Data Collection and Sampling Procedures

Appendix I

Survey Sample Design Descriptions

Egypt World Values Survey

1. Data collection:

A. Timeline of data collection

***Pre 9/11*:** August 2001 – October 2001
***Post 9/11*:** January 2002 – February 2002

B. Mode of data collection

***Pre 9/11*:** Personal face-to-face interview
***Post 9/11*:** Personal face-to-face interview

C. Fieldwork and data entry procedures

***Pre and Post 9/11*:**
The fieldwork was done by Emac Research and Training Centre-Cairo Egypt in Collaboration with Ain Shams University-Department of Sociology-Women's College. The interviewers were paid according to performance. Approximately 25% of the interviews were supervised and 5% were back-checked.

The SPSS data entry program was used for data entry and checking. Some reliability checks were made on derived variables. Data was checked/edited for consistency and to ensure that the data fell within permitted coding ranges.

D. Description of questionnaire

***Pre and Post 9/11*:**
The WVS questionnaire was translated from the English questionnaire by a member of the research team. The translated questionnaire was also pre-tested. The questionnaire was administered to 300 individuals. Some questions included caused particular problems: Variable 133-136, Variable 182, Variable 196, and Variable 199. Some questions were re-phrased to fit the Egyptian situation. All problems were solved consequently.

E. Personnel/organization/subcontractors responsible for collecting data

***Pre and Post 9/11*:**

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2. Sampling methodology:

***Pre and Post 9/11*:**

The samples of the WVS Survey in the years 2000 and 2001 were drawn from the urban-rural parts of eight governorates using the CAPMAS Master Sample. The methodology that was applied for the selection of the sampling frame for the master sample was based on a stratified probability sampling design with a systematic random selection

In 1998/1999, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics drew a master area sample consisting of 900,000 Egyptian households to be used as a sampling frame representing the characteristics of the entire population. This master sample was based on 600 Census Blocks, divided into 360 urban area, and 240 rural areas, respectively. Each census block was considered as a unit of analysis and contained approximately 1500 households for the urban areas, and approximately 1000 households for the rural area. The probability proportionate size sampling (PPS) was applied for the final selection the census blocks.

The Sampling Frame for the First Survey of 3000 Households:
The Agency for the Public Mobilization and Statistic (CAPMAS) assisted us in drawing the sampling frame for the first survey as well as the second survey. A multi-stage sampling design was finally adopted as follows:

Stage 1:

A. The distribution of administrative units into urban governorates and its district capitals, urban administrative units and all villages in Lower and Upper Egypt from the 600 Census Blocks adopted in the Master Sample.
B. A random selection of 2 urban governorates to represent urban Sector: Cairo and Alexandria Governorate were selected.
C. A random selection of 3 governorates to represent the governorates in Lower Egypt: Menoufiya, Ismailia, and Kafr El-Sheikh were selected.
D. A random selection of 3 governorates to represent the governorates in Upper Egypt: Beni Swif, Sohag, and Aswan were selected.
E. A random selection of a border governorate: South Sinai was selected.

Stage 2:
In this stage, a final selection of 200 census blocks according to the boundaries of the Egyptian local governorate system as defined in the 1996 Census was made. A total 26 governorates were divided in the 1996 into four areas: Urban areas, Northern Urban/Rural Areas, Southern Urban/Rural areas and Border areas.

Stage 3:
15 households were randomly selected from each census blocks which yielded 3200 households. A systematic sampling technique was used to select names and addresses of the heads of households as they were registered in the master sample of CAPMAS. A final list containing these names was used as the sampling frame for the first survey. From these households, only individuals 16 years of age and over were selected for the intensive face-to-face interviews. For

each unit of analysis, we obtained an extra 10% named and addresses of heads of households to replace those who moved, died, or refused to answer our questionnaire.
For the purpose of the second survey (Post 9/11), the same procedures were followed as outlined above for the selection of the 1000 interviews after 9/11 from the same governorates.

