Technical Report:

Survey methodology

In this survey, the face to face interviews technique was used in collecting the data were data collectors go to the selected area under the supervision of the field work supervisor. The targeted areas were pre-selected areas. The selection of houses/apartment where been done in the field work, a systematic random sample technique was used to locate the houses. In selecting the person inside each selected house, Kish table were used to guarantee the randomness in the selection process.

Sampling:

For this survey, 'Stratified Cluster Sample' (SCS) was used in drawing the sample. This kind of sample is used when the Simple Random Sample (SRS) cannot be used due to lack of information on citizens and their addresses in the civil registry, or any other source of records that could be inclusive of a population study.

For the drawl of a Stratified Cluster Sample, there must be available data on the administrative and geographical divisions in the country of study. Such data can be found at the Central Bureau of Statistics or at the concerned authority implementing the survey (CSS has this information).

The SCS is a multistage designed sample that has a margin of error ranging between (2-5%). The population frame in each Jordan is divided into three Stratums, the rural areas, urban areas and administrative areas. The distribution of the sample between Stratums was distributed proportionally taking into account the weight (size) of each Stratum.

To ensure the spread of the primary sampling units (clusters) in the different regions, the primary sampling units (clusters) within each Stratum were arranged according to geographical location. The sample was drawn in a manner that took into account the sizes of the Stratums which had to be drawn on a regular basis.

The studied population in the Stratified Cluster Sample was divided as follows:

1- Administrative divisions of the regions (provinces, districts, etc…): Each province was given a share of the sample in proportion to the total amount of the population.

2- Class divisions: the population was divided into classes (urban, rural, desert), and these divisions was taken into account within each province. So, this division gives the rural population a share of the sample proportion to its share in the total population.

3- Smaller communities within each division: In Jordan there is a division of the population by region and blocks and there is available maps of those region/blocks, such division would be the ideal choice for the selection of the sample, since these region/blocks are the basic units/'primary sampling unit' (PSU) of the sample which must be randomly selected, taking into account the population size.

Sampling households from each cluster:

After sampling the clusters, an update of these clusters has to be done on the ground, and a frame of the households in each cluster has to be developed, these families has to be Jordanian families as contained in the objectives of the study, in order to determine the targeted community in each cluster before starting sampling the second phase.

After updating the clusters, a sample of families has to be drawn from each PSU, usually we take 10 families from each PSU. The final sample is going to be drawn in a systematic after arranging the households in each cluster by geographic location and that has to be done to ensure that the spread of the sample at different parts of the cluster, reduced Interclass correlation and increase results accuracy.

The sample will be divided into 50% males and 50% females who aged 18+, with a 2.5% margin of error, collecting data from respondents via face-to-face interviews.

Respondents in each selected household will be randomly chosen using the Kish table technique.

Survey Implementation:

The questionnaires were translated by CSS team, and was reviewed and tested. After finalizing the first translated draft, a pilot study was conducted to test the questionnaire; the size of this pilot was 50 respondents.

Field Work:

For collecting the data, 40 data collectors were used with 10 field supervisor and one filed coordinator, it took 11 days to collect the data (19/2-1/3/2014), and 10 days for data coding and data entry (working parallel with the field work). CSS apply three stages for data quality control. The first: in the field, each group of data collectors (4 data collectors) has one supervisor who stays with them all the time. The Second: the field coordinator does a daily visit to the field and checks the progress of the work and check the collection process. The third: at the office the data quality team, phone 10-15% of the respondents to check some questions and make sure that the questionnaire was filled in the right ways. The data entry

program has logical rules and does not allow any odd or strange answers to be entered through the data entry process.