

Islamic Republic of Iran World Values Survey

1. Data collection:

A. Timeline of data collection

The 2005 Survey: Survey Period: June 1, 2005 – August 1, 2005

B. Mode of data collection

The 2005 Survey: Personal face-to-face interview

C. Fieldwork and data entry procedures

The fieldwork was supervised by researchers from the College of Arts and Science at the University of Tehran, Iran.

The SPSS data entry program was used for data entry and checking.

D. Description of questionnaire

The WVS questionnaire was translated into Persian from the English questionnaire by a member of the research team. The translated questionnaire was also pre-tested. The questionnaire was administered to 200 individuals. In 2005 survey, no question was omitted.

E. Personnel/organization/subcontractors responsible for collecting data

Principal investigator:	Nisim Street
Rahmat Seigh	Gisha, Teheran 14459
Email: rsadigh@ut.ac.ir	Iran
Institute of Social Research	Phone: +98 21 801 2524
University of Teheran	

Data Collection Organization: Institute of Social Research and Studies, University of Teheran

2. Sampling methodology:

Because of the size and complexity of the survey population, multi-stage probability sampling methods are used to develop the sample frame for this study.

Stage 1: The total household population of Iran is divided into 28 strata based on the provincial boundaries—twenty-seven provinces plus the province of Tehran. In each province, the household population is divided into urban and rural areas. And each urban and rural area is further divided into Census blocks.

The SCI has detailed maps of all these urban and rural areas. These areas are divided into Census Enumeration Areas or blocks, which are the smallest geographically specified units. Each unit includes at least ten dwellings for the urban areas and at least one for the rural areas. A “block” is

defined as an area where one can start enumeration from one point and go around the unit and return to the starting point. The size and the population density of these blocks vary. The number of these blocks and their distributions as urban versus rural areas also vary from province to province. In the 28 provinces, the blocks are sampled with probabilities proportionate to size measured in total dwelling units. In the 28 provinces, blocks are sampled in proportion to the total number of dwelling units. In metropolitan areas, where blocks fall into districts with varying socioeconomic status (high, medium, low), these areas are first stratified into homogeneous districts, and then blocks are sampled

Stage 2: The second stage units of the survey's multi-stage sample design include individual dwelling units, in which respondents reside. The SCI has provided the list of all the dwelling units within each of the selected blocks. A random sample of dwellings units will be selected for contact from the listing for each block. The result will be about 3000 dwellings of which 1800 will be from urban and 1200 from rural areas (table 6)

The table below shows the population size according to the 1996 Census and its distribution of the population in the urban and rural areas by provinces, the sampled Census blocks, and the share of the sample of households for the urban and rural areas of each province.

A final adjustment of the sample size may be made according to the homogeneity or the heterogeneity of the area being sampled. The level of education and economic development are considered the major criteria for assessing the degree of homogeneity of the population.

Stage 3: A single respondent from each sample dwelling unit will be selected according to procedure specified in charts provided to the interviewers.

There were three differences between the 2000 and 2005 samples. First, in 2000 sample, the interviewers were not able to get to the provinces of Sistan va Baluchistan and Kurdistan. But in 2005 these provinces were surveyed. Second, in the 2005 the province of Kurdistan was oversampled to allow comparison with Iraqi Kurds. Third, the number of province were increased to thirty-one in 2005. The provinces and their share in the sample are presented in the table below.

Provinces	Frequency	Percent
Eastern Azarbaijan	145	4.99
Western Azarbaijan	110	3.79
Ardabil	49	1.69
Isfahan	181	6.23
Ilam	20	0.69
Bushahr	30	1.03
Tihiran	535	18.43
Chahar Mahahl-i Bakhtiayri	30	1.03
Khorasan	216	7.44
Khouzistan	129	4.44
Zanjan	40	1.38
Simnan	25	0.86
Sistan va Baluchistan	70	2.41
Fars	150	5.17
Qhazvin	44	1.52
Qom	44	1.52
Kurdistan	296	10.20
Kirman	89	3.07
Kirmanshah	70	2.41
Kohgilouyeh va Boyrahmad	22	0.76
Golistan	60	2.07
Gilan	100	3.44
Loristan	69	2.38
Mazandaran	120	4.13
Markazi	60	2.07
Hormozgan	45	1.55
Hamadan	69	2.38
Yazd	35	1.21
North Khorasan	30	1.03
South Khorasan	20	0.69
Total	2903	100

Iran population distribution, sampled census blocks, and sampled households

Provinces	Population		Sampled Census blocks		Sampled households for each province	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1. Tehran	9404754	1771306	20	7	425	90
2. Isfahan	2914874	1007087	59	20	132	51
3. Fars	2163119	1598913	33	11	98	81
4. Zangan	489018	545301	10	3	22	28
5. E. Azarbaijan	4004484	1320788	53	17	181	67
6. W. Azarbaijan	1315161	1181119	12	4	59	60
7. Ilam	259657	217634	4	1	12	11
8. Boushir	391489	232884	7	2	18	12
9. Bakhtiari	342905	427005	5	1	16	22
10. Ghazvin	832274	492423	12	4	38	25
11. Khorasan	3421920	2622134	22	6	155	133
12. Khuzistan	2305014	1367940	30	10	104	69
13. Semnan	342455	158991	10	3	15	8
14. Sistan	794528	908379	14	4	36	46
15. Qom	777677	75269	26	7	35	4
16. Kurdistan	705710	640668	11	4	32	32
17. Kerman	1060075	922883	16	5	48	47
18. Kermansha	1098382	670459	28	7	50	34
19. Kohgiloyeh	213563	327685	7	2	10	17
20. Gilan	1049980	1191480	25	8	47	60
21. Loristan	850066	717059	10	3	38	36
22. Mazandaran	1783228	2237941	22	6	81	113
23. Markazi	701547	527265	16	5	32	27
24. Hormozgan	443970	613326	9	3	20	31
25. Hamadan	810640	867115	18	6	37	44
26. Yazd	564333	186536	16	5	26	9
27. Golestan	751518	872125	17	6	34	44
Total	39792341	23701715	512	160	1800	1200