

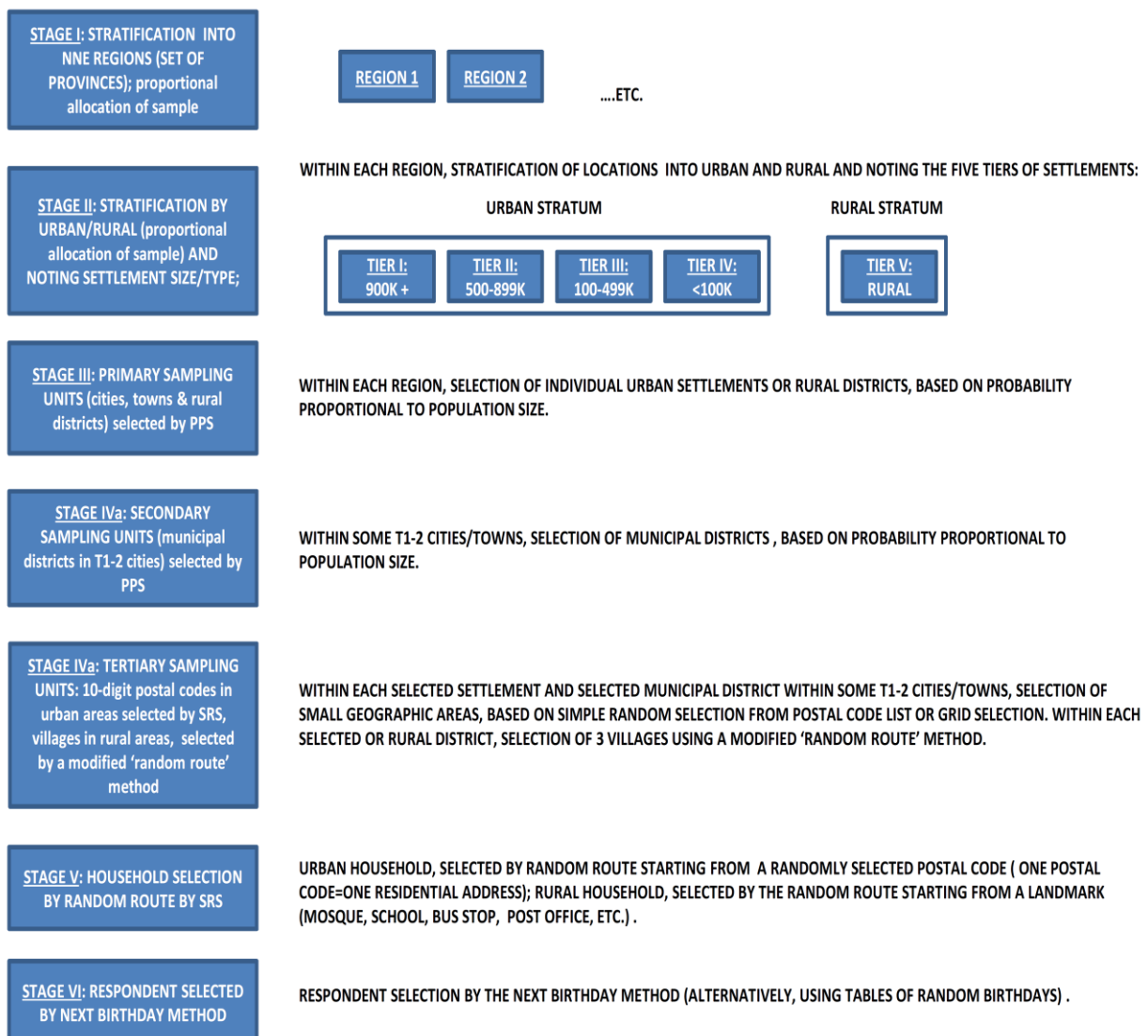


World Values Survey Wave 7 in Iran: Sample Design.

A stratified (two strata: region and type of locality) sample with PPS selection of PSU (urban settlements and rural districts), SSU (municipal districts in large cities) and random route (TSU) of selecting households and the most recent birthday method of selecting respondents within households will be utilized. The sample's universe includes all nationals of Iran (both males and females) aged 18 and over. All provinces will be covered, although not every province will be selected in the sample, as the sample is not stratified by province. Most recent Census data, which was carried out in 2016 will be used for PSU/SSU selection.

IRAN: SAMPLING PLAN

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT (PSU) = URBAN SETTLEMENT (CITY, TOWN) OR RURAL DISTRICT





STRATIFICATION CRITERIA

The following criteria will be used for the stratification of universe (in order of application):

Strata 1: Regions (as aggregates of provinces).

Strata 2: Type of settlement (urban / rural).

STAGE I: REGION (STRATA 1)

Iran is sub-divided into 9 regions which are further broken down into 31 provinces.

- 1 – North (Province of Gilan, Golestan, and Mazandaran)
- 2 – Tehran (Province of Tehran, Alborz, Semnan, Qazvin, Qom, Markazi, and Hamedan)
- 3 – Centre (Province of Esfahan, Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari, and Yazd)
- 4 – North West (Province of West Azarbayejan, East Azarbayejan, Ardebil, and Zanjan)
- 5 – North East (Province of Khorasan-e-Razavi, North Khorasan, and South Khorasan)
- 6 – South West (Province of Khuzestan, and Lorestan)
- 7 – South (Province of Fars, Kohgiluyeh & Boyer-Ahmad, Bushehr, and Hormozgan)
- 8 – West (Province of Ilam, Kordestan, and Kermanshah)
- 9 – South East (Province of Sistan & Baluchestan and Kerman)

All regions are included with certainty. We allocate all interviews according to the percentage of population held in each region. The region stratification reduces the likelihood that specific subgroups are excluded. Although all provinces are covered, not every province is selected into the final sample as we do not stratify sample by provinces. Areas affected by extreme natural events, social unrest, off-reach for security purposes cannot be surveyed.

