

## METHODOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE NATION WIDE POLL M-27

### **A. Interviewers:**

All interviews have been completed by **177 interviewers**, the numbers of permanent field net of the Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies in the governorates covered by the poll. 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 distributed as follows:

<b>Baghdad</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Basrah</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Tekrit</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Nasirria</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Umara</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Hilla</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Najaf</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Diwania</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Kut</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Karbala</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Ramadi</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Samawa</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Baquba</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Kirkuk</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Sulaimania</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Erbil</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>

The interviewers were very experienced professionals (almost all have B.A. after four-year University education in social sciences). Each interviewer

completed 20 or less interviews, and has an experience of 4 previous surveys at least.

The fieldwork staff has scrupulously completed interviews in a great majority of cases. Coders or research supervisors mostly could correct some errors and overlooks of interviewers. Interviewers had known in advance that field supervisors would check their work. One auditor, at least, sent to each city to check 50% of completed questionnaire blanks, check the accuracy of map drawings of all Zukaks (streets) have been sampled, and visit at least 20 households to be sure that interviews have 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 consist of mail and female to ensure high response rate among female respondents, especially in the rural and more conservative areas.

## **B. The questionnaire design:**

The questionnaire designed to cover the main goal of this survey which is identifying Iraqi's values as a part of International value survey research. Many questions designed to cover, also, the current political, social and economical issues facing Iraq these days.

After designing the questionnaire, pretest has been done on a pilot sample consist of 70 households living in different places of Baghdad. The finding of this pretest has been considered to modify the draft questionnaire and reaching the final version.

### **C. The Sample and Procedure used**

For the purpose of this research, population frame was defined as all adult citizens **(18 years and more)** who lived in Iraqi urban and rural areas. **Iraq 1997 census data** used as the a framework to draw the sample.

The sample consists 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. Tow Iraqi provinces, Mosul and Duhuk, had been excluded from the sample . The bad security situation in Mosul made it very risky to conduct any interview there. Duhuk security authorities prevented the interviewers from working in that province. The interviews proportion of Duhuk allocated to Erbil and Sulaimania, which are Kurdish provinces also, to reserve the Iraqi ethnicity proportions. Mosul share of interviews allocated to other three Sunni provinces and cities (Tikreet, Rumadi and three of Baghdad neighborhood) to reserve the Iraqi sects representations.

**A multi-stage probability-based sample** was drawn, utilizing residential listings from Iraq's 1997 Population Census(data has been attached).Six sampling stages have been deployed. First, number of interviews has been distributed among

census districts (Qada) proportionally. Second, each Qada consists of a number of census sub districts called (Nahia) which received its share of interviews proportionally, also. Nahias, in turn, consist of many blocks. At the third stage, blocks regarded as the primary sampling units (PSU) in the urban areas, with 135 PSUs being selected using probability-proportional-to-size procedures. 20 interviews have been conducted in each block. These 20 interviews distribute among 4 streets (Zukak according to census wording) in the fourth stage. These streets selected by using simple random method.

Because more than seven years have been gone since the date of the census, many variables could have happened for the residential list in each street, that's why every interviewer has been asked to draw on spot map for the households that located in the street he/she suppose to work in. In the fifth stage, each interviewer select, randomly, 5 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 know their exact birth day, a list of random birth days used by every interviewers to replace the birth day of every old citizen who don't know his/her birth day.

Due to the inaccuracy of the addresses in the rural areas, interviewers have been trained on how to use simple rules in choosing the household which should be interviewed. Same thing practiced on the urban Kurdistan provinces which did 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 same in all 2700 interviews.

### **Margin of Error**

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  $\pm 2.3\%$  ( $n=2325$ ), the margin of error varies across the 16 governorates included in the sample.

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

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%).

#### **D. Dynamic and realization of field study:**

All interviews were completed in a period of 27 days that is during the period between November 19<sup>th</sup> and December 16th. There were many day offs because of the security situation some times and the work preventions by formal and militia's authorities other times.

The mean of interview's length was 52.14 minute with a shortest interview of 40 minutes and a longest one of 75 minutes.

Response rate was nearly (86.1 %), which varied according to the governorates as follows:

<b>Muhafatha</b>	<b>Total interviews</b>	<b>Completed interviews</b>	<b>Response rate%</b>
<b>Baghdad</b>	600	484	80.7%
<b>Basrah</b>	180	149	82.8%
<b>Tekrit</b>	200	155	77.5%
<b>Nasirria</b>	120	101	84.2%
<b>Umara</b>	120	111	92.5%
<b>Hilla</b>	120	107	89.2%
<b>Najaf</b>	120	107	89.2%
<b>Diwania</b>	120	103	85.8%
<b>Kut</b>	120	102	85.0%
<b>Karbala</b>	120	104	86.7%
<b>Ramadi</b>	140	118	84.3%
<b>Samawa</b>	120	114	95.0%
<b>Baquba</b>	140	120	85.7%

<b>Kirkuk</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>95.0%</b>
<b>Sulaimania</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>92.5%</b>
<b>Erbil</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>94.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>2325</b>	<b>86.1%</b>