Of the national representative sample of 3,000 Egyptians 16 or older who were randomly selected to be interviewed, 2,230 completed the surveys just before 9/11. These cases covered the governorates of Cairo, Alex, Menofia, Bani Suef, Sohaq, and Aswan. The other 770 cases covering the governorates of Ismailia, Kafr el-Sheikh, and South Sinai were completed after 9/11. The post- 9/11 survey was based on a sample of 1,000 adults randomly selected from the six governorates that were covered by the survey before 9/11. The table below summarizes the distribution of the pre-9/11 and post-9/11 samples by governorates.

Distribution of Samples Before and After 9/11 by Governorates of Egypt

Governorate	**Sample Size Before 9/11***	**Sample Size After 9/11**
1. Cairo	400	180
2. Alexandria	200	90
3. Ismailia	[170]	
4. Menofia	630	285
5. Kafr el-Sheikh	[500]	
6. Bani Suef	320	140
7. Sohag	500	225
8. Aswan	180	80
9. South Sinai	[100]	
Total	2,230 [3000]	1,000

*Data in brackets collected between September 11 and October 30, 2001.

Islamic Republic of Iran World Values Survey

1. Data collection:

A. Timeline of data collection

The 2000 Survey: Survey Period: January 1, 2000 – February 28, 2000
The 2005 Survey: Survey Period: June 1, 2005 – August 1, 2005

B. Mode of data collection

The 2000 Survey: Personal face-to-face interview
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 the 2000 survey, some questions referring to leadership and the shari'a were excluded from the questionnaire. Some questions were re-phrased to fit the Iranian situation. In 2005 survey, no question was omitted.

In the 2000 survey, politically and culturally sensitive questions were placed at the end of the questionnaire.

E. Personnel/organization/subcontractors responsible for collecting data

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

2. Sampling methodology:

(a) The 200 Survey

The survey population includes all age-eligible citizens of Iran. Eligible respondents for this study include only members of the household population aged over 15 at the time of the initial

survey contact. All regions of Iran—urban and rural—are included in the survey population. The urban areas include all those with a minimum population of 5000, as listed in the 1996 national census by the Statistical Center of Iran (SCI). All the households outside the urban core are considered to be in rural areas. The total number of households in Iran according to the 1996 census was 12,349,003 of which 7,943,189 were urban and 4,405,814 were rural households. The city of Tehran was unique in the sense that it contained 1,660,517 households.
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.

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**

(b) *The 2005 Survey*

The same multi-stage probability sampling methodology was used in the 2005 survey. 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 ware 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
Bushihr	30	1.03
Tihran	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

Iraq World Values Survey

1. Data collection:

A. Timeline of data collection

***Fall 2004*:**
All interviews were completed in a period of 27 days between November 19th and December 16th, 2004. Interviewing was not possible during many of these days because of the security situation and work prevention by formal and militia authorities.

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

B. Mode of data collection

***Fall 2004*:** Face-to-face interview
***Spring 2006*:** Face-to-face interview

C. Fieldwork and data entry procedures

***Fall 2004*:**
Interviews were completed by 177 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 20 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.

***Spring 2006*:**
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**

***Fall 2004*:**

The questionnaire was designed to identify Iraqi's values as a part of international value survey research. Many questions were designed to also cover the current political, social and economical issues facing Iraq these days. After designing the questionnaire, pretests were done on a pilot sample consist of 70 households in different areas of Baghdad. Pretest findings were considered to modify the draft questionnaire and reach the final version.

***Spring 2006*:**

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**

***Fall 2004 and Spring 2006*:**

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The data collections in both 2004 and 2006 were administered by the Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies, an Iraqi research firm, under the directorship of Dr. Munqeth Daghir.

2. Sampling methodology:

***Fall 2004*:**
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. Iraq 1997 census data were used as the framework to draw the sample.

