Algeria

Field period: 13 March 2013 to 6 April 2013
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations; Wilayas Adrar, Chlef, Bouirra, Bilda, Tamanghasset, Illizi, Tindouf, Naama

Sample design: Stratified area probability sample
Sampling frame: General census of housing and population 2008
Strata: Wilhayas and areas
Number of strata: 52 (Wilayas El Taref, Khenchela, Mila rural only; wilhayas Laghouat, Oum el-Bouaghi, Bejaia, Biskra, Blida, Tebessa, Algiers, Djelfa, Jijel, Saida, Skikda, Annaba, Guelma, Constantine, Medea, Mostaganem, M'Sila, El Bayadh, Boumerdes, Tissemsilt, Souk Ahras, Mila, Ain Defla, Ain Tecmouchent, Relizane urban only)

Number of wilhayas: 48-8 (Wilayas Adrar, Chlef, Bouirra, Bilda, Tamanghasset, Illizi, Tindouf, Naama excluded)
Areas: urban and rural
Number of PSUs: 122
Number of interviews at PSU: 10
Primary sampling unit selection: Probability proportional to size
Household selection: Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point
Respondent selection: Kish grid
Mode of data collection: Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)
Number of observations: 1,220
Local Partner: Okba Com Institut
## Egypt

**Field period:** 31 March 2013 to 7 April 2013  
**Language:** Arabic  
**Target population:** Citizens aged 18 and above  
**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized populations; Governorates Gharbia, Matruh, New Valley, North Sinai, Port Said, South Sinai  

**Sample design:** Stratified area probability sample  
**Sampling frame:** Census 2006; updated in 2010 by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics  

**Strata:** Governorate and areas  
**Number of strata:** 40 (Cairo, Alexandria, Suez urban only; Luxor rural only)  
**Number of governorate:** 22 (27 - 6 +1 (Governorates Gharbia, Matruh, New Valley, North Sinai, Port Said, South Sinai excluded, Luxor Valley included))  

**Areas:** Urban and rural  
**Number of PSUs:** 120  
**Number of interviews at PSU:** 10  
**Primary sampling unit selection:** Probability proportional to size  
**Household selection:** Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point  
**Respondent selection:** Kish grid  
**Mode of data collection:** Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)  
**Number of observations:** 1,196  
**Local Partner:** MADA Center for Media and Communication Strategies
Iraq

Field period: 6 June 2013 to 29 June 2013
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations; internally displaced persons
Sample design: Stratified area probability sample
Sampling frame: Central Bureau of Statistics in Iraq in 2010
Strata: Governorate and areas
Number of strata: 17 (Governorate Sulaymaniyah urban only)
Number of governorate: 9
Areas: urban and rural
Number of PSUs: 81
Number of interviews at PSU: 15
Primary sampling unit selection: Probability proportional to size in urban areas; simple random sample in rural areas
Household selection: Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point
Respondent selection: Last birthday
Mode of data collection: Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)
Number of observations: 1,215
Local Partner: Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies
Jordan

Field period: 27 December 2012 to 6 January 2013
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations
Sample design: Stratified area probability sample
Sampling frame: General Census of housing and population 2004

Strata: Governorates and areas
Number of strata: 24
Number of governorates: 12
Areas: urban and rural
Number of PSUs 120
Number of interviews at PSU 10
Primary sampling unit selection: Probability proportional to size
Household selection: Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point
Respondent selection: Kish grid
Mode of data collection: Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)
Number of observations: 1,795
Local Partner: Center for Strategic Studies
Kuwait

**Field period:** 10 February 2014 to 14 March 2014

**Language:** Arabic

**Target population:** Citizens aged 18 and above

**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized populations

**Sample design:** Stratified area probability sample

**Sampling frame:** Public Housing and Population Census was implemented in 2011

**Strata:** Governorates and area

**Number of strata:** 12

**Number of governorates:** 6

**Sect:** urban and rural

**Number of PSUs:** 200

**Number of interviews at PSU:** 6

**Primary sampling unit selection:** Probability proportional to size

**Household selection:** Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point

**Respondent selection:** Kish grid

**Mode of data collection:** Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)

**Number of observations:** 1,021

**Local Partner:** Gulf Opinions
**Lebanon**

**Field period:** 3 July 2013 to 26 July 2013  
**Language:** Arabic  
**Target population:** Citizens aged 18 and above  
**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized populations  
**Sample design:** Stratified area probability sample  
**Sampling frame:** Public Housing and Population Census was implemented in 2011

**Strata:** Governorates and sect  
**Number of strata:** 17 (No sunni population in El Nabatieh; no Shia population in North; no Christian population in El Nabatieh; no Druze population in Beirut, North, South, and El Nabatieh)

**Number of governorates:** 7-1  
**Sect:** Sunni, Shia, Christian, Druze  
**Number of PSUs** 120  
**Number of interviews at PSU** 10  
**Primary sampling unit selection:** Probability proportional to size  
**Household selection:** Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point  
**Respondent selection:** Kish grid  
**Mode of data collection:** Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)  
**Number of observations:** 1,200  
**Local Partner:** Statistics Lebanon Ltd.
Libya

