COMPARATIVE VALUES SURVEY OF ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Data Collection and Sampling Procedures

Appendix I

Survey Sample Design Descriptions

Albania WVS 2002

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: February 17, 2002 – March 05, 2002

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Face-to-face, paper and pencil interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principal investigator:
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Index-Albania, Tirana conducted the survey.
The data processing was carried out by BBSS Gallup International, Sofia, Bulgaria.

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

The population consisted of all people living in Albania aged 18+.

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The Albanian universe was divided in four regions, Tirana, Center, South and North. All 36 districts of Albania were included in the sample, using an administrative classification of rural area (village), town, and city. The universe included both sexes, 18 and more years of age.

A nationally representative multistage random probability sample of the population aged 18+ was used for this survey. The sample comprised 1000 respondents and the sample design was drawn based on 2001 census results, of the population aged 18 years and over, incorporating characteristics of the surveyed universe per age, gender, education type of settlement, national affiliation and region.

Selection of households, in urban and rural areas was executed on a random route. In the urban areas the neighborhood was first selected by lottery, and secondly the road, in the same way. In the road was selected, each household only in the one side of the street, because the most part of the doors were closed or not open by the people. In rural areas, the villages near the urban centre were selected - if these villages have been not included in a survey, conducted by Index Albania during a period of 6 months. It was difficult and sometimes impossible to travel to every village, selected by lottery, during winter.

Selection of a respondent was carried out via "next birthday" selection key. The achieved sampling plan comprised of 111 sampling points, 3-11 respondents/sampling point/urban area & 4-10 respondents/ sampling point/rural area.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

The Albanian data collection was conducted under the auspices of the World Values Survey. The World Values Survey is a worldwide investigation of sociocultural and political change. It is conducted by a network of social scientist at leading universities all around world. Interviews have been carried out with nationally representative samples of the publics of more than 80 societies on all six inhabited continents. A total of four waves have been carried out since 1981 making it possible to carry out reliable global cross-cultural analyses and analysis of changes over time. The World Values Survey has produced evidence of gradual but pervasive changes in what people want out of life. Moreover, the survey shows that the basic direction of these changes is, to some extent, predictable.

Algeria WVS 2002

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: March 1, 2002 – May 31, 2002

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principal investigator:
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Data collection organization: University of Algiers

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The different stages in the sampling procedure were:
- 10 of 48 provinces (governorates) were purposively selected. They were selected to maximize diversity (and representativeness) with respect to economic situation, ethnic composition, population size, geographic location, level of urbanization, etc.
- Districts (communes) were then selected in each province: (1) the largest commune was selected, and (2) a number of additional communes were selected randomly, the number being determined by the population of the province.
- Respondents were selected by quota in each district based on sex and age, with the proportion in each of the four age categories determined by the age distribution of the district as reported in the most 1998 census.

Quotas based on sex and ages were used to select respondents at the end point of the sample. In each commune, an equal number of men and women were selected. Age quotas were established with reference to the age distribution of the commune as reported in the most recent (1998) census.

Final numbers of clusters or sampling points: 36 districts (communes).

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

The WVS questionnaire had French and Arabic versions from the WVS in Morocco. Algerian members of the research team translated the questions that were added. The translated questionnaire was not back-translated into English and the translated questionnaire was not pre-tested. Some questions or concepts caused particular problems when the questionnaire was translated because seemed irrelevant or inappropriate. However, questions were kept because of the strong insistence from WVS committee. There have not been any optional WVS questions and/or items been included, however country-specific questions were included. The country-specific questions were inserted where it was most appropriate in the interview schedule, not at the end or in any single location.

Bangladesh WVS 2002

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   August 20, 2002 – September 15, 2002

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

   Principal investigator:
   Q. K. Ahmad
   Ms. Nilufar Banu
   Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP)
   House # 33, Road # 4, Dhanmondi R.A.
   P.O. Box 5007, New Market
   Dhaka, 1205
   Bangladesh
   Email: bup@citechco.net

   Data collection organization: Bangladesh Unnayan Parished (BUP)

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

   Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

   Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The sampling method applied was Stratified Random Sampling:
1st stage – Division (administrative, 6 division in the country; all divisions included)
2nd stage – District
3rd stage – Upazila
4th stage – Union
5th stage – Village

Substitution was permitted. In case of refusal to participate, move on to next household to be picked according to the procedure in use – i.e. go to the next 5th household.
The total sample was distributed to Divisions according to population.

Sample unit: Every 5th household starting from a prominent location (e.g. School, Mosque).

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

The Bangladeshi data collection was conducted under the auspices of the World Values Survey. The World Values Survey is a worldwide investigation of sociocultural and political change. It is conducted by a network of social scientist at leading universities all around world. Interviews have been carried out with nationally representative samples of the publics of more than 80 societies on all six inhabited continents. A total of four waves have been carried out since 1981 making it possible to carry out reliable global cross-cultural analyses and analysis of changes over time. The World Values Survey has produced evidence of gradual but pervasive changes in what people want out of life. Moreover, the survey shows that the basic direction of these changes is, to some extent, predictable.

A special subset of the WVS Questionnaire, the Islamic questionnaire, was used for the Bangladesh survey. The WVS questionnaire was translated from the English questionnaire by a member of the research team and later on the translated questionnaire was back-translated into English. The translated questionnaire was pre-tested. There have not been some optional WVS questions and country-specific questions.

Burkina Faso WVS 2007

1. **Data collection:**

   A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   Survey Period: March 16, 2007 – March 25, 2007

   B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Personal face-to-face interview.

   C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

   Principal investigator:
   Simplice Ngampou
   Head of Research
   RMS Senegal
   sngampou@*rms*-international.net

   Principal investigator:
   Lori Bramwell – Jones
   Project manager
   Markinor

   Data collection organization: The central briefing in Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso Center, Dori Center.

