



Women in Muslim Countries: A Multinational Analysis

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The Women in Muslim Countries Project is a collective effort to understand the status of rights (in practice and beliefs), attitudes, and behaviors of Muslim women around the world. Survey research has a role to play in providing Muslim women with a public voice where custom and culture do not permit them their own. Public opinion data can be used to inform and shape empowerment policies from the perspective of each population.

Introduction

- The Women in Muslim Countries Project (WIMC)
- 2007-2014 Face-to-face and CATI quantitative survey data across 25 countries
- Muslim-majority countries with urban, rural, and nationally representative samples
- Topics include: access to healthcare, reproductive rights, economy, society, political participation, and education

Data

Figure 1. WIMC Coverage

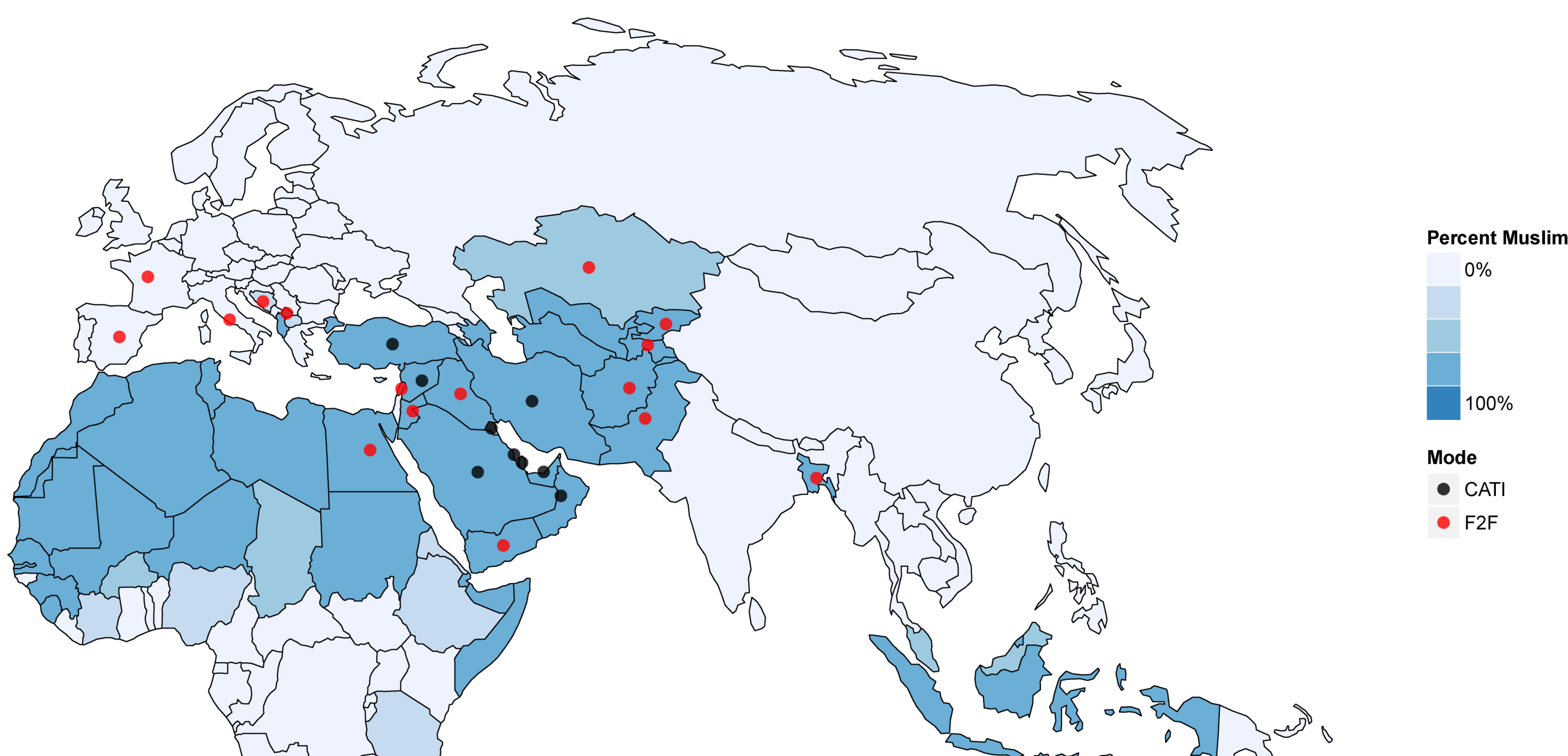


Table 1. 2004-2014 WIMC Year & Country

2007	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014
Afghanistan	Jordan	Bahrain	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Bangladesh	Syria	Kuwait	Egypt	Pakistan	Egypt	
Bosnia		Oman	France		Iraq	
Iran		Qatar	Iraq			
Iraq		UAE	Italy			
Kazakhstan		Yemen	Spain			
Kosovo						
Kyrgyzstan						
Lebanon						
Saudi Arabia						
Tajikistan						
Turkey						