Field period: 29 March 2014 to 18 April 2014
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations
Sample design: Stratified area probability sample
Sampling frame: Census 2006
Strata: Governorates and area
Number of strata: 37 (Governorates Tripoli, Sabha, Murzuk, Jufra, Kufra, Ghat urban only; Wadi al Shatii rural only)

Number of governorates: 22
Area: urban and rural
Number of PSUs: 123
Number of interviews at PSU: 10
Primary sampling unit selection: Probability proportional to size
Household selection: Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point
Respondent selection: Kish grid
Mode of data collection: Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)
Number of observations: 1,247
Local Partner: Research and Consulting Center, University of Benghazi
Morocco

Field period: 27 April 2013 to 17 June 2013; recontact 3 March 2014 to 8 March 2014 (supplementary interviews)

Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations
Sample design: Stratified area probability sample
Sampling frame: Census 2004 provided by the National Statistics Directorate of the High Commission for Planning

Strata:
Number of strata: 29 (Governorates Guelmim-Es Semara, Laayoune-Boujdour-Sak urban only; Oued Ed Dahab rural only)

Number of governorates: 16
Area: Urban and rural
Number of PSUs: 120
Number of interviews at PSU: 10
Primary sampling unit selection: Probability proportional to size
Household selection: Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point
Respondent selection: Kish grid
Mode of data collection: Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)
Number of observations: 1,166
Local Partner: Hassan II-Mohammaedia University
Palestine

**Field period:** 20 December 2012 to 29 December 2012

**Language:** Arabic

**Target population:** Citizens aged 18 and above

**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized populations

**Sample design:** Stratified area probability sample

**Sampling frame:** General Census of housing and population 2007

**Strata:** Governorates and areas

**Number of strata:** 44 (No refugee camps in Salfit and Qalqilya; no rural area in Jabalia, and Deir al-Balah)

**Number of governorates:** 16

**Areas:** urban, rural, refugee camp

**Number of PSUs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Number of PSUs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>urban</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refugee camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of interviews at PSU** 10

**Primary sampling unit selection:** Probability proportional to size

**Household selection:** Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point

**Respondent selection:** Kish grid

**Mode of data collection:** Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)

**Number of observations:** 1,200

**Local Partner:** Palestine Center for Policy and Survey Research

www.arabbarometer.org
## Sudan

**Field period:** 29 April 2013 to 29 May 2013  
**Language:** Arabic  
**Target population:** Citizens aged 18 and above  
**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized populations; West Kordofan and North, which were included to Greater Kordofan provinces after the census

**Sample design:** Stratified area probability sample  
**Sampling frame:** General Census of housing and population 2008  
**Strata:** States and areas  
**Number of strata:** 29 (South Kordofan rural only)  
**Number of states:** 15  
**Areas:** urban, rural  
**Number of PSUs:** 200  
**Number of interviews at PSU:** 6  
**Primary sampling unit selection:** Probability proportional to size  
**Household selection:** Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point  
**Respondent selection:** Kish grid  
**Mode of data collection:** Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)  
**Number of observations:** 1,200  
**Local Partner:** Sudan Polling and Survey Center
Tunisia

Field period: 3 February 2013 to 25 February 2013
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations
Sample design: Stratified area probability sample
Sampling frame: Population and Housing Census 2004
Strata: Governorate and areas
Number of strata: 44 (Governorates Tunis, Ariana, Monastir, Tozeur urban only)
Number of governorate: 24
Areas: urban, rural
Number of PSUs: 120
Number of interviews at PSU: 10
Primary sampling unit selection: Probability proportional to size
Household selection: Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point
Respondent selection: Kish grid
Mode of data collection: Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)
Number of observations: 1,199
Local Partner: Sigma Conseil
Yemen

Field period: 2 November 2013 to 4 December 2013
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations
Sample design: Stratified area probability sample
Sampling frame: General Census of Housing and Population 2004
Strata: Governorates and areas
Number of strata: 44 (Governorate Aden urban only)
Number of governorates: 21
Areas: urban and rural
Number of PSUs: 120
Number of interviews at PSU: 10
Primary sampling unit selection: Probability proportional to size
Household selection: Systematic skip interval of households with random starting point
Respondent selection: Kish grid
Mode of data collection: Interviewer Administered Paper and Pencil Interviewing (PAPI)
Number of observations: 1,200
Local Partner: Yemeni Central Statistical Organization
About Arab Barometer

The Arab Barometer is a nonpartisan research network that provides insights into the social, political, and economic attitudes and values of ordinary citizens across the Arab world.

We have been conducting rigorous, and nationally representative face-to-face public opinion surveys on probability samples of the adult populations across the Arab world since 2006. The error margin is ±3 percent.

The Arab Barometer is the largest repository of publicly available data on the views of men and women in the MENA region. Our findings give a voice to the needs and concerns of Arab publics.