

## **Arab Barometer**

**The entity that has organized the survey and is responsible for data collection - as well as key data on the entity's membership, governance arrangements, source of funding etc.**

The Arab Barometer is organized by the institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan in close collaboration with institutions and scholars from the Arab world, such as the Center for Strategic Studies at the University of Jordan or the Center for Policy and Survey Research, Ramallah.

It is funded by, amongst others, the U.S. Middle East Partnership Initiative; the U.S. Institute of Peace; the United National Development Programme; the International Development Research Centre of Canada; the University of Michigan; Princeton University.

### **A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey**

The Arab Barometer was established in 2005 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan in collaboration with institutions and scholars from the Arab world. In 2010, the American Political Science Association rewarded the Arab Barometer with its Lijphart/Przeworski/Verba Prize for the best new publicly available data set in comparative politics.

### **Internet links to the website of the responsible organization**

<http://www.arabbarometer.org/>

### **The frequency or repetitions of the survey. Possible explanation of this.**

Arab Barometer I: 2006-2008

Arab Barometer II: 2010-2011

### **A description of the survey's content, i.e. both focused rotational and / or core modules of the survey**

The survey is concerned with

- Support for democracy
- Models of governance, including Islamist and Arab nationalist

- Political and civic participation and political culture, including tolerance, political trust, political interest and political efficacy
- State and regime performance and legitimacy
- Conceptions and interpretations of Islam
- Preferred relationship between religion and politics
- Religiosity
- Terrorism and political violence
- Middle East and International relations
- Core instrument: measuring and tracking over time citizen attitudes, values, and behavior patterns relating to pluralism, freedoms, tolerance and equal opportunity, social and interpersonal trust; social, religious and political identities; conceptions of governance and an understanding of democracy; and civic engagement and political participation.

### **An outline of the type of sample and the main data collection methods used.**

This varies between countries; however each country has to adhere to the standards of the Global Barometer framework. For details for each country and each round, please refer to the “Field Notes” in [the Codebook](#).

The interviews are conducted face-to-face.

### **An account of the availability of the data to researchers, restrictions on access, etc.**

The data may be downloaded at ICPSR in SAS, SPSS, STATA, and R-format, given that one is logged in through an ICPSR member institution.

### **Questionnaires, English version**

[Questionnaire, round 1](#)

### **The countries included in the different rounds**

Round 1: Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Yemen

Round 2: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Tunisia, Sudan, Lebanon

**Cumulative file**

There is no cumulative file.

**Publications based on data**

[Reports based on AB I](#)

[Reports based on AB II](#)

**Analytical summary...****Sources**

All information is extracted from [the Center for Political Studies](#) at the University of Michigan, from [GESIS' list of cross-national survey programmes](#), and from the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan, [web page for the Arab Barometer](#).