The sample consisted of 2700 respondents in 16 provinces (governorates) out of 18 Iraqi provinces. 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) rural area population as a percentage of the governorate population. Two Iraqi provinces, Mosul and Duhuk, were excluded from the sample. The bad security situation in Mosul made it very risky to conduct any interview there, and Duhuk security authorities prevented the interviewers from working in that province. The interview proportion originally belonging to Duhuk was allocated to Erbil and Sulaimania, which are also Kurdish provinces, to retain Iraqi ethnicity proportions. Mosul's share of interviews was allocated to other three Sunni provinces and cities (Tikreet, Rumadi and three Baghdad neighborhoods) to retain Iraqi sect representation.

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 135 PSUs being selected using probability-proportional-to-size procedures. 20 interviews were conducted in each block. These 20 interviews were distributed among 4 streets (Zukak according to census wording) in the fourth stage. These streets were selected by using simple random method.

Because more than seven years had passed since the date of the census, every interviewer was asked to draw an on-the-spot map for the households that were located in the street he\she was

supposed to work in. In the fifth stage, each interviewer selected, randomly, five households in the street depending on random tables.

Finally, within each selected household, one respondent was randomly selected using the last birthday method. Because most old Iraqi citizens doesn't knows their exact birthday, a list of random birth days was used by every interviewer to replace the birthday of every old citizen who was unsure of his/her birthday.

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, and used the same strategies in the urban Kurdistan provinces which were not covered by the 1997 national census. Standard rules were followed to choose blocks, streets and households. The rule of choosing the respondent was the same in all 2700 interviews.

The margin of error was calculated in order to 1) incorporate the clustering effects of multistage sample design, and 2) to provide a 95% confidence level. Although the overall margin of error is estimated at ±2.3% (n=2325), the margin of error varies across the 16 governorates included in the sample.

City	Sample size	Margin of Error%
Baghdad	484	± 5.09
Basrah	149	± 9.17
Tekrit	155	±8.99
Nasirria	101	± 11.14
Umara	111	±10.63
Hilla	107	± 10.82
Najaf	107	± 10.82
Diwania	103	± 11.03
Kut	102	± 11.09
Karbala	104	± 10.98
Ramadi	118	± 10.31
Samawa	114	± 10.49
Baquba	120	± 10.22
Kirkuk	114	± 10.49
Sulaimania	185	± 8.23
Erbil	151	± 9.11

The rate of refusals was (5.5%). The higher refusal rate was in Ramadi (10.7%), while the lowest rate was in Najaf and Karbala (1.7%). The total response rate was nearly (86%), which varied according to the governorates as follows:

	Total interviews	Completed interviews	Response rate%
Baghdad	600	484	80.7%
Basrah	180	149	82.8%
Tekrit	200	155	77.5%
Nasirria	120	101	84.2%
Umara	120	111	92.5%
Hilla	120	107	89.2%
Najaf	120	107	89.2%
Diwania	120	103	85.8%
Kut	120	102	85.0%
Karbala	120	104	86.7%
Ramadi	140	118	84.3%
Samawa	120	114	95.0%
Baquba	140	120	85.7%
Kirkuk	120	114	95.0%
Sulaimania	200	185	92.5%
Erbil	160	151	94.4%
Total	2700	2325	86.1%

***Spring 2006*:**
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 ±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

Jordan World Values Survey

1. Data collection:

A. Timeline of data collection
September 15, 2001 – September 21, 2001

B. Mode of data collection
Personal Face to Face Interview

C. Fieldwork and data entry procedures
The fieldwork was done by the Centre for Strategic Studies at the University of Amman-Jordan. Interviewers were not paid according to performance. The interviewer approached through calls made at different times of day. The minimum number of re-calls required were 2 and 1% of the interviews were back-checked.

Double checks and editing of all questions were employed for measuring coding reliability. Data was keying verified approximately 89%. Some reliability checks were made on derived variables and the data was checked/edited for consistency and to ensure that the data fell within permitted coding ranges. Errors were corrected individually and automatically.