   D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

   Unknown

2. **Sample and population:**

   A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

   Universe: Both sexes, 16 and more years, who have stayed in the selected household for a

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period of at least 6 months and who are residents of Burkina Faso

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The different stages in the sampling procedure were:

- **Selection of Sectors/EAs:** Sectors (i.e. sampling blocks of equal geographical dimensions with identifiable boundaries, encompassing a substantial number of people) were divided into high, medium, and low density areas. Each of the sectors was thereafter randomly selected from each area using the available street maps already sectorised into different density areas. All sectors were selected by a simple random method via a random numbered table.
- A group interviewing technique was adopted for the study across all the study locations. By this design, a team of interviewers under the leadership of a supervisor moved as a group to each selected sector, and then completed the assigned quota for that sector before moving to another sector. This allowed the supervisors to closely monitor the interviewers under their charge.
- **Selection of Sampling/Entering Points within each sector:** Immediately after the selection of the sectors, the supervisors surveyed each of the selected sectors to determine the sampling/entering points of the sector. These are points where the team started their day's interviewing. These can be prominent structures such as churches, mosques, schools, hospitals, etc.
- **Selection of Dwelling Structure within each sector:** In each of the randomly selected sectors, the Day's Code was used to determine each interviewer's starting point, i.e. [The first house/dwelling structure to enter/approach]. A dwelling structure is defined as a floor of a distinct residential building within a sector of a town/village; where only one household occupied a multi-storey building, the entire building [and not the floor] constituted a dwelling structure. Where it is a multi-storey building with multiple occupants, counting of floors was carried out consistently from the upper floor to the ground floor in an unbroken chain from floor to floor. A fixed sampling gap of one in three (1:3) and one in five (1:5) respectively was observed after each successful call in low, medium and high density areas.
- **Selection of Household:** On entering a selected dwelling structure, each interviewer determined the number of households within the structure. Having done that, the interviewer then used the household selection grid to determine the household where the interview would take place. A household is defined as the collective individuals living under the same roof and having a common feeding arrangement and also with a recognized person in the household as the head of household. Only residents who have stayed in the selected household for at least six [6] months were interviewed. Visiting relations who have stayed for less than six months were not regarded as household members.
- **Substitution of Households:** In the case where the selected room was unoccupied, interviewers were instructed to replace with the next household. Only one substitution was allowed per dwelling structure.
- **Selection of Respondents:** The selection of respondents was made randomly among the male and female household members. In order to select the final person to

interview within the selected household, all the male and female residents of Burkina Faso, aged 16 years and above in the selected household were listed by name and age on the respondent's selection grid on the questionnaires. The listing was done from the oldest to the youngest (males and females) and then one respondent was selected using the Kish grid – a table of randomly generated numbers.

Final numbers of clusters or sampling points: 13 regions for effective call areas. 1,546 effective interviews were conducted across the study locations.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

In order to facilitate the quality of field operations, the questionnaire was translated into French the official language in Burkina Faso. During the briefing session, the direct translation of the questionnaire was loosely translated into More and Dioula (the major languages spoken in Burkina Faso) for the purpose of common understanding and to facilitate communication should the interviewers encounter illiterate respondents. 20 pilot interviews were conducted among respondents from various demographics to check that questions were understandable and amend the wording of some questions when necessary.

Egypt WVS 2000

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

August 2001 – October 2001

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Personal face-to-face interview

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principal investigator:
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Data Collection Organization:
EMAC Research and Training Center and Ain Shams University

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

National Science Foundation and the Ford Foundation

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Both sexes, 16 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The sample was 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 Pre-9/11 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.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

The Egyptian questionnaire was translated from the English WVS 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.

The Egypt Pre-9/11 data collection was conducted just before the September 11th terrorist attacks in the United States under the auspices of the World Values Survey. The World Values Survey is a worldwide investigation of sociocultural and political change. It is conducted by a network of social scientist at leading universities all around world. Interviews have been carried out with nationally representative samples of the publics of more than 80 societies on all six inhabited continents. A total of four waves have been carried out since 1981 making it possible to carry out reliable global cross-cultural analyses and analysis of changes over time. The World Values Survey has produced evidence of gradual but pervasive changes in what people want out of life. Moreover, the survey shows that the basic direction of these changes is, to some extent, predictable.

Egypt WVS 2002

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   January 2002 – February 2002

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Personal face-to-face interview

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

   Principal investigator:
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   Data Collection Organization:
   EMAC Research and Training Center and Ain Shams University

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

   National Science Foundation

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).
Both sexes, 16 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

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:
F. 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.
G. A random selection of 2 urban governorates to represent urban Sector: Cairo and Alexandria Governorate were selected.
H. A random selection of 3 governorates to represent the governorates in Lower Egypt: Menoufiya, Ismailia, and Kafr El-Sheikh were selected.
I. A random selection of 3 governorates to represent the governorates in Upper Egypt: Beni Swif, Sohag, and Aswan were selected.
J. 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.

<u>Stage 3</u>:
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 above procedures were followed for the selection of the 1000 post-September 11th interviews from the same governorates.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

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.

The Egypt Post-9/11 data collection was conducted following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack in the United States. The purpose of this data collection was to replicate the World Values Survey data collection in Egypt which was finished before September 2001 to examine differences in opinions before and after the terrorist attack.

Egypt WVS 2008

1. Data collection:

   A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   March 15, 2008 – April 5, 2008

   B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Personal interview

   C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

   Data collection organization: The Survey unit at IDSC

   D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

   Unknown

2. Sample and population:

   A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

   Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years.

   B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

   Different Stages of the Sampling Procedures:
   1- The sampling frame is the extended roaster of households for the post enumeration survey of the 2006 Census.
   2- This frame covered all governorates (except the five frontiers' Governorates hosting about 1.8% of the total population), within about 480 segments (average 100 HH).

3- To reduce sampling error, it was only to select 25 HH from each segment to increase the number of segments selected from each Governorate and that Number of segments was proportional to its size according to the 2006 population census.
4. Within Governorates, rural/urban parts were represented by selecting separately the number of segments proportional to its population share according to the 2006 census. Overall, a total of 122 segments were selected (out of which 56 from Urban areas and the balance from Rural areas of each Governorate), thus drawing a self-weighted sample for each Governorate based on its share of the 2006 population census.
5. Both segments were selected separately from the frame of Urban/Rural area for each Governorate using systematic random sampling.
5 - Households were also selected within segments (25 households from each segment) using systematic random sampling.

