# Algeria

**Field period:** 3 May 2016 to 16 May 2016  
**Language:** Arabic  
**Target population:** Citizens aged 18 and above  
**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized populations; wilayas Illizi and Tindouf  
**Sample design:** Stratified area probability sample  
**Sampling frame:** General census of housing and population 2008  
**Strata:** Wilayas and areas  
**Number of strata:** 30 (Wilayas Adrar and Naama rural only; wilayas Oum El Bouaghi, Béchar, Tamanghasset, Saida, Annaba, Constantine, Ouargla, Oran, El Bayadh, El Taref, Tissemsilt, Khouchela, Aïn Témouchent, Ghardaia urban only)  
**Number of wilhayas:** 48-2 (Wilayas Illizi and Tindouf 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:** 1,200  
**Response Rate:** 70%  
**Local Partner:** Okba Com Institut
Egypt

**Field period:** 15 April 2016 to 23 April 2016
**Language:** Arabic
**Target population:** Citizens aged 18 and above
**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized populations; Governorates Matruh, New Valley, North Sinai, Red Sea, and 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:** 27-5 (Governorates Matruh, New Valley, North Sinai, Red Sea, and South Sinai excluded due to low population size)

**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
**Response Rate:** 66% (AAPOR RR I)
**Local Partner:** Egyptian Research and Training Center
## Jordan

**Field period:** 9 March 2016 to 16 March 2016  
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of strata</th>
<th>24</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of governorates</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas</td>
<td>urban and rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of PSUs</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of interviews at PSU</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:** Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)  
**Number of observations:** 1,200 (plus 300 Syrian refugees)  
**Response Rate:** 80% 
**(response/(response+refusals))**  
**Local Partner:** Center for Strategic Studies
Lebanon

Field period: 3 20 July 2016 to 16 August 2016
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 and South; no Shia population in North; no Christian population in El Nabatieh; no Druze population in Beirut, North, South, and El Nabatieh)
Number of governorates: 8-1 (Governorates Akkar and Baalbek-Hermel merged)
Sect: Sunni, Shia, Christian, Druze
Number of PSUs: 146
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 (plus 300 Syrian refugees)
Response Rate: 64% (response/(response+refusals))
Local Partner: Statistics Lebanon Ltd.
Morocco

Field period: 7 May 2016 to 11 June 2016
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 2013

Strata: Governorates and area
Number of strata: 30 (Governorates Laayoune-Boujdour-Sak and Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouir urban only)

Number of governorates: 16
Area: Urban and rural
Number of PSUs 150
Number of interviews at PSU 8
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: Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)
Number of observations: 1,200
Response Rate: 59% (AAPOR RRI)
Local Partner: Hassan II-Mohammaedia University and 121 for Polling and Research
Palestine

Field period: 18 February 2016 to 27 February 2016

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

Response Rate: 91% (response/((response+refusal))

Local Partner: Palestine Center for Policy and Survey Research

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Tunisia

Field period: 13 February 2016 to 3 March 2016
Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above
Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations
Sample design: Stratified area probability sample

Strata: Governorate and areas
Number of strata: 46 (Governorates Tunis and Monastir urban only)
Number of governorate: 24
Areas: urban and rural
Number of PSUs: 150
Number of interviews at PSU: 8
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: Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)
Number of observations: 1,200
Response Rate: 56% (AAPOR RR I)
Local Partner: One to One for Research and Polling
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.