



World Values Survey Wave 7 in Jordan: Sample Design.

NAMA executed the 7th wave of World Values Survey in Jordan.

The fieldwork of WVS-7 took place from May to June 2018. The target population was residents of Jordan over the age of 18 and the target sample size was 1,200 adults.

The sample was designed in a probability proportional to size methodology to provide valid and reliable survey estimates across the entire Kingdom of Jordan. The sample included rural and urban areas, each of the twelve governorates, and smaller communities within. It was also designed to ensure reliable estimates on regional levels (North, Center, and South). Jordan’s regions were grouped from governorates as follows: North (covering Ajloun, Irbid, Jerash, and Mafraq), Central (covering Amman, Balqa, Madaba, and Zarqa), and South (covering Aqaba, Karak, Ma’an, and Tafieleh).

Using the 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census as a sampling frame, a sample of 1,000 households were drawn using stratified cluster sampling with a margin of error of ($\pm 3\%$) with confidence level of 95%. The Kingdom was subdivided into area units called census blocks, which were then regrouped to form clusters – the Primary Sampling Units (PSU-Blocks) for this survey. Stratification was achieved on three levels: the classification of governorates into rural and urban areas; administrative divisions within each urban and rural area; and identification and selection of clusters within each administrative division. The distribution of the sample among these strata was done proportionally to the relative population size of each stratum (probability-proportional to the cluster size).

The Nationally Representative Sample				
	Population	% of Population	Sample size	% of Sample
Amman	1,553,563	40%	502	42%
Balqa	232,560	6%	62	5%
Zarqa	533,103	14%	171	14%
Madaba	92,564	2%	23	2%
Irbid	767,965	20%	221	18%
Mafraq	173,123	4%	69	6%
Jarash	95,144	2%	30	2%
Ajloun	89,998	2%	22	2%
Karak	158,010	4%	51	4%
Tafelah	50,991	1%	13	1%
Ma'an	72,694	2%	19	2%
Aqaba	75,139	2%	23	2%
Total	3894854	100%	1,206	100%

Once the clusters were sampled, a household listing operation of these clusters was conducted and a frame of the households in each cluster was developed. Collective homes such as student housing, prisons, nursing homes, factory accommodations were excluded since they did not fit the definition of a Jordanian Household.

The objectives of this study stipulated that these households be Jordanian and have at least one member aged 18 years or above. Following the determination of the targeted community



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in each cluster, a sample of 10 households were drawn from each cluster with an equal probability systematic selection. A boosting sample in underrepresented governorates was drawn to enable a better distribution and better reliability at governorate level analysis. Boosting increased interviews to a minimum of 65 cases in each governorate. The “Kish table” or ‘next-birthday’ or “last birthday” respondent selection method was used to identify the respondent.