.39%		
Estimate		20.38%	23.02%
Percentage point error		-1.01	1.63
Number of rooms in house: 3 (Argentina)	38.21%		
Estimate		21.62%	19.68%
Percentage point error		-16.59	-18.53
Employed (Mexico)	65.42%		
Estimate		56.22%	61.93%
Percentage point error		-9.20	-3.49
Homeowner (Mexico)	58.55%		
Estimate		43.37%	46.81%
Percentage point error		-15.18	-11.74
People in household: 4 (Mexico)	23.95%		
Estimate		27.95%	29.17%
Percentage point error		4.00	5.22
Number of rooms in house: 4 (Mexico)	26.52%		
Estimate		22.59%	23.32%
Percentage point error		-3.93	-3.20

**Figure A1:** Comparing unweighted and weighted samples across all response categories



*Notes:* Plots show the mean percentage-point absolute errors for the benchmark questions (left panel) and the census variables (right panel) in unweighted and weighted samples, by study. In this case, the MAE is computed across all response categories rather than just the modal response.

**Figure A2:** Comparing matching and black-box sampling across all response categories



Notes: Plots show the mean percentage-point absolute errors for the benchmark questions (left panel) and the census variables (right panel) by sampling method and study. In this case, the MAE is computed across all response categories rather than just the modal response.