Sample Frame:
- A master sample of about 53 thousands households was considered as the frame. The master sample is the data of the post enumeration survey designed in January 2007 to assess the accuracy of the coverage and content of Egyptian census (November 2006).
- Originally, the frame covered all governorates (except the 5 frontiers' Governorates represent only 1.8% of the total population of Egypt), classified within six geographic Domains, representing different patterns of inhabitants and environments.
- For rural/urban parts of each governorate, all segments (480 segments, each including on average 100 households) were listed to allow for separately drawing a self-weighted sample based on its share of the population within the 2006 census.
The study stratified samples by Governorates. The sample was selected separately for Urban/ Rural areas of each Governorate according to its share within the 2006 Population Census.

Sample Size:
- The sample size was set to be 3000 individuals, to reduce sampling error and to ensure having estimates of adequate precision. The sampling unit would be the individuals 18 years old and over.
- Segments were selected from the sub-frame of Urban/Rural area for each Governorate using systematic random sampling.
- Households were selected within segments (25 households from each segment) using systematic random sampling.
- Due to rounding, the total number of segments rose to 122 segment, (and the sample size rose to 3050 individuals)

Basically, interviews would be conducted with the head of the household, if he/she exists and is able to answer the questionnaire. If not, another member of the household (who is 18 years or older) would answer the questionnaire.

Substitution was permitted. In every segment there was an alternative sample, that was also randomly selected, if an appropriate person within the household, was not available to answer the questionnaire, an alternative sampling unit would be selected. The alternative sample represented only 3.3% of the total sample.

Sample unit: Households of individuals 18 years or older.

Response rate: 100%

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

The sample tended to be biased to females, as they were over represented. So weights were computed to modify the distribution of males and females, according to their distribution in the population.

3. Study notes if applicable

The Egypt data collection was conducted under the auspices of the World Values Survey. The World Values Survey is a worldwide investigation of sociocultural and political change. It is conducted by a network of social scientist at leading universities all around world. Interviews have been carried out with nationally representative samples of the publics of more than 80 societies on all six inhabited continents. A total of four waves have been carried out since 1981 making it possible to carry out reliable global cross-cultural analyses and analysis of changes over time. The World Values Survey has produced evidence of gradual but pervasive changes in what people want out of life. Moreover, the survey shows that the basic direction of these changes is, to some extent, predictable.

The original questionnaire (the English version) was translated into Arabic. A back translation was prepared by an independent expert. A pretest was conducted to make sure that questions are understood and are in the proper sequence. Te questionnaire was slightly modified according to the results of the pretest. No questions or concepts caused particular problems when the questionnaire was translated. No other questionnaires were used to make the WVS questionnaire. There have not been any optional WVS questions and/or items been included. No country-specific questions were included. Questions were not all asked in the prescribed order. Some questions from the core WVS list of questions were not included, specifically V34 to V43, V58, V132, V136, V137, V138, and V140. These questions were excluded because they did not apply to Egyptian society's traditions and ethics; the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) refused to place them in the questionnaire for some reasons.

Indonesia WVS 2001

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   Survey Period: March 1, 2001 – September 30, 2001

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

   Principal investigator:
   Nadra Muhamad Hosen
   Dean, School of Social Sciences
   Institute of Quranic Studies
   Jakarta, Indonesia
   Email: Mhosen@metzune.edu.au or mhosen@hotmail.com

   Data Collection Organization: Institute of Quranic Studies

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

   Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

   Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

There were some quota controls on the type of individual selected to take part in the survey. The quota controls were in one province, 100 respondents were in cities, and 100 respondents were in rural areas. In the final clusters, there were 32 respondents (16 males and 16 females) in cluster A, 36 respondents (18 males and 18 females) in cluster B, and 32 respondents (16 males and 16 females) in cluster C. Clusters were divided into 3 different levels of ages.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

The Indonesian questionnaire was translated from the English WVS questionnaire by a member of the research team. The translated questionnaire was not back-translated into English; however the translated questionnaire was pre-tested: one surveyor interviewed 10 students, one surveyor interviewed 10 ordinary people randomly, and one surveyor interviewed 10 older people randomly, resulting in 30 pretests. There have not been any optional WVS questions included, and no country-specific questions were included.

The Indonesian data collection was conducted under the auspices of the World Values Survey. The World Values Survey is a worldwide investigation of sociocultural and political change. It is conducted by a network of social scientist at leading universities all around world. Interviews have been carried out with nationally representative samples of the publics of more than 80 societies on all six inhabited continents. A total of four waves have been carried out since 1981 making it possible to carry out reliable global cross-cultural analyses and analysis of changes over time. The World Values Survey has produced evidence of gradual but pervasive changes in what people want out of life. Moreover, the survey shows that the basic direction of these changes is, to some extent, predictable.

Indonesia WVS 2006

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: June to October 2006

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principle Investigators:

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Nadjematul Faizah and Nadirsyah Hosen

Data collection organization: Institute of Quranic Studies

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Both sexes, 16 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

Stratified Random Sampling was used:
Respondents are divided into sex and ages. Sex category is a female and a male (50 % : 50%) who are different ages. The groups of age are 16-29, 30-49, and 50-more than 50.
For each province, in urban areas there are 100 respondents who divided into 50 males and 50 females, and in rural areas there are 100 respondents who divided into 50 males and 50 females.

In order to pick a sample of people living in cities and villages, the stages for sampling selection are:
1. First stage: We begin with selecting a sample of provinces (the primary sampling units are provinces). Because of different numbers of population between Java and Out of Java, we use sample fraction, where 6 provinces for Java and 4 provinces for Out of Java.
2. Second stage: Select a sample of Regencies or Districts within the provinces selected in the first stage (the second-stage sampling units are Regencies or Districts).
3. Third stage: Select a sample of municipalities and sub-districts within the Regencies or Districts selected in the second stage (the third-stage sampling units are Municipalities or sub-districts).
4. Fourth stage: Select a sample of Village within municipalities and sub-districts selected in the third-stage (the fourth-stage sampling units are Village),
5. Fifth stage: Select a sample of blocks within the selected Villages in the fourth-stage
6. Sixth stage: Select a sample of people within the selected families (Households).

Provinces, Regencies/Districts, Municipalities/Sub-districts, Villages, Blocks and families (Households) are all clusters of elementary units and are also elements of populations from which samples are selected. In this case, we refer to all such sampling plans as multi-stage sampling units.
Note: The elements of the population from which we select the sample are called sampling units. The elements of the sample selected initially are clusters, and a subsample is taken from the selected sampling units or as first-stage sampling units. In this case, we shall concern only on probability samples.

