

## FIELD REPORTS FOR ARAB-BAROMETER SURVEY

### ALGERIA

1. **Sample size:** 1300
2. **Universe of the study:** citizens over the age of 18
3. **Dates data was collected:** Fall 2006
4. **Languages:** Arabic (with a small number of respondents preferring French)
5. **Mode of Data Collection:** Face to face interviews
6. **Sampling Methodology:** Area probability sample for selection of communes with quotas for age, education and gender based on the most recent census used within selected communes
7. **Place of Production:** Research team based at Algiers University (Contact: Abdallah Bedaida, University of Algiers, [bedaida@hotmail.com](mailto:bedaida@hotmail.com))

### JORDAN

1. **Sample size:** 1143
2. **Universe of the study:** citizens over the age of 18
3. **Dates data was collected:** Spring 2006
4. **Languages:** Arabic
5. **Mode of Data Collection:** Face to face interviews
6. **Sampling Methodology:** In Jordan, we have used *a three-stage cluster sampling* based on the 1994 national census. Jordan has been divided into several strata representing rural and urban population in each governorate (Muhafaza). Also, each of the five main cities (Amman, Wadi al Sir, al Zarqa, Irbid, and al Rusaifeh) represented an independent stratum. Jordan has also been divided into blocs, or clusters, each containing a number of families (with an average of 80 families in each cluster). The number of families in each cluster designated the size of that cluster. The national census provided detailed data on the families as well as detailed maps showing every house in each cluster. The total number of clusters in our recently updated master sample is 800.

A sample of 100 clusters was randomly selected using probability proportionate to size. The sample was selected from our master sample. Clusters were organized according to size (number of families) and geographic location in order to insure representation of all strata and clusters of all sizes. After selecting the cluster sample, 12 homes were selected in each cluster using systemic sampling. Total size of the sample is 1200 adults. The third stage in the sampling process occurs inside the house. Using Kish table our fieldworkers selected an adult (over 18 years of age) from among the adults in the house for the interview. Interviewees were assured of complete confidentiality before starting the interview.

Response rate in Jordan's sample was 95%.

7. **Place of Production:** Research team based at the Center for Strategic Studies (Fares Braizat (Social and Economic Survey Research Institute in Doha, Qatar, [f.braizat@gmail.com](mailto:f.braizat@gmail.com)))

## LEBANON

1. **Sample size:** 1195
2. **Universe of the study:** citizens over the age of 18
3. **Dates data was collected:** Fall 2007
4. **Languages:** Arabic
5. **Mode of Data Collection:** Face to face interviews
6. **Sampling Methodology:** A nationally representative sample was drawn from a master sampling frame developed by Statistics Lebanon using GPS system. The sampling system is based on a complete listing of all localities, small villages, medium villages, small towns, large towns, and cities, obtained from “door to door” visits covering each and every household in Lebanon. It is also based on very detailed maps of the “urban” and “rural” area comprising every city and large town, small town and / or neighborhood. The database contains a list of 770000 Households, out of the 841000 HH available in Lebanon, they are all pin-pointed on aerial images and 1/5000 scale maps, and usable to draw PPS samples. The lack is present in the southern suburbs of Beirut and the previously known security belt zone in the South of Lebanon. A total of 1200 households were selected in the initial sampling stage. Then using Kish Table individual respondents were selected among males and females who are 18 and above. For the non-contact households another household in the area was selected for the interview.
7. **Place of Production:** Rabih Haber (Statistics Lebanon), Statistics Lebanon Ltd.  
[slebanon@dm.net.lb](mailto:slebanon@dm.net.lb)

## MOROCCO

1. **Sample size:** 1277
2. **Universe of the study:** citizens over the age of 18
3. **Dates data was collected:** Fall 2006
4. **Languages:** Arabic
5. **Mode of Data Collection:** Face to face interviews
6. **Sampling Methodology:** Area probability sample with quotas provided by the National Bureau of Statistics in Morocco. They selected 100 zones (60 urban and 40 rural) and took quotas for type of living situation, gender, age, whether married or not, socio-economic level and level of education.
7. **Place of Production:** Research Team based at Hassan II-Mohammaedia University (Contact: Mhammed Abderebbi, Morocco, Hassan II-Mohammadia University, [abderebbimhammed@yahoo.fr](mailto:abderebbimhammed@yahoo.fr))

## PALESTINE

1. **Sample size:** 1270
2. **Universe of the study:** citizens over the age of 18
3. **Dates data was collected:** Spring 2006
4. **Languages:** Arabic
5. **Mode of Data Collection:** Face to face interviews
6. **Sampling Methodology:** In Palestine, we have used *a three-stage cluster sampling* based on the 1997 national census. Palestine has been divided into several strata with each representing the towns, cities, villages, and refugee camps in the 16 governorates (muhafazat). Palestine has also been divided into “counting areas,” or clusters, with each containing a number of families (ranging from 80 to 110 families in each cluster). The number of families in each

cluster designated the size of that cluster. The 1997 census provided detailed data on the families as well as detailed maps showing every house in each cluster. The total number of clusters in Palestine is 3200.

A sample of 120 clusters was randomly selected using probability proportionate to size. Clusters were organized according to size (number of families) and geographic location (West Bank-Gaza Strip) in order to insure representation of all strata and clusters of all sizes. After selecting the cluster samples in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 11 homes were selected in each cluster using systemic sampling. Total size of the sample is 1320 adults. The third stage in the sampling process occurs inside the house. Using Kish table PSR fieldworkers select an adult (over 18 years of age) from among the adults in the house for the interview. Interviewees are assured of complete confidentiality before starting the interview.

- 7. Place of Production:** Research Team based at the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (Contact: Khalil Shikaki at the Palestine Center for Policy and Survey Research, [kshikaki@yahoo.com](mailto:kshikaki@yahoo.com))

## YEMEN

- 1. Sample size:** 717
- 2. Universe of the study:** citizens over the age of 18
- 3. Dates data was collected:** Fall 2007
- 4. Languages:** Arabic
- 5. Mode of Data Collection:** Face to face interviews
- 6. Sampling Methodology:** A nationally representative, multi stage sample was drawn from the 21 Yemeni governorates proportional to the population in each governorate. The sample ensured rural urban, male and female representation in each governorate. A total of 1200 households were selected and interviews were completed with 717 respondents. Kish table was used in the final stage of respondent selection to determine a respondent who is 18 + in the household. Interviewers failed to complete the remainder of the 1200 planned interviews, reducing the degree to which the sample is representative and necessitating that the data be weighted when making inferences about Yemen.
- 7. Place of Production: Yemen,** Tareq Almthagi (Statistics Authority) [almthagi@hotmail.com](mailto:almthagi@hotmail.com), and Khalid Yasin (Interactions in Development) [Interaction@yemen.net.ye](mailto:Interaction@yemen.net.ye)

## KUWAIT

Problems with a significant number of interviews in the 2006 Arab Barometer survey in Kuwait were discovered subsequent to the posting of these data on the Barometer's website and to depositing them with the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. Accordingly, with regret that these problems were not discovered earlier, the 2006 Kuwait survey has been removed from the first wave of the Arab Barometer.

Additional queries about the Kuwait 2006 data should be made to Amaney Jamal: [ajamal@princeton.edu](mailto:ajamal@princeton.edu).