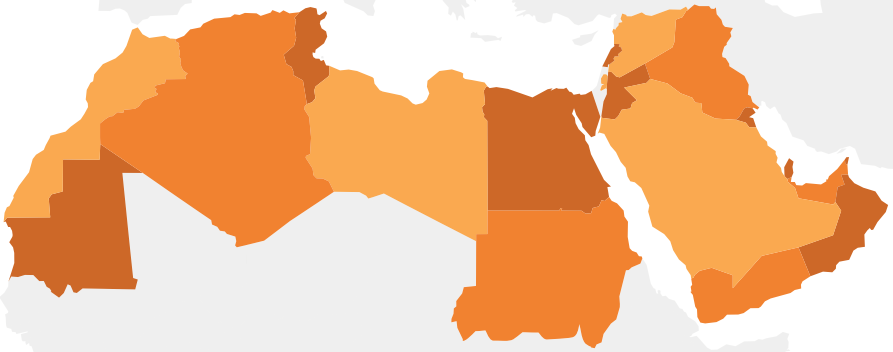
البارومیتر العربي
ARAB BAROMETER

Arab Barometer Wave IX

Technical Report



November 2026

About this Technical Report

This document provides information on the dates, sampling designs (including sample frames and sizes), survey modes, response rates (and calculation procedures), and local partner organizations of surveys fielded in each of the nine countries included in Arab Barometer's ninth wave of public opinion surveys in the Middle East and North Africa. Additionally, it briefly explains procedures related to Arab Barometer's questionnaire design, quality control measures, and weighting procedures for the weight variable in the dataset.

Questionnaire Design

The Arab Barometer Wave IX regional questionnaire includes more than 300 questions covering nine substantive issue areas: the state of the economy, trust and government performance, civic and political engagement, migration and immigration, identity and religious practice, climate change and the environment, gender norms and attitudes, media, and international relations. It also includes country-specific modules and standard sections on sampling, case management, and demographics. The questionnaire combines long-standing trend items, which allow the organization to measure changes in public attitudes in the region over time, with special sections designed to assess current events with region-wide impact.

Topics on the questionnaire reflect the input of multiple stakeholders, including Arab Barometer's internal research team as well as external experts across academic, civil society, governmental, humanitarian, media, and policy spheres. Prior to fielding, local partner research firms provide significant feedback on the relevance and sensitivity of various questions and suggest accompanying revisions and necessary additions or deletions.

The final questions that appear on the surveys have been validated in one or more ways. Where appropriate, items are adapted from established instruments used in other cross-national surveys, supporting comparability beyond the region. New items written by Arab Barometer's internal team are pre-tested in selected countries through focus group discussions and cognitive behavioral interviews. All questions are piloted in every country before fieldwork begins.

Questionnaires are programmed into the data collection software in Arabic, the official survey language. (In Iraq and Syria, the questionnaire is also programmed in Kurdish.) Detailed interviewer notes reduce the need for on-the-spot translation or improvisation, helping ensure respondents across countries understand questions the same way. This consistency supports cross-national comparison.

Where necessary, and through consultation with in-country partners, question wording may be adjusted to reflect local usage (for example, terminology for "public" services differs between North Africa and the Levant) so that questions are understood consistently across countries. Questions are further updated with the most current information on country-specific statistics and facts such as existing political parties, media outlets, and household income levels. The Arabic questionnaire for each country reflects these adjustments and is the authoritative record of the wording used in the field. Because some regional variations have no direct English equivalent, English-language questionnaires are provided as courtesy translations and may not capture every country-specific difference. Additional notes on the questionnaire are included in both the English and Arabic-language versions.

Quality Control Procedures

All Arab Barometer surveys are conducted under protocols approved by Princeton University's Institutional Review Board. Prior to fielding, the research team conducts extensive in-person or virtual training sessions with partner research firms not only to review the questionnaire, but also to discuss case management protocols, sampling and respondent selection, and the fundamental tenets of ethical research, including the responsibilities of interviewers and the rights of respondents. Once fielding commences, the research team formally meets at least once a week with local partners—and is often in contact daily—to discuss ongoing quality control efforts and remedial measures to address challenges with specific geographic areas or interviewers.

Arab Barometer has created proprietary software that monitors technical aspects of fielding in real time (as surveys are being completed) for each survey in each country. The software program includes more than 100 validation tests that inspect location, duration, falsification, and problematic or suspicious response patterns in each submitted interview. Results of these tests enable the research team to address problems promptly to mitigate their prevalence in the survey and thereby improve data quality and reliability. Interviews that fail quality control testing are dropped and re-fielded; only interviews that pass are included in the final dataset.

