

Peru 2024 Methodology

Sampling

A stratified multi-stage cluster sample design was used to complete 1,000 face-to-face surveys.

Target Population/Coverage: Non-institutionalized adult population (15 years of age or older) living in households. Stratification and selection used information from the Population and Housing Census 2017 and The Cartography of Census Zones 2017.

Stratification: The sampling frame was stratified by 8 broad regions and 2 urbanicity types resulting in a total of 13 strata. The 8 broad regions were derived from the territorial division of the country into: Lima Metropolitana, Sierra Norte (North Sierra/ North Mountain), Sierra Centro (Central Sierra/ Central Mountain), Sierra Sur (South Sierra/ South Mountain), Costa Norte (North Coast), Costa Sur (South Coast), Costa Centro (Central Coast) and Selva (Rain Forest region). Within each region, the sample was further stratified by urban and rural areas as defined by the central statistical office. For regions of small population size, the urban and rural parts are combined and treated as one single stratum.

Sample Selection: Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are districts and Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs) are Census Zones. Within each strata, PSUs were selected using probability proportionate to population size with the measure of size being the total population. In the second stage within each selected district, secondary sampling units (SSUs) were selected using PPS with the count of households used as a measure of size. SSUs are defined as census zones in the 245 urban districts with maps of census zones. No SSUs are defined in the other urban districts nor any rural districts. A total of 100 ultimate clusters were selected in the final sample.

Within each selected household, interviewers listed all eligible (15+ adults) individuals and the CAPI program randomly selected a respondent.

Data Collection: August 23, 2024 – October 27, 2024

Weighting: The sample data were weighted to minimize bias in survey-based estimates. The weighting procedure was formulated based on the sample design and was carried out in multiple stages. A probability weight factor (base weight) was constructed to correct for unequal selection probabilities. At the next step, the base weights were post-stratified to adjust for non-response and to match the weighted sample totals to known target population totals obtained from country-level census data.

Margin of error (including design effect due to weighting): $\pm 3.6\%$ (95% confidence level)

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.