Sample Size: 1000
Response Rate: Not available.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

Number of population in province was divided by number of total population.

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Weighting procedure is conducted by allocating number of sample in every province

No	Province	2006	weight	samples
1	L a m p u n g	6,741,439	0.04910	98
2	DKI Jakarta	8,389,443	0.06110	122
3	Jawa Barat	35,729,537	0.26022	520
4	Jawa Tengah	31,228,940	0.22744	455
5	DI Yogyakarta	3,122,268	0.02274	45
6	Jawa Timur	34,783,640	0.25333	507
7	Banten	8,098,780	0.05898	118
8	Nusa Tenggara Barat	4,009,261	0.02920	58
9	Kalimantan Selatan	2,985,240	0.02174	43
10	Sulawesi Tengah	2,218,435	0.01616	32
	INDONESIA	137,306,983	1	2,000

3. Study notes if applicable

Islamic Republic of Iran WVS 2000

1. Data collection:

   A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

      Survey Period: January 1, 2000 – February 28, 2000

   B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

      Personal face-to-face interview.

   C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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

   D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

      Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Eastern Michigan University, and the University of Michigan

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

The survey population includes all age-eligible citizens of Iran.

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

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.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

Islamic Republic of Iran WVS 2005

1. Data collection:

   A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

      Survey Period: June 1, 2005 – August 1, 2005

   B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

      Personal face-to-face interview

   C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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

   D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

      Unknown

2. Sample and population:

   A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

      Both sexes, 16 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

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

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.

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

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of Kurdistan was oversampled to allow comparison with Iraqi Kurds. Third, the number of province ware increased to thirty-one in 2005.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

Iraq WVS 2004

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

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.

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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The data collection was administered by the Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies, an Iraqi research firm, under the directorship of Dr. Munqeth Daghir.

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

National Science Foundation

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

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.

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

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 do not know 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.

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%).

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No over-sampling or weighting procedures were used.

3. Study notes if applicable

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.

Iraq WVS 2006

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

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

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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The data collection was administered by the Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies, an Iraqi research firm, under the directorship of Dr. Munqeth Daghir.

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

National Science Foundation

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

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.

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

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.

The response rate was nearly (93.8 %). 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%).

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

There was no over-sampling or weighting used.

3. Study notes if applicable

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.

Jordan WVS 2001

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   September 15, 2001 – September 21, 2001

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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   Data Collection Organization: Center for Strategic Studies, University of Jordan.

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

   National Science Foundation

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

   Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

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.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

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. The weighting variable is available in the dataset (s012).

3. Study notes if applicable

The Jordanian data collection 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..

Jordan WVS 2007

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: May to June 2007

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principal investigator:
Dr. Fares Braizat

Data collection organization: Center for Strategic Studies- University of Jordan

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

Multi-stage probability sample

Sample size: 1200

Response rate:

1300   A - Total issued
24   B – Not eligible (ill, dead, non-English speaking, not at this address)
1276   C - Total eligible
1199   D - Total questionnaires received
77   E - non-responses (including non-contact; see note above under "sample type")
23   F - Refusals (including questionnaires less than half filled in)
18   G - Non-contact (included in "E")
36   H – Other non-response (included in "E")

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of t he text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

Weight procedure was used, which was proportional to the population and social strata.

3. Study notes if applicable

The WVS questionnaire had an Arabic version from the WVS in Jordan. Jordanian members of the research team translated the questions that were added. The translated questionnaire was back-translated into English and the translated questionnaire was pre-tested. 50 pre-tests were carried out. No questions or concepts caused particular problems when the questionnaire was translated. There have not been any optional WVS questions and/or items been included; it is unclear whether country-specific questions were included. It is unclear whether all questions were asked in the prescribed order and whether all core WVS questions were included. It is also unclear whether this survey was representative of the entire population.

Lebanon WVS 2008

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: April 2008 – September 2008

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Face-to-face interview

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Rodney Stark Foundation
World Values Survey Association
Eastern Michigan University

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The sample consisted of 3,039 respondents. Due to the random nature of the data collection process, it was impossible to produce an exact number of respondents per sub-sample as initially planned. Nevertheless, the actual numbers are extremely close to the expected numbers. We ended up obtaining 39 observations above the planned number of observations. The respondents came from five Lebanese governorates. The total number of completed interviews represented 86% of attempted observations, which is exceptionally good given the nature of the hurdles encountered by the field workers. The 14% non-response rate includes the interviews that were suspended because the respondents complained about the length of the questionnaire.

Response rate: 86%

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

3. Study notes if applicable

The basic attributes of the distribution of the respondents show congruence with the realities of the Lebanese population. Even though female respondents lagged a bit behind males in terms of numbers, yet their representation in the sample is excellent by any measure, especially by those in non-Western settings. The obtained mean age of the respondents reflected the youth of the Lebanese population, and corresponds a great deal to reality. When we completed the process of data collection we compared all variables' means for the initial group of interviewers with the subsequent others and obtained very close averages, which attests to the reliability of the data output.

Malaysia WVS 2006

1. **Data collection:**

    A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

    Survey Period: September 20, 2006 to November 15, 2006

    B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

    Face-to-face interview.

    C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

    Principal investigator:
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    Data collection organization: Market Insights Pte Ltd

    D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

    Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: 1. Age group 18 to 65 (95%) and 65 and above (4%)
2. Malays (60%), Chinese (30%), Indian (10%); This survey was quota-controlled based on the age ration from the Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The different stages in the sampling procedure were:
Stage 1: PPS
Stage 2: Stratified- Stratification was based on the number of states in the country. In this case, there were 14 strata.
Stage 3: Cluster
Stage 4: Random sampling

Sample size: 1200

Final number of clusters or sampling points:
14 strata (states) x 2 clusters (urban and suburban)= 28 sampling points
Sampled units were households. The respondent's 1st household member (age: 18) was selected. The selection of houses was based on random selection.

