Algeria

Field period: 15 April to 11 May 2011
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations; wilhayas Adrar, Chlef, Laghouat, Oum el-Bouaghi, Bejaia, Biskra, Tebessa, Tlemcen, Jijel, Skikda, Sidi Bel Abbes, Annaba, Mostaganem, El Bayadh, Illizi, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Boumerdes, Tindouf, Tissemsilt, Khenchela, Souk Ahras, Milla, Ain Defla, Naama, Ain Temouchent, Ghadaia, Relizane

Sample design: Stratified area probability sample
Sampling frame: General census of housing and population 2008
Strata: Wilhayas and areas
Number of strata: 37 (Algiers, Constantine, Masila, Ouargla, Oran urban only)
Number of wilhayas: 48-27 (wilhayas Adrar, Chlef, Laghouat, Oum el-Bouaghi, Bejaia, Biskra, Tebessa, Tlemcen, Jijel, Skikda, Sidi Bel Abbes, Annaba, Mostaganem, El Bayadh, Illizi, Bordj Bou Arreridj, Boumerdes, Tindouf, Tissemsilt, Khenchela, Souk Ahras, Milla, Ain Defla, Naama, Ain Temouchent, Ghadaia, Relizane excluded)
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: 1,216
Local Partner: Algiers University

www.arabbarometer.org
Egypt

Field period: 16 June 2011 to 30 June 2011
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations
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: 37 (Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez urban only; Minya rural only)
Number of governorate: 27-6 (Governorates Gharbia, Matruh, New Valley, North and South Sinai, Red Sea, and Sharqia merged)
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: 1,219
Local Partner: Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies
## Iraq

**Field period:** 20 February to 12 March 2011  
**Language:** Arabic  
**Target population:** Citizens aged 18 and above  
**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized populations; villages with fewer than 1000 residents  

**Sample design:** Stratified area probability sample  
**Sampling frame:** General Census of housing and population 1997; updated in 2007  

**Strata:** Governorate and areas  
**Number of strata:** 20  
**Number of governorate:** 10  
**Areas:** urban and rural  
**Number of PSUs:** 40  
**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:** 1,234  
**Local Partner:** Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies
**Jordan**

**Field period:** 10 December to 16 December 2010

**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:** 22 (Governorates Aqaba and Tafila urban only)

**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:** 1,188

**Local Partner:** Center for Strategic Studies
Lebanon

**Field period:**
24 November to 6 December 2010 and 9 April to 24 April 2011 (supplementary interviews)

**Language:**
Arabic

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

**Excluded populations:**
Institutionalized populations

**Sample design:**
Stratified area probability sample

**Sampling frame:**
Estimated population by Statistics Lebanon 1999; updated 2007

**Strata:**
Governorates and sect

**Number of strata:**
18 (No shia and Druze in Beirut and Akkar, no Druze in South and Bekka)

**Number of governorates:**
6

**Sect:**
Sunni, Shia, Christian, Druze

**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:**
1,195

**Local Partner:**
Statistics Lebanon Ltd.
Palestine

Field period: 2 December 2010 to 5 December 2010
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: 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: Palestine Center for Policy and Survey Research
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Field period: 5 January 2011 to 6 February 2011 and 26 March 2011 to 9 April 2011 (supplementary interviews)

Language: Arabic

Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above

Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations

Sample design: Stratified area probability sample

Sampling frame: Statistical Yearbook of the Department of Statistics and Information 2008

Strata: Governorates and areas

Number of strata: 9 (Governorates Jazan, East, and Al Jouf urban only)

Number of governorates: 13-7 (Governorates Jeddah, Makkah, Taif regrouped into West; Dammam, Khobar, Ahsa into East; Tabuk, Jouf into North; Abha, Jazan into South)

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 (plus 205 supplementary interviews)

Local Partner: Qiyas National Centre for Assessment in Higher Education
Sudan

Field period: 12 December 2010 to 30 December 2010 and 24 March 2011 to 23 April 2011 (re-fielded interviews)

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: 23 (States West Darfur, Red Sea, North Darfur urban and rural only)

Number of states: 15-2 (West Kordofan and North, which were included to Greater Kordofan provinces after the census)

Areas: urban, rural

Number of PSUs 250

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: 1,194 (plus 344 supplementary interviews)

Local Partner: Sudan Polling and Survey Center
Tunisia

Field period: 30 September 2011 to 11 October 2011
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, Qbli 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: 1,196
Local Partner: Sigma Conseil
Yemen

Field period: 5 January 2011 to 6 February 2011 and 26 March 2011 to 9 April 2011 (supplementary interviews)

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: 39 (Governorate Aden urban only; Shabwah and Saada rural 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: Sana’a University
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.