Source: D3 Systems, Inc. 2007-2014, Women in Muslim Countries Project
Highlighted countries used a face-to-face interview method; non-highlighted countries used a CATI method

Selected Results

Figure 2. Gender Equality

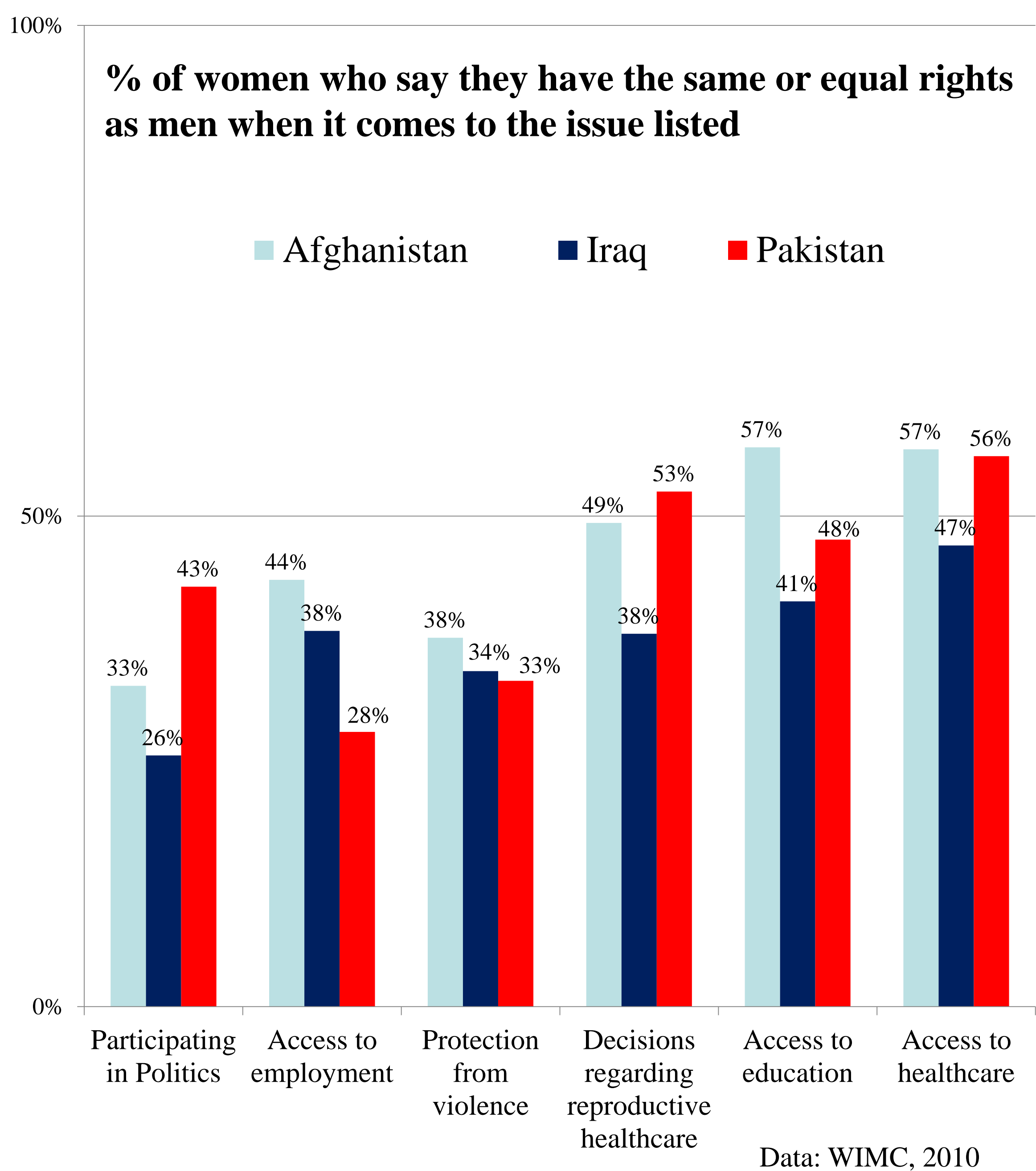
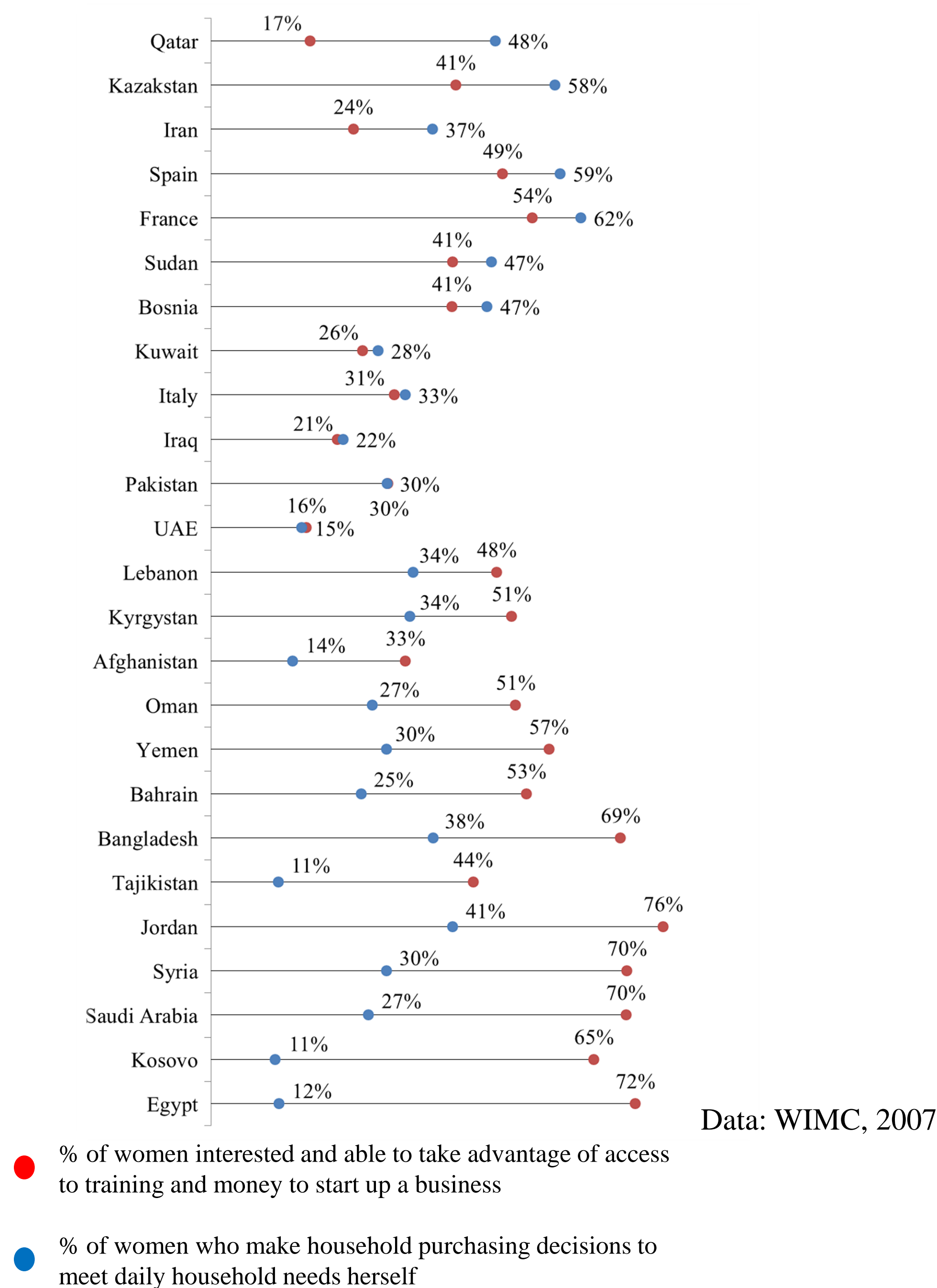


Figure 3. Community v. Personal Empowerment



Research Design

Face-to-Face (F2F)

- Greatest coverage
- Less self-selection & higher response rate
- Accessibility affected by safety & weather
- Costly; reliance on pen and paper

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)

- Smaller design effect and variance
- Larger selection bias; more difficult to validate
- Survey of telephone-owning population only
- Cheaper; automated processes

Discussion & Conclusion

- The survey results suggest a rich and diverse spectrum of opinions amongst Muslim women.
- Results regarding perceived empowerment within the home and the community suggests that further research is needed to understand the reasons for these attitudinal gaps.
- Systematic sampling, research designs, questionnaires, and protocols are needed to improve cross-national research on women in conflict and crisis zones.
- Appropriate research designs and modes of interview are necessary when collecting data in conflict and crisis zones.