Response rate: unknown

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

The WVS questionnaire had Chinese and Malay versions from the WVS in Malaysia. Multiple freelance journalists translated the questions that were added from English to Chinese, Chinese to English, English to Bahasa Malaysia, and Bahasa Malaysia to English. The translated questionnaire was back-translated into English and the translated questionnaire was pre-tested. Field pre-testing was carried out in the state of Selangor. 25 questionnaires were distributed to persons of varying socioeconomic backgrounds. Cognitive interviews were carried out with the respondents after the questionnaires were answered to

determine questions that posed problems in terms of interpretation, recalling, and articulation of the required information. Some questions or concepts caused particular problems when the questionnaire was translated. These included the following:

1. For V114, the expression of left-right self-placement for political party is not common in Malaysia; this question was deleted.
2. For V165, there is no Malay equivalent for Millennium Development Goals; the original phrase was retained in the Malay version of the questionnaire.
3. For V186, since Malaysia is a multi-religious country, the number of prayer times provided by WVS does not fit well; the original question was deleted and replaced by additional question V186a.
4. For V206, there is no Malay equivalent for 'euthanasia;' the original phrase was retained in the Malay version of the questionnaire, with a brief explanation attached.
5. For V231-233, it is not a norm for Malaysians to reveal the preference of political party in public or to strangers; these questions were deleted.

Other questionnaires used to make the WVS questionnaire included the Indonesian and Chinese versions to reference in determining the accuracy of the questionnaires' Malay and Chinese language translations. Optional WVS questions were included as V186 was deleted and replaced by V186a. Country-specific questions were included; V131, V146, V222, V256, V257, and V258, were altered to reflect Malaysia's geographical location, linguistic, and demographic characteristics. The country-specific questions were inserted where it was most appropriate in the interview schedule, not at the end or in any single location. Not all questions were in the prescribed order. Some questions from the WVS questionnaire were not included as noted above. The sample was designed to be representative of the entire adults population (18 years and older) of Malaysia.
Interviewers were paid according to performance. There was no minimum re-call requirement. Approximately 50% of interviews were supervised, and 20% were back-checked.

Mali WVS 2007

1. **Data collection:**

    A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

    Survey Period: March 16, 2007 to March 22, 2007

    B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

    Personal face-to-face interview.

    C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

    Principal investigator:
    The Steadman Group Ltd, Nairobi, Kenya in conjunction with Lori Bramwell-Jones, Project Manager from Markinor

    Data collection organization: RMS Senegal

    D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

    Unknown

2. **Sample and population:**

    A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

    Universe: Male and female respondents aged 16 years and above who have stayed in the selected household for a period of at least 6 months and who are residents in Burkina Faso.

    B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

    Stratified multi-stage random selection procedure was used. The study covered 5 of the 8 regions of Mali. In all, a total of 1,538 effective interviews were conducted across the

study location.

Selection of Sectors/EAs:
Sectors are defined as sampling blocks of equal geographical dimensions with identifiable boundaries, encompassing a substantial number of people. Sectors were divided into high, medium and low density areas. Each of the sectors was thereafter randomly selected from each area using the available street maps already sectorised into different density areas.

Where maps are not available, especially for rural areas, an exhaustive list of all sectors was considered. The sample allocated to each density area i.e. high/medium and low was proportionate to the number of sectors in each group. The overall sample for the urban and rural locations determined the number of sectors selected. However, a maximum of five (05) interviews were conducted in each randomly selected sector. All sectors were selected by simple random method via a random numbered table.

Group interviewing techniques were adopted for the study across all the study locations. By this design, a team of interviewers under the leadership of a supervisor moved as a group to each selected sector, and then completed the assigned quota for that sector before moving to another sector. This afforded the supervisors the opportunity to closely monitor the interviewers under them. The questionnaire was precoded using the alphabet letters A to K excluding letter 'I'.

Selection of Sampling/Entering Points within each sector:
Immediately after the selection of the sectors, the supervisors surveyed each of the selected sectors to determine the sampling/entering points of the sector. These are points where the team started their day's interviewing. These can be prominent structures such as churches, mosques, schools, hospitals, etc.

Selection of Dwelling Structure within each sector:
In each of the randomly selected sectors, the Day's Code was used to determine each interviewer's starting point, i.e. [The first house/dwelling structure to enter/approach]. A dwelling structure is defined as a floor of a distinct residential building within a sector of a town/village; where only one household occupied a multi-storey building, the entire building [and not the floor] constituted a dwelling structure. Where it is a multi-storey building with multiple occupants, counting of floors was carried out consistently from the upper floor to the ground floor in an unbroken chain from floor to floor. A fixed sampling gap of one in three (1:3) and one in five (1:5) respectively was observed after each successful call in low, medium and high density areas.

Selection of Household:
On entering a selected dwelling structure, each interviewer determined the number of households within the structure. Having done that, the interviewer then used the household selection grid to determine the household where the interview would take place. A household is defined as the collective individuals living under the same roof and having a common feeding arrangement and also with a recognized person in the

household as the head of household. Only residents who have stayed in the selected household for at least six [6] months were interviewed. Visiting relations who have stayed for less than six months were not regarded as household members.

Substitution of Households:
In the case where the selected room was unoccupied, interviewers were instructed to replace with the next household. Only one substitution was allowed per dwelling structure.

Selection of Respondents:
Respondents were randomly selected among the male and female household members. In order to select the final person to interview within the selected household, all the male and female residents of Mali, aged 16 years and above in the selected household were listed by names and ages on the respondent's selection grid on the questionnaires. The listing was done from the eldest to the youngest (males and females combined) and then one respondent was selected using the Kish grid – a table of randomly generated numbers.

Call Backs/Substitution Criteria:
In the case where the selected adult in the household was not available at the time of the call, interviewers were instructed to make up to two additional recalls on different times of the day including evenings when the selected respondent was said to be at home. However, where the selected adult was not available for interviewing within the days of selection, interviewers were asked to regard such a case as a non-response situation or ineffective call. No substitution of respondents within the same household/dwelling structure was allowed.

Coverage/Achievement:
The training was organised in five central locations to cover the following regions: Bamako & Koulikoro, Kayes, Sikasso, Segou, and Mopti.

Response rate: unknown

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

Weighting was used for males and females.

3. Study notes if applicable

In order to facilitate the quality of field operations, the questionnaire was translated into French, the official language in Mali. During the briefing session, the questionnaire was loosely translated into Bambara, the major language spoken in Mali, for the purpose of common understanding and to facilitate communication should the interviewers encounter

illiterate respondents. A specialist translator translated the questions that were added. The translated questionnaire was not back-translated into English, but the translated questionnaire was pre-tested. For the pre-test, 20 pilot interviews were conducted among respondents from various demographics to check that questions were understandable and amend the wording of some questions when necessary. No questions or concepts caused particular problems when the questionnaire was translated. There have not been any optional WVS questions and/or items been included, and country-specific questions were not included.