D. Description of questionnaire
We used the questionnaire that was designed for the Islamic countries. The questionnaire was translated by a specialist translator. The translated questionnaire was back-translated into English and the translated questionnaire was also pre-tested. There were some questions and concepts that caused particular problems when the questionnaire was translated in English. Most of the difficulties were in political matters. For example, the question about the left-right scale was difficult for the respondent to understand. In fact, the team decided to omit 26 questions from the original questionnaire, which were 237 questions. Thus we ended up using 211 questions. There were not included: Q73, Q83, Q90, Q94, Q168-174, Q183-186, Q187-190, Q202-203, Q206-209.

E. Personnel/organization/subcontractors responsible for collecting data
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2. Sampling methodology:

There were different stages in the sampling procedure:

1- The first stage drew primary sampling units (clusters) by the PPS method. In the first stage, stratification was applied for urban rural socio economic characters and administrative distribution.
2- The second stage drew households from each PSU by the systematic method.
3- The third stage drew the eligible person from each household by simple random sample.

In each selected household the interviewer listed all male or female individuals above 18 and randomly according to a given table where one person is identified as a respondent. The extra samples of households were selected in advance before the field work started, and three independent households were selected from each cluster to subsidize non response. Substitution was permitted if the house become unoccupied or the nationality of the household was non-Jordanian.

The quota sample is a biased sample not used in general. A stratified sample was used instead with implicit stratification if required. 50% of males and females were drawn from each cluster, and 50% of each gender were drawn from each PSU.

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years
Final numbers of clusters or sapling points: 130
Sample unit from office sampling: Household
Sample size: 1223
Estimated Error: 2

Weighting: The weighting is very important because the sample is not a self-weighting design. The weight equals the reverse of probability of drawing the sampling unit.

Remarks about non-response:
The non response should be less than 5%

Morocco World Values Survey

1. Data collection:

A. Timeline of data collection

Pre-9/11: Survey Period: July 15, 2001 – August 25, 2001
Post-9/11: Survey Period: February 2002

B. Mode of data collection

Pre-9/11 and Post-9/11: Personal Face to Face Interview

C. Fieldwork and data entry procedures

Pre-9/11 and Post-9/11:
Interviewers were sometimes paid according to performance. The interviewer attempted to contact respondents at different times of the day. Interviewers were required to attempt contact at least four times.

Some measures of coding reliability were employed: Machine Methods. Keying was verified by 100%. Some reliability checks were made on derived variables. Data was checked/edited for consistency and to ensure that the data fell within permitted coding ranges. Errors were corrected individually and automatically.

D. Description of questionnaire

Pre-9/11 and Post-9/11:
The survey used the standard WVS questionnaire instead of the more limited Islamic questionnaire. It used the French questionnaire to make the WVS questionnaire. The WVS questionnaire was translated from the English questionnaire by a member of the research team. The translated questionnaire was also pre-tested in Casablanca with 10-15 persons of different age and status to test comprehension by respondents. Some of the questions on religion had to be eliminated because they caused some surprise, due to general agreement with one answer. A few other questions had to be eliminated because of lack of comprehension. The self anchoring scale of ideology was not well understood, but nevertheless was kept in. The following questions were eliminated from the questionnaire: 11-13-14-15-59-61-63-66-73-D15-D16-D17.

Some substitutions were made during the translation:
In Q.15 Muslims was replaced by Trafiquants.
In Q. 47 the Church was replaced by Religion.
In Q. 47 the Arab League was added as an item.
“Church” was always replaced by “Mosque”, and “God” was replaced by “Allah”.

E. **Personnel/organization/subcontractors responsible for collecting data:**
Pre-9/11 and Post-9/11:

Principal investigator:
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Principal investigator:
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Data Collection Organization:
SEREC, a marketing research firm in Casablanca, Morocco.

2. Sampling methodology:
Pre-9/11 and Post-9/11:
In the sample, urban population was over-represented. The sampling stages were: regions-cities/villages-neighborhoods. The final selection was made using random routes. Selection of individuals in households was made using sex and age quotas Substitution was made when there was no one in a household after four trials, when there was a refusal, or if no one was eligible. Stratification factors were used by region and size of place. The only significant limitation was urban-rural distribution, and that has been corrected through weighting.