Quality Control & Fieldwork

- Partnerships with local teams to improve cultural competence
- Questionnaire review and translation
- Data processing, double entry, coding, and cleaning; Hunter Program and weighting
- Field team and interviewer training; gender matching; local partnerships
- Contact disposition reporting

Afghanistan Case Study

Figure 4. National Sampling Methodology

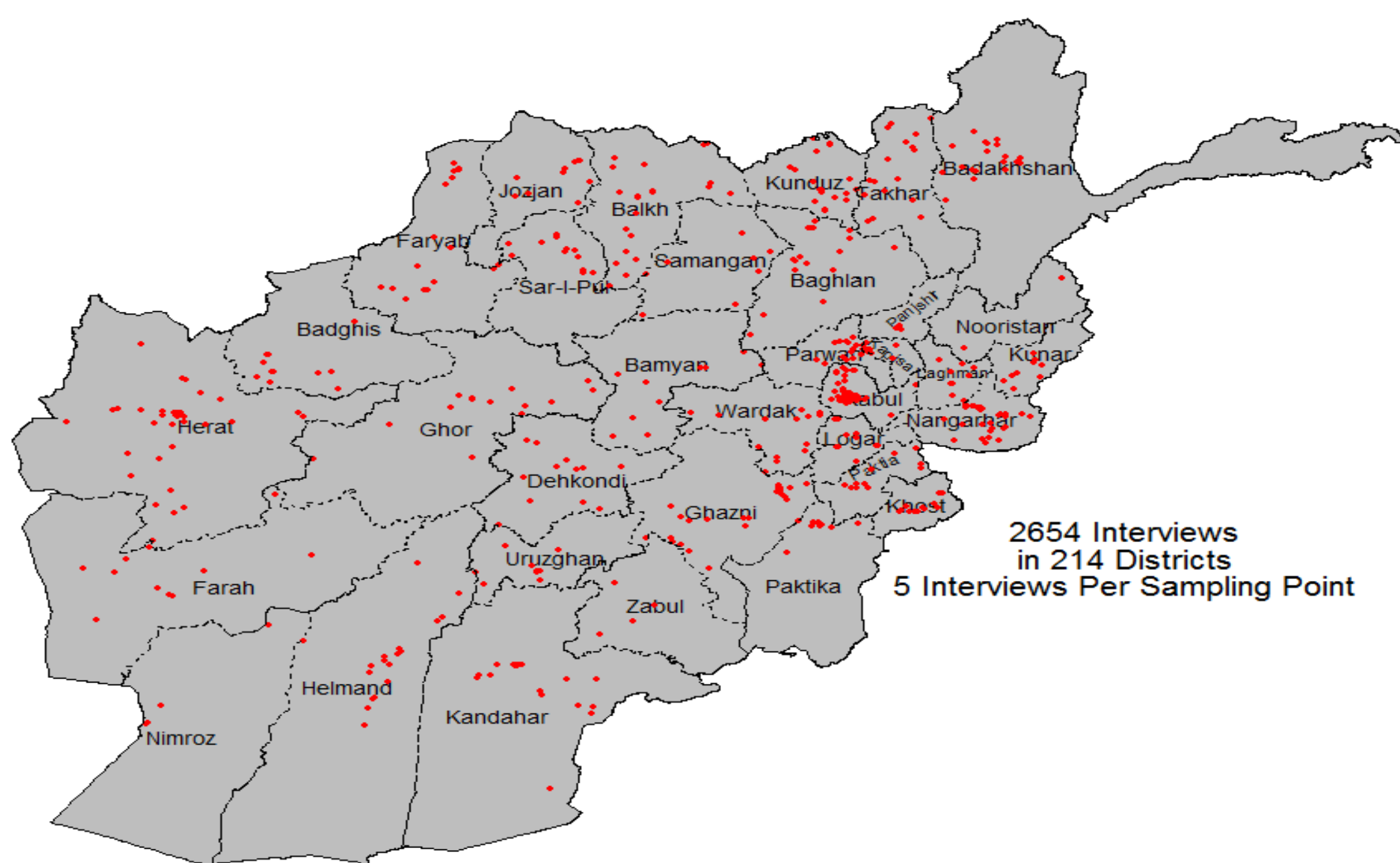


Figure 5. Taliban and Women's Rights