Morocco WVS 2001

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

 Survey Period: July 15, 2001 – August 25, 2001

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

 Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

In the sample, the 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.

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

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

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.

3. Brief description of the study:

The Moroccan 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".

The Morocco pre-9/11 data collection was conducted under the auspices of the World Values Survey. The World Values Survey is a worldwide investigation of sociocultural and political change. It is conducted by a network of social scientist at leading universities all around world. Interviews have been carried out with nationally representative samples of the publics of more than 80 societies on all six inhabited continents. A total of four waves have been carried out since 1981 making it possible to carry out reliable global cross-cultural analyses and analysis of changes over time. The World Values Survey has produced evidence of gradual but pervasive changes in what people want out of life. Moreover, the survey shows that the basic direction of these changes is, to some extent, predictable.

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Morocco WVS 2002

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: February 2002

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

National Science Foundation

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

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.

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

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No weighting or over-sampling was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

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".

The Morocco post-9/11 data collection was conducted following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack in the United States. The purpose of this data collection was to replicate the World Values Survey data collection in Morocco which was finished just before September 2001 to examine differences in opinions before and after the terrorist attack.

Morocco WVS 2007

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   Survey Period: Two waves: September 2001, January 2002

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

   Principal investigator:
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   Principal investigator:
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   Principal investigator:
   Professor Oussama Cherribi
   Emory University
   Atlanta, USA
   Co-PI for the Morocco 2007 WVS-survey

   Data collection organization: National Science Foundation Meditel

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project:

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Random sample of population of 9 regions in Morocco aged 18 and older.

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

Distribution was according to the population in each region and within the region, according to size of place, and at the household level, according to sex/age distribution of population in each region.

Households were randomly selected in villages already indicated in the interviewer's work sheet. Households were randomly chosen after selecting the block indicated in the fieldwork record.

Final numbers of clusters or sampling points: 987 urban and rural communes.

Response rate: 1450   A - Total issued
             36   B – Not eligible (ill, dead, non-English speaking, not at this address)
           1414   C - Total eligible
           1200   D - Total questionnaires received
            105   E - Non-responses (including non-contact; see note above under "sample type")
            109   F - Refusals (including questionnaires less than half filled in)
            105   G - Non-contact (included in "E")
              0   H – Other non-response (included in "E")

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

Weighting was used by sex and age (4 categories). Weight was included as a variable in the data file.

3. Study notes if applicable

The WVS questionnaire had French versions from the WVS in Morocco. Members of the research team translated the questions that were added. The translated questionnaire was not back-translated into English, and the translated questionnaire was not pre-tested. No questions or concepts caused particular problems when the questionnaire was translated. There have not been any optional WVS questions and/or items been included, and no country-specific questions were included. All questions were asked in the prescribed order. Some questions from the WVS questionnaire were not included including V186 which was adapted to Islam religion and V202, V203, and V233a because of cultural reasons.

Nigeria WVS 2000

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: October 13, 2000 – November 22, 2000

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principal investigator:
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Principal investigator:
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Data Collection Organization: RMS MEDIA SERVICES LTD.

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

There were different stages in the sampling procedure.
Stage 1: Stratification of the country into 5 regions – Lagos, West, East, North – east and North – west
Stage 2: Lagos and F.C.T Abuja automatically selected while 5 states each are further randomly selected in each region. Each state's allocation or quota was proportionate to its population figure in the country.
Stage 3: With the aid of map, the states are further stratified into highly and lowly populated sectors to determine the primary sampling units
Stage 4: Areas and streets visited in each sector were randomly selected
Stage 5: The first dwelling structure or residential unit visited on each street was determined using the day's code
Stage 6: The final respondent interviewed in the household or dwelling structure was based on the quota. 50% male, 50% female, age 18 year old and above, etc.

A multi-stage sampling method was observed until the final respondent selection. The final respondent was quota by age and sex in all locations.

There were some quota controls:
• Only individuals who are 18 years old and above were contacted.
• This is further broken down to age groups -18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, and 55+
• Also used on the sex of the respondents -50% males and 50% females

The country was stratified into 5 mutually exclusive areas 1st stage and the sectors were stratified into highly populated and lowly populated sectors.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No weighting variable was added.

3. Study notes if applicable

The Nigerian questionnaire was translated from the English WVS questionnaire by a specialist translator. The translated questionnaire was also pre-tested. A pilot study was carried out in the 5 major languages used, that is, Pidgin, English, Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo languages. 5o pre-tests were carried out.

Pakistan WVS 2001

1. **Data collection:**
    A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

    Survey Period: August 15, 2001 – February 28, 2002

    B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

    Personal Face to Face Interview.

    C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

    Principal investigator:
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    Data Collection Organization: Faculty of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology

    D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

    Unknown

2. **Sample and population:**

    A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

    Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

    B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

    In first sampling stage, districts were selected randomly from all the four provinces in

Pakistan. At the next stage, enumerated blocks of households and villages were selected randomly. The households were selected at the third stage and finally the individual was selected at the final stage to be interviewed. The sampled unit from the office sampling was the household and the selection method that was used to identify a respondent was a list of all the available members of age 21 + and one was selected randomly. There were some quota-controls permitted and substitution was permitted.

In general, used was a combination of purposive sampling, random sampling and quota sampling in four provinces in Pakistan. In addition to that, a clear rural-urban distinction was used. According to the latest figures, the rural population is about 50% of the total country population. So 50% of the sample has been drawn from rural areas. The same number of male and female respondents in the sample was included.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

The Pakistani questionnaire was translated from the English WVS questionnaire by a member of the research team. The translated questionnaire was then back-translated into English and also was pre-tested. There were no questions that caused problems when the questionnaire was translated. The questionnaire that was used to make the questionnaire was the Islamic Version of WVS questionnaire. A battery of questions regarding the September 11 events was included in the questionnaire. The question numbers are 140-155 in the questionnaire. However, no country-specific questions were included.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia WVS 2003

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   Survey Period: April 20, 2003 – May 10, 2003

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Personal Face to Face Interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

   Principal investigator:
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   Data Collection Organization: Pan Arab Research Center, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

   National Science Foundation

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

   Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

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 ith 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?