Weighting Procedures

Arab Barometer data are weighted to account for unequal probabilities of selection and, where possible, to match known population parameters. In all countries, the base weight (the inverse probability of selection) corrects for unequal

selection chances among respondents. Where population statistics are available from official or otherwise reliable sources, the base weight is further calibrated through post-stratification to parameters available from each country's relevant statistical authority. These parameters are as follows in each surveyed country in Arab Barometer's ninth wave:

Egypt: Gender and age

Iraq: Gender, age and urbanity

Jordan: Gender and age

Lebanon: Gender and age

Mauritania: Gender, age and urbanity

Morocco: Gender, age and urbanity

Palestine: Vote choice in parliamentary elections of 2006

Syria: None. No official statistics available

Tunisia: Gender, age and urbanity

Arab Barometer provides a weight variable for users' convenience. Users are responsible for determining whether and how to apply weights in their analyses.

Egypt

Field period: 11 to 25 September 2025

Language: Arabic

Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above

Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations; Governorates North Sinai, South Sinai, and New Valley excluded for security reasons

Sample design: Stratified area probability sample

Sampling frame: Census 2017 conducted by the Egyptian Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

Strata: Governorate and areas

Areas: urban and rural

Number of governorates: 22

Number of strata: 40

Number of PSUs: 120

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: 1,225

Response Rate: 51 % (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

Local Partner: Egyptian Research and Training Center

Iraq

Field period: 28 September to 2 November 2025

Language: Arabic and Kurdish

Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above

Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations; internally displaced persons in camps; destroyed homes, and unfinished residences

Sample design: Stratified area probability sample

Sampling frame: Population estimates provided by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning and the Central Statistical Organization of Iraq

Strata: Governorate and areas

Areas: urban and rural

Number of governorates: 18 (Halabja combined with Sulaymaniyah)

Number of strata: 33

Number of PSUs: 65

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: Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI); Pen-and-Paper Personal Interviews (PAPI) in Erbil

Number of observations: 1,252

Response Rate: 28% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

Local Partner: Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies

Jordan

Field period: 1 to 12 October 2025

Language: Arabic

Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above

Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations; factory accommodation

Sample design: Stratified area probability sample

Sampling frame: 2015 Population and Housing Census

Strata: Governorate and areas

Areas: urban and rural

Number of governorates: 12

Number of strata: 24

Number of PSUs: 150

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: 1,266

Response Rate: 46% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

Local Partner: Center for Strategic Studies

Lebanon

Field period: 3 to 25 November 2025

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 implemented in 2018-2019

Strata: Governorate and sect

Sect: Sunni, Shia, Christian, Druze

Number of governorates: 8

Number of PSUs: 120

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

Response Rate: 39% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

Local Partner: Statistics Lebanon Ltd.

Mauritania

Field period: 28 April to 12 May 2026

Language: Arabic
Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above

Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations

Sample design: Stratified area probability sample

Sampling frame: National office of Statistics -Mauritania- Population and Housing Census 2023-2024

Strata: Governorates and area

Area: Urban and rural

Number of governorates: 13

Number of PSUs: 120

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: 1,204

Response Rate: 90% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

Local Partner: Bureau d'Etudes Statistiques (BESTAT)

Morocco

Field period: 23 August to 6 September 2025

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 2014

Strata: Governorate and area

Area: Urban and rural

Number of governorates: 12

Number of strata: 22

Number of PSUs: 153

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: 1,210

Response Rate: 42% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

Local Partner: Local Research Organization

Palestine

Gaza field period: 8 to 15 October 2025
West Bank field period: 8 to 26 October 2025

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 2017

Strata: Governorate and areas

Gaza areas: shelter, non-shelter
West Bank areas: urban, rural, refugee camp

Gaza number of governorates: 5
West Bank number of governorates: 11

Gaza number of PSUs: 47 shelters + 33 non-shelters
West Bank number of PSUs: 83

Gaza primary sampling unit selection: Simple random sample for shelters + probability proportional to size for non-shelters
West Bank 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)

Gaza number of observations: 855
West Bank number of observations: 800

Gaza response Rate: 79% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)
West Bank response Rate: 42% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

Local Partner: Palestine Center for Policy and Survey Research

Syria

Field period: 29 October to 17 November 2025

Language: Arabic and Kurdish

Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above

Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations

Sample design: Multistage stratified sample

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

Strata: Governorate and subdistrict

Areas: urban and rural

Number of governorates: 14

Number of PSUs: 109 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

Tunisia

Field period: 30 October to 30 November 2025

Language: Arabic

Target population: Citizens aged 18 and above

Excluded populations: Institutionalized populations

Sample design: Stratified area probability sample

Sampling frame: 2014 Census by National Institute of Statistics, last updated March 2015

Strata: Governorate and areas

Number of strata: 45

Number of governorate: 24

Areas: urban and rural

Number of PSUs: 137

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: 1,023

Response Rate: 40% (AAPOR Response Rate 1)

Local Partner: One to One for Research and Polling

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.

Since 2006, we have been conducting rigorous, nationally representative public opinion surveys using probability samples of adult populations across 15 countries in the Arab world.

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.