STAGE II: TYPE OF LOCATION (STRATA 2)

In Iran, there are five tiers (types) of location. Towns or cities with a population of 900k+ are considered to be Tier 1 (T1); those with a population of 500K-900K are Tier 2 (T2); those with a population of 100K-500k are Tier 3; and those with a population of less than 100k are Tier 4 (T4). Rural locations are Tier 5 (T5). However, despite these delineations, we are not stratifying by Tier. Instead we stratify each region by type of location (Urban / Rural), with the sample allocated proportional to the urban –rural population within each region.

STAGE III: SELECTING PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS (PSU)

We assume 15 interviews per PSU to facilitate the PPS selection of PSU within region. PSUs in urban areas are towns/ cities. PSUs in rural areas are rural districts¹. Therefore we need to select $N/15$ PSUs of which 72% are urban PSUs and 28% are rural PSUs. We select PSUs among all settlements (urban and rural) proportionally to their population size (PPS) within regions. A full table with the selection of SSU will be presented together with the final sampling plan.



STAGE IVA: SELECTING SECONDARY SAMPLING UNITS (SSU)

In T3-4 cities SSU=PSU, in some T1-2 cities we select municipal (mayoral) districts as SSU using PPS method. SSUs will be selected out of all municipal districts. A full table with the selection of SSU will be presented together with the final sampling plan.

STAGE IVB: SELECTING TERTIARY SAMPLING UNITS (TSU)

Tertiary Sampling Units (TSU) is a random route in urban PSU/SSU (Urban settlements/municipal districts) or a village in rural PSU (Rural district). In each TSU only 4-6 interviews are allowed. Therefore in each urban PSU/SSU the number of TSU equals the number of interviews (15) in that PSU/SSU divided by the number of interviews (5) in TSU. In rural PSUs TSU is a village and so we select three villages in each rural PSU.

Method of selection of urban TSUs (random routes)

Postal codes are used to generate random starting points (SPs) in each urban PSU/SSU. SPs are where random route (TSU) begins. Starting points (SPs) are generated from a computer database which randomly selects 10-digit postal code starting points. Systematic Random Sampling is used, such that the postal codes for each of the PSUs (or SSUs in the case of T1-2 locations) are first sorted. Then starting from a random number, every k th postal code is selected until the requested number of s is satisfied. k is calculated by dividing the total number of postal codes by the number of sampling points needed. All 10-digit postal within each sampling point have an equal probability of getting randomly selected. Each selected 10 digit postal code acts as the pre-selected starting point. For reasons of privacy, we can only provide the first 5 digits of the postal code to ensure respondent anonymity. Method of selection of rural TSUs (villages).

In rural locations, the TSU is a village. As 5 interviews are done per TSU, three villages (TSUs) are selected per PSU (Rural district). Interviewers select the first village that is situated on the first road which branches from the main (district) road but at the distance of not fewer than 30km from the nearest urban settlement. The two subsequent villages are selected along the same road – the neighbouring village is skipped, and the next one is selected, while the following one is skipped and the final one is selected.

Should there be a secondary road, the larger of the two will be selected. In essence, the SPS-selected village is village one, the second selected village is village 3 on that road, while the final selected village is village 5 on that same road. This way, they are not neighbouring villages, but they are at least known to be accessible. Starting points (SPs) within villages are defined as locations with sufficient public presence to be known by local residents, such as schools, mosques. The most central one of these locations is selected, and a random route proceeds from the landmark. First dwelling on the street is selected in the village as the first address to approach.

STAGE V: HOUSEHOLD SELECTION

From the pre-selected starting point (SP), the 1st residential unit on the left side of the street and then every 3rd residential unit will be approached. If the residential unit is a single family house or a 2 level building in which 2 households reside, then the household residing on the



first level will be picked. If the residential unit is in a 3+ level apartment building, the household residing on the middle level is picked. If multiple households resided within a particular level, then the first household on the left, closest to the elevator/staircase (whichever that was used by the interviewer to get to the intended level) is picked.

STAGE VI: RESPONDENT SELECTION

Our interviewers will ask to speak with an eligible member of the household who has had the most recent birthday. If more than one household member qualifies (e.g. twins), our interviewers then ask to speak with the one who had most recently been out of the house. If no one was home, we will try three additional times. If someone was home but the randomly selected member was not, a time will be arranged so that the interview could take place at a mutually agreeable time. If the selected member refused to participate, if a mutually agreeable arrangement could not be arranged, or if a selected household could not be reached after four attempts, the interviewers will abandon the household and move on to the next.

STANDARD CRITERIA OF RESPONDENT'S SELECTION:

- ☐ Aged 18+;
- ☐ Agreed to participate;

The following persons will not be interviewed

- ☐ Interviewer's relatives or acquaintances
- ☐ People who know each other, or who are relatives
- ☐ Guests, friends, etc. of the flat/house owner
- ☐ Those living in the hostels of any type
- ☐ Patients at hospitals, sanatoriums etc

If after 3 calls-back the respondent is not contacted or refused to participate then go back to Stage 4 and select n+1 address (where n- the previously selected address at Stage V).

No substitution of the selected respondents within households was allowed.

Each interviewer will be responsible to code each non-response as either an eligible, but refused; eligible, but no one at home; eligible, but unable to access/contact, unless agreed otherwise will be agreed.

We collect data using PAPI for social / political surveys in the country because of security requirements.