

Iraq World Values Survey

1. Data collection:

A. Timeline of data collection

All interviews were completed in a period of 14 days between March 22th and April 4th, 2006.

B. Mode of data collection

Spring 2006: Face-to-face interview

C. Fieldwork and data entry procedures

Interviews were completed by 108 interviewers. They have been engaged on a part time basis and cover regions about which they have the relevant local information and the knowledge on specific culture and mentality of the people in an area. The interviewers were very experienced professionals (almost all have a B.A. after four years of university education in social sciences). Each interviewer completed 30 or fewer interviews, and had administered at least four prior surveys.

The fieldwork staff scrupulously completed interviews in a great majority of cases. Coders or research supervisors corrected most errors of interviewers. Interviewers knew in advance that field supervisors would check their work. At least one auditor was sent to each city to check 50% of completed questionnaire blanks, checked the accuracy of the map drawings of all Zukaks (streets), checked that all had been sampled correctly, and visited at least 20 households to be sure that interviews had been done correctly .

The interviewers ensured many useful observations important for investigation concerning reaction of respondents, their interest for contents of research and situational conditions for carrying out the whole research. They had perceived that the questionnaire is smooth and understandable, but take long time to finish. Interviewers worked as teams. Each team consisted of males and females to ensure high response rate among female respondents, especially in the rural and more conservative areas.

D. Description of questionnaire

The questionnaire designed to identify Iraqis' political attitudes and their viewpoints toward the current and the near future political situation, in addition to attitudes toward some social issues. Iraqis values are among the important issues that covered by this survey. After designing the questionnaire, pretests were done on a pilot sample consisting of 20 households in different areas of Baghdad. Pretest findings were considered to modify the draft questionnaire and reach the final version.

E. Personnel/organization/subcontractors responsible for collecting data

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The data collection was administered by the Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies, an Iraqi research firm, under the directorship of Dr. Munqeth Dagher.

2. Sampling methodology:

For the purpose of this research, the population frame was defined as all adult citizens (18 years and more) who lived in Iraqi urban and rural areas. The sample consisted of 2880 respondents in 18 governorates. The number of cases to be included for each governorate was determined by considering: 1) each governorate's population as a percentage of the overall population; 2) the number of cases necessary to make valid regional comparisons; and 3) the rural area population as a percentage of the governorate population.

A multi-stage probability-based sample was drawn utilizing residential listings from Iraq's 1997 Population Census. Six sampling stages were deployed. First, the number of interviews was distributed among census districts (Qada) proportionally. Second, each Qada consisted of a number of census sub districts called (Nahia) which received its share of interviews proportionally. Nahias, in turn, consist of many blocks. At the third stage, blocks were regarded as the primary sampling units (PSU) in the urban areas, with 96 PSUs being selected using probability-proportional-to-size procedures. Thirty, twenty, or ten interviews were conducted in each block. Because more than seven years had passed since the census, the residential list in each street was not necessarily accurate, so each interviewer was asked to draw a map for the households located in the street he/she was supposed to work in. In the fifth stage, each interviewer selected, randomly, five households in the street using random tables.

Finally, within each selected household, one respondent was randomly selected using the last birthday method. Because many elderly Iraqi citizens do not know their exact birthday, a list of random birthdays was used by interviewers when necessary.

Due to the inaccuracy of the addresses in the rural areas, interviewers were trained on how to use simple rules in choosing the household which should be interviewed. This was also practiced on the urban Kurdistan cities which were not covered by the 1997 national census. Standard rules have been followed to choose blocks, streets and households. The rule of choosing the respondent is the same in all 2880 interviews.

The margin of error was calculated in order to 1) incorporate the clustering effects of multistage sample design, and 2) to provide 95% confidence level. Although the overall margin of error is estimated at $\pm 3.017\%$ (n=2701), the margin of error varies across the 18 governorates included in the sample.

City	Sample size	Margin of Error%
BAGHDAD	529	± 6.817391
BASRAH	184	± 11.55945
SALAHADIN	122	± 14.196
DHI QAR	125	± 14.02462
MAYSAN	127	± 13.91375
BABYL	120	± 14.31382
NAJAF	121	± 14.25455
QADISIYAH	124	± 14.08106
WASIT	121	± 14.25455
KARBALA	120	± 14.31382
RAMADI (FALOJA)	127	± 13.91375
MUTHANA	121	± 14.25455
DIYALA	123	± 14.13818
NINEWA	178	± 11.75266
KIRKUK	120	± 14.31382
SULAYMANIA	116	± 14.55851
DOHUK	115	± 14.62168
IRBIL	108	± 15.08809
TOTAL	2701	± 3.017059

The response rate was nearly (93.8 %), which varied according to the governorates in the table below. The rate of refusals was (2.8%). The higher refusal rate was in Irbil (23.8%), while the lowest rate was in Karbala, Diyala, and Dohuk (1.3%).

MUHAFATHA	Total interviews In Urban	Completed interviews In Urban	Total interviews In Rural	Completed interviews Rural	Total interviews	Completed interviews	Response rate%
BAGHDAD	490	471	60	58	550	529	96.18182
BASRAH	160	155	30	29	190	184	96.84211
SALAHADIN	70	64	60	58	130	122	93.84615
DHI QAR	80	76	50	49	130	125	96.15385
MAYSAN	90	87	40	40	130	127	97.69231
BABYL	70	61	60	59	130	120	92.30769
NAJAF	100	91	30	30	130	121	93.07692
QADISIYAH	80	76	50	48	130	124	95.38462
WASIT	70	65	60	56	130	121	93.07692
KARBALA	90	80	40	40	130	120	92.30769
RAMADI	30	27	100	100	130	127	97.69231
MUTHANA	70	64	60	57	130	121	93.07692
DIYALA	60	54	70	69	130	123	94.61538
NINEWA	130	124	60	54	190	178	93.68421
KIRKUK	90	80	40	40	130	120	92.30769
SULAYMANIA	100	86	30	30	130	116	89.23077
DOHUK	100	85	30	30	130	115	88.46154
IRBIL	110	89	20	19	130	108	83.07692
TOTAL	1990	1835	890	866	2880	2701	93.78472