



National Survey of Iraq – February 2004 How the Study was Done

Oxford Research International and the Department of Sociology at Oxford University co-operated in the completion of the study. Local Iraqi Universities facilitated a research licence and helped with local expertise. All stages of the research were managed and supervised by Oxford Research International staff. The survey completed **2,737** interviews in all parts of Iraq (2,652 weighted, the S.E. is 1.87tt for splits).

• **Sampling**

Sampling was based on the 2001 Statistical Abstract of Iraq and the 1997 census. Where available UN data from January 2003 were used. The theoretical goal was to ensure that every resident of Iraq 15+ had an equal chance of being selected for interview, irrespective of where they lived. Oxford Research International implemented a multi-stage random probability sample design (six stages). The selection was stratified by proportion of urban/rural population. It selected administrative units of Iraq in descending order of size. In lowest-level administrative units, interviews were allocated using PPS. This, in turn, determined the number of sampling points. Locally, Oxford Research International used random-route, and random-interval procedures to select households. Respondents were chosen by *Kish* grid. Special routines were developed to ensure that female household-members were chosen according to the imperatives of equal probability of selection. The project operated a three call-back system and never replaced unavailable respondents within the same household

Administrative Unit	N=/of total
Level 1 Units (Muhafda)	16 of 18
Level 2 Units (Qadha)	59 of 91
Level 3 Units (Nahia)	96 of 142
Level 4 Units (Mahallah/settlements)	178
Sampling points	223
Sample size (un-weighted/weighted)	2,737 / 2,652

• **Training**

Fieldworkers/Supervisors were trained for 80/130 hours and instructed in the theory and practice of social research. They participated in mock sessions to practice interviewing techniques, and underwent thorough 'on-the-job' training in the first days of fieldwork

• **Fieldworkers**

A total of 53 fieldworkers were employed to complete this project: 4 Team Leaders, 11 Supervisors, and 38 Interviewers. All fieldworkers were Iraqis, had received university education, and were selected from over 900 candidates through aptitude tests and exams

• **Quality control**

More than 25% of all completed interviews were validated with supervisor back-checks; 7% of interviews were monitored by senior staff. All completed questionnaires underwent five independent checking routines

• **Data processing**

Data entry was carried out using a double-entry procedure by two independent DE-teams. In addition, a syntax routine checked for consistency errors