

# ARAB BAROMETER WAVE IX

## Syria Technical Report And Methodology

December 2025

## Syria

**Field period:** 29 October – 17 November 2025

**Language:** Arabic and Kurdish

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

**Excluded populations:** Institutionalized persons

**Sample:** Multistage stratified sample.

**Sampling frame:** June 2025 population estimates provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

**Strata:** Governorates and subdistricts

**Number of governorates:** 14

**Number of PSUs:** 110 non-IDP camps+ 10 IDP camps

**Primary sampling unit selection:** Simple random sample

**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:** 1,229

**Response rate:** 60% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

**Local partner:** RMTeam International

## Methodology

The sampling design in Syria follows a multistage, stratified, area-probability sample. The sample was stratified by governorate for those living outside IDP camps. An additional stratum was created for IDP camps. Using the best available population data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM 2025), we allocated the sample across governorates based on the population of each. Every one of Syria's 14 governorates was assigned at least one PSU. Ten PSUs were set aside separately for the internally displaced person (IDP) camp stratum.

Within each stratum we selected districts using probability proportional to size (PPS). Next, we designated subdistricts as primary sampling units (PSUs). Subdistricts were selected using simple random sampling (SRS), ensuring that every adult in Syria has a non-zero chance of being included in the survey.

The governorate of Damascus required a modified approach because it consists of only one subdistrict but has around seven percent of Syria's total population. To ensure that the first-stage sampling selection was commensurate with the PPS approach of all other governorates that have multiple subdistricts, Damascus was allocated multiple PSUs based directly on its estimated population share rather than its administrative boundaries. This ensured that Damascus residents were represented in the national sample.

At the final stage, we selected communities—a neighborhood of a city, a small town, or a village—as sampling points again using SRS within selected PSUs (subdistricts). We then selected a random starting point in each community, and interviewers instituted a random walk pattern to complete the cluster of 10 households per PSU. Within each household, we employed a Kish grid to randomly select the respondent with whom to conduct the interview. The exception to this approach was that ten IDP camps (PSUs) were randomly selected across the country based on their known location.



## ABOUT ARAB BAROMETER

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

We have been conducting rigorous, and nationally representative public opinion surveys on probability samples of the adult populations across the Arab world since 2006 across 15 countries.

We are the longest-standing and 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.



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