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

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.

United Republic of Tanzania WVS 2001

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: May 30, 2001 – November 6, 2001

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Personal Face to Face Interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principal investigator:
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Principal investigator:
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University of Dar es Salaam
Dar es Salaam
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Email: munishi@udsm.ac.tz

Data Collection Organization: University of dar-es-Salaam.

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The different stages in the sampling procedure were:
- Creation of sample frames of regions districts, wards and cleaned
- Creation of sample frames at ward/village level and cleaned
- Application of table random numbers to pick respondents
- Proportionate-stratified random sampling procedures applied
- Face to face questionnaire filling was then done
- Each respondent' unit was cleaned/edited or clarity – done by a supervisor

The sampled unit obtained from the office sampling was the household combined with named individual and the selection method that was application of table random numbers to locate households obtained at ward (urban areas), village (rural areas) and individuals at office/factories. There were not any quota controls.

Substitution was permitted in households: if husband or wife not found in house at times of visit, interview eldest household member beyond 18 years and also substitution was permitted if too many men/women picked, purposively pick more of the opposite sex.

The stratification factor that was used: Selecting regions according to income levels (per capita), ethnic concentration, educational levels, Islam vs. Christian areas – all to ensure adequate representation.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

No oversampling or weighting was used.

3. Study notes if applicable

The questionnaire used for Tanzania for the WVS 2001 was the one downloaded from the website titled 1999-2000 "World Values Survey Questionnaire", and adapted to the Tanzania operational environment.

Turkey WVS 2001

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: December 1, 2001 – January 1, 2002

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Personal face-to-face interview.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principal investigator:
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Bebek
Istanbul 80815
Turkey
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Fax: 90-212-287-24-55
Email: esmer@boun.edu.tr

Data Collection Organization: Bogazici University (Istanbul) and Birim Arastirma

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

The different stages in the sampling procedure were:
- Self representative PSU´s (provinces)
- Selected provinces (PPS selection with implied stratification according to income)
- Districts within provinces
- Urban and rural locations within districts (villages selected PPS within rural areas; neighborhoods and streets selected within urban locations, households identified with systematic random selection, Age and gender quotas used in the final selection of individuals)

The final numbers of clusters or sampling points were 22 PSU´s. The sampled unit we got from the office sampling was the address and the selection method that was used to identify a respondent was move on the next address until quota is filled. The quota control was 3 age groups (18-27; 28-40; 41+) and 2 gender groups were used as quotas.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

A weighting variable is included (s012).

3. Study notes if applicable

The Turkish questionnaire was translated from the English WVS questionnaire by a member of the research team. The translated questionnaire was not back-translated into English and also was pre-tested. There were some questions that caused problems when the questionnaire was translated – especially questions assuming a church organization were problematic. Also some of the irrelevant questions were omitted; some were asked nevertheless. There have not been any optional WVS questions and/or items been included, however country-specific questions were included. They were mostly included at the end of the questionnaire but some country specific additions were made to a) confidence in institutions and b) neighbors questions.

Turkey WVS 2007

1. **Data collection:**

   A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

   Survey Period: January 28, 2007 to March 5, 2007

   B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

   Face-to-face interview.

   C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

   Principal investigator:
   Yilmaz Esmer

   Data collection organization: Sosyal Arastirmalar Merkezi (SAM), Levent, Istanbul

   D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

   Unknown

2. **Sample and population:**

   A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

   Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

   B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

   1st stage: Random selection of statistical blocks of 150 households each.
   2nd stage: Random selection of addresses within blocks.
   3rd stage: Random selection of the individual to be interviewed within the household.

Final numbers of clusters or sampling points: 121 addresses.
The selection method used to identify a respondent was a modified kish grid.

Substitution was permitted for invalid addresses, hard refusals, selected individual would be unavailable within a reasonable period of time. In those cases, another random selection of household was made within the same statistical block.

Response rates: 1815   A - Total issued (before substitution)
                         1346   D - Total questionnaires received
             Response rate, <u>after substitutions</u>, was 74%.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

The weight variable is constructed so that each stratum has the number of cases proportional to its population. However, weighted and unweighted results differ only minimally if at all.

3. Study notes if applicable

The WVS questionnaire had Turkish versions from the WVS in Turkey. The principal investigator translated the questions that were added. The translated questionnaire was back-translated into English, and the translated questionnaire was pre-tested. For the pre-test, 50 interviews were carried out to test the translations of new questions in the questionnaire. These 50 respondents included males and females, as well as people of different educational levels and different SES. Some questions or concepts caused particular problems when the questionnaire was translated, specifically relating to church and church membership. These translation problems were solved by trying to find the functionally equivalent translation to the extent possible. The English questionnaire was used to make this WVS questionnaire. There have not been any optional WVS questions and/or items been included, and no country-specific questions were included. All questions were asked in the prescribed order. Core questions that were not included following approval of the Executive Committee were as follows: V175 and V176, which were both foreign aid questions, were irrelevant in the Turkish context.

United States of America WVS 1999

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Fieldwork was done in two waves of 600 interviews per wave because of financial reasons. Recruiting and interviewing for the first wave began on 19 November 1999 and concluded on 23 December 1999. The second wave began on 4 August 2000 with the majority of data collection completed by 6 September 2000. The last interview was completed on 25 September 2000.

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Telephone pre-recruit to a central location for in-person interview, approximately 45 minutes in duration.

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

Principal investigator:
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Email: rfi@umich.edu

Data Collection Organization: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

   A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

     Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

   B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

     Interviews were conducted with a representative sample of 1,200 adults, ages 18 and older. In the first wave no maximums were established. In the second wave no more of 7 males or females was allowed per sampling point. The sample was derived by producing 100 randomly generated sampling points from around the United States. Each sampling point was identified by a zip code. Interviewing facilities within a reasonable distance of each sampling point were identified and lists of residential telephone numbers within a 15-mile radius of the facility were randomly generated. In five cases, due to geographic obstacles, the radius was reduced to 5 miles to facilitate recruiting. This was the case in the sampling points #15, 54, 70, 84 and 86. In seven cases where the randomly generated sampling point was in a remote location or access was too expensive, it was substituted to a close by and similar place where access to respondents was feasible. This was the case in the sampling points # 47, 80, 82, 91, 94, 95 and 99. Sampling points 73 and 98, which are 53 miles apart, were being handled by the same research facility. The same zip code was used to generate sample for both points.