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

Sample unit from office sampling: Random routes-households, quota by sex and age in household

Estimated Error: 2
Weighting: Weighting was used to equilibrate sex-age and urban-rural distribution. Urban-rural distribution was more important with an under-representation of rural population. The weight is a matrix that combines the variables: sex, age and urban-rural distinction, and it is included in the data file.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia World Values Survey

1. Data collection:

A. **Timeline of data collection**
Survey Period: April 20, 2003 – May 10, 2003

B. **Mode of data collection**
Personal face-to-face interview

C. **Fieldwork and data entry procedures**
The fieldwork was done by the Pan Arab Research Center-Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Interviewers were paid according to performance. The interviewers were mostly non-Saudi Citizens.

SPSS format was used for data entry.

D. **Description of questionnaire**
The questionnaire was pre-tested with interviewers' team and piloted. 15 pilots were conducted.
Variables: V38, V44, V45, V66 (2), V101 – V106, V112, V116, V118, V119, V124, V128 – V132, V148 (3), V160 – V164, V167, V170, V183, V185 were not asked because they were either not applicable for Saudi market or very sensitive to ask.

E. **Personnel/organization/subcontractors responsible for collecting data**
Principal investigator:
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College of Social Science
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Data Collection Organization: Pan Arab Research Center, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

2. Sampling methodology:

The sample was designed to be representative of the entire adult population, i.e. 18 years and older, of Saudi Arabia. The lower age cut-off for the sample was 18 and there was not any upper age cut-off for the sample.

A sample design in two stages will be used: (1) identification of administrative units and allocation of sample in each administrative unit in accordance with the population density; and (2) the selection of households within the primary sampling areas.

A. Sampling system in the cities and towns

The cities and towns were divided into sectors. The sectors were divided into clusters. A cluster is defined as a compact agglomeration within a determined polygon of roads/streets. Each cluster consists of a certain number of blocks: a block is defined as the smallest tract of land outlined by streets or roads that contains houses and buildings which are separated only by strips of land. A primary sampling unit was assigned at the block level. The population census provided estimates at the level of the sector. Consequently the number of primary sampling units assigned for interviewing per administrative unit was varied in relation to the population size.

B. Sampling: A constant fraction sampling procedure will be used

A large number of blocks/primary sampling units were randomly selected from the blocks data base and a fixed small number of interviews were conducted per primary sampling units. A starting point and a path were described by the supervisor to be followed in the block.

The interviewers went to the indicated starting point make the contact with the i^{th} household, and requested to interview the respondent. If available, the interview was conducted immediately. If not, an appointment was made to return at a later time on the same day. Interviewers called back three times during the same day. If the selected person was not available, the house was skipped and the next one in the path was approached. Upon completion of the interview, the interviewers skipped an interval of (**i**) homes and interviewed at (**i+**1) and so on. The counting of households was continuous and uninterrupted starting from the top floor, clockwise in descending order, from one building to the next following the random path assigned to the interviewers. The interviewers followed a random path indicated in advance and documented their passage through the block.

Laborers in camps, provisional dwellings, shelters, etc., and the servants, were excluded, as they do not live in regular dwellings to enable adequate sampling. Regional quotas were specified to respective field supervisors. Hand tallies were used to control gender, age, and nationality.

In addition, another two screening questions were used to identify the respondent. The respondent had to reply "No" to both questions in order to be eligible for interview:

1) Do you or anyone in your household or close relatives or friends work for any of the following industries?
   -Advertising agency
   -Research agency
   -Media house / TV / Radio / Publishing
   -Religious organizations
   -Government agencies

2) Have you been interviewed by a market research agency in the last 6 months?

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years
Sampling: Sampling by clusters
Sample size: 1502
Estimated Error: 2

Remarks about non-response:

Only refusals and incomplete interviews were the limiting factors to realizing the sample

- Addresses established as empty, demolished or containing no private dwellings: 117
- Selected respondent away during survey period: 150 -Refusal at selected address: 128
- Personal refusal by selected respondent: 180
- Full productive interview: 1502
- Partial productive interview: 60