     Telephone pre-recruit to a central location for in-person interview, approximately 45 minutes in duration. Cash incentive offered of between $30 and $45. Twelve interviews were required for each of the 100 sampling points for a total of 1,200 completed interviews. A birthday screen was utilized, targeting the adult in the household who had the most recent birthday. A minimum of three callback attempts were made on each number. In the first wave 120 telephone numbers were supplied for each sampling point. When sample was exhausted, the last digit of each phone number was replaced with a randomized digit to generate more samples. In the second wave a minimum of 240 telephone numbers was supplied for each sampling point, provided in batches of 120. Each batch was worked in its entirety before the next batch was released.

   C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

     The dataset includes a weighting variable (s012).

United States of America WVS 2006

1. Data collection:

A. Date collected (for historical work, give the date for the data and the date collected, e.g., collected in 1985 from the 1890 Census).

Survey Period: September 19, 2006 to September 29, 2006

B. Type of data collection (e.g., self-administered survey, telephone interview survey, Census, experimental, administrative records, etc.).

Self-filled interview

C. Person or organization responsible for collecting data (e.g., principal investigator, Louis Harris Center, Bureau of the Census, etc.).

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Data collection organization: Knowledge Networks – Government & Academic Research

D. Agency or endowment that helped to sponsor or fund the research project.

Unknown

2. Sample and population:

A. Please describe the population or sampling universe from which your data were collected (e.g., all voters in the United States or all Southern Baptist Convention churches in the state of Texas).

Universe: Both sexes, 18 and more years

B. If a sample was taken from this population, please describe the sampling procedures used and give the response rate.

Sample was stratified by age (18-29, 20-44, 45-59, 60+), education (less than HS, HS, some college, Bachelor's +), ethnicity (white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, other non-Hispanic, Hispanic, 2+ races non-Hispanic), and gender.

The eight sources of deviation from epsem design are:
1 Half-sampling of telephone numbers for which we could not find an address,
2 RDD sampling rates proportional to the number of phone lines in the household,
3 Minor oversampling of Chicago and Los Angeles due to early pilot surveys in those two cities,
4 Short-term double-sampling the four largest states (CA, NY, FL, and TX) and central region states,
5 Under-sampling of households not covered by MSN TV,
6 Oversampling of minority households (Black and Hispanic),
7 Oversampling of households with PC and Internet access
8 Selection of one adult per household.

Sampled unit from office sampling was the named individual.

Response rates: 1710   Sample for main survey
                     1249   Responded to invitation and Began Survey
                     1201   Completed Survey
                     70.2%   Survey Completion Rate

While 1,249 cases responded to the survey invitation, 1,201 completed the entire survey. The forty-eight other cases timed-out of the survey before reaching the final question. However, survey responses and profile data are included in the data set for all 1,249 responding cases. Because Knowledge Networks utilizes a panel methodology, we also report a separate panel recruitment response rate (AAPOR RR #3). This measure is the

mean response rate for all panel recruitment cohorts from which these 1,710 panelists belong.

C. If selected groups were over-sampled, or a weighting procedure was used, please explain. (If you have provided this explanation in an existing publication, send us a photocopy of the text or, if possible, include the appropriate text file on a computer disk).

Weighting was used. The weighting procedure consisted of the following steps:
1. Calculation of a base design weight for all sampled cases
2. Calculation of post stratification weights
3. Calculation of final weights

3. Study notes if applicable

The questions were not translated. Optional WVS questions were included; these were V43 (question 8j in the questionnaire) and V233a (question 78 in the questionnaire). Some WVS questions were not included; this included V254 (how interested was respondent?) because the survey was self-administered and V254 is for the interviewer. Other demographic questions were not included; there were V55 (marital status), V56 (number of children), V235 (gender), V236 (age), V237(age), V238 (education level), V241 (employment status), and V256 (race/ethnicity) since Knowledge Networks has similar information currently on file for the panelists and appended those and other supplemental demographic variables to the data file.

Personal Information

Please see notes in the individual country methodological descriptions earlier in this document for investigators responsible for the data collections in specific countries. Dr. Mansoor Moaddel was responsible for compiling the datasets included in the Comparative Values of Islamic Countries dataset.

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If users want more information about your data file, is there a publication, person, or office they should contact (e.g., a book chapter or journal article that has reviewed the research design in greater detail)?

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List of Publications from Comparative Values of Islamic Countries Data

The measures of the broader impact of the values surveys of the Islamic publics include the extent to which the data have been used in (1) classrooms as parts of lecture materials and textbooks, (2) scholarly presentations in conferences and talks, and (3) scholarly publications. Data on only the third measure are reported here.

At least sixty books and articles using findings from the values surveys have thus far been published or are under review (more than fifty have already been published). These publications are not exclusive. It is possible that there are other published materials that Moaddel is not aware of.

Articles using the WVS data from Islamic countries have appeared have in some of the top journals in the social sciences, including:

American Sociological Review
Comparative Sociology
Comparative *Studies of South Asia, Africa,*
    and the Middle East
Democracy and Society
Footnotes
Futures
Georgetown Journal of International Affairs
Interdisciplinary Journal of Research on
Religion
International Journal of Comparative
Sociology
International Journal of Middle East Studies
International Journal of Sociology
International Studies Perspective
Journal of Democracy
Journal or Economic Perspectives
Perspectives on Politics
Political Science Quarterly
Public Opinion Quarterly
Social Forces
Sociological Spectrum
Sociology
Sociology textbook by Rodney Stark

Books and edited volumes are published by Brill, Cambridge University Press, Palgrave, Princeton University Press, and de Sitter.

Full citations of the published and under review materials are as follow:

PUBLICATIONS

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14. Heeringa, Steven G. 2007. "Probability Sampling and the Scientific Survey Method for Population Studies: Application to Survey Research in Islamic Countries." Pp. 323-338. in Mansoor Moaddel, ed., *Values and Perceptions of the Islamic and Middle Eastern Publics: Findings from Values Survey.* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

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