

Citizenship 360° in the Arab Region

Perceptions on
Sustainable
Development
across Countries,
Income, and
Gender

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Arab Human Development Report Research Paper

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across Countries, Income, and Gender**

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From May 15 to July 31, 2019, 6,722 citizens in 12 Arab countries (Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen) were asked via mobile app about matters concerning discrimination, socio-economic circumstances, governance, and shocks and fragility. The survey methodology, full questionnaire and sample demographics, including a comparison with the Arab Barometer Wave 5's sample, can be found in the Annexes. In addition to the present summary paper, the complete dataset collected through the survey can be accessed at <http://www.arab-hdr.org/citizenship360/data>.

Presented below are some of the most salient concerns on the minds of the ordinary citizens who participated in the survey. The analysis validates the hypothesis that while the vast majority of Arab citizens cite corruption and economic concerns as chief problems, poorer segments of the

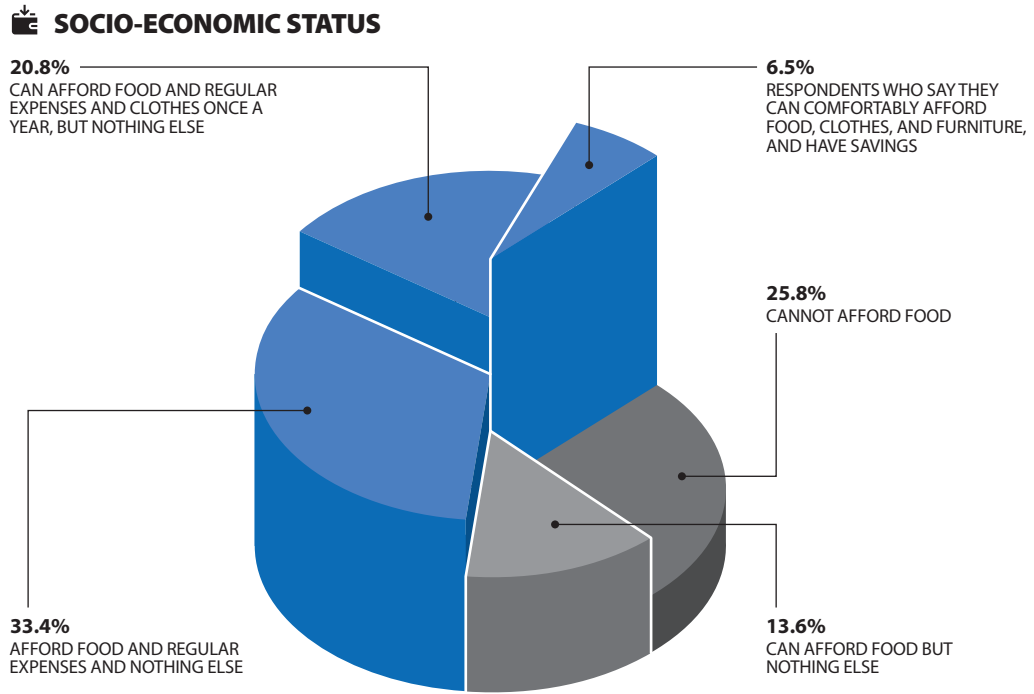
population are more negatively impacted by development challenges facing the region, and perceptions can differ by country and gender.

Socio-economic status in this report is assessed through the following responses:

1. *I cannot afford enough food for my family*
2. *I can afford food but nothing else*
3. *I can afford food and regular expenses but nothing else*
4. *I can afford food and regular expenses, and buy new clothes once a year, but nothing else*
5. *I can comfortably afford food, clothes, and furniture and I have savings*

A full quarter of the sample reported that they cannot afford food while only 6.5% said they have savings. Throughout this paper, we will be referring to the former group as “poor” or “poorer” and the latter as “rich” or “richer”. (See **Figure 1**).

FIGURE 1



1.

Unaccountable Governance

1.1 Government Responsiveness

31% of respondents believe their national government is not responsive to the needs of citizens, while 34% believe it is responsive. 35% neither agree nor disagree that the government is responsive to citizens' needs. Respondents in Jordan and Somalia were most likely to agree that governments are responsive, with close to 50% agreement in each country. Yet respondents in Somalia are also most likely to disagree with this statement, along with respondents in Yemen. In these countries, about 45% and 55% of respondents, respectively, disagree that the national government is responsive to citizens' needs. On average, richer respondents believe that government is more responsive than poorer respondents, by a margin of 10 percentage points. Men and women share similar assessments.

Overall, a plurality of respondents (38%) believe that government responsiveness has stayed the same; 30% say it has worsened in the last 10 years, while 22% said it has improved. Men and women have similar evaluations of changes in government responsiveness in the last 10 years. Respondents in conflict areas like Libya, Syria, and Yemen observe the most worsening levels of responsiveness.

Opinion diverges along the lines of socio-economic status. The richer segments of the sample were more likely to assign improvement, while poorer respondents were more likely to feel that responsiveness has worsened in the last 10 years. Attitudes and patterns of assessment about local government responsiveness resemble the attitudes outlined above on national government responsiveness. (See **Figure 2** below).

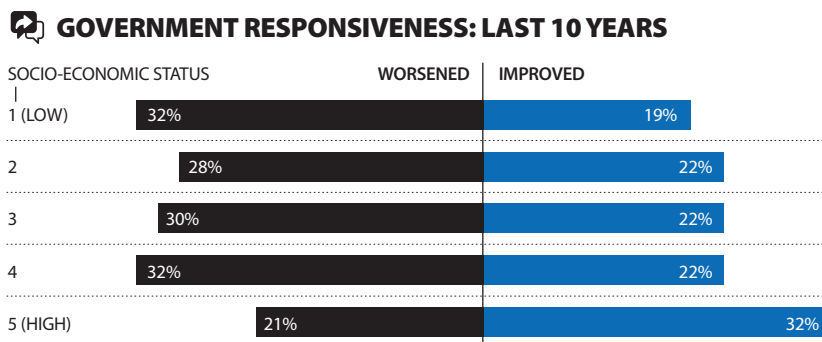
Some 50% of the sample do not believe they have any input at all into what government does, with women (58%) more likely to hold this opinion than men (47%). Further, majorities in Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen hold this view. A majority of poor respondents (54%) believe they have no input, as compared to 41% for richer respondents.

1.2 Crime and Violence

About 22% of the sample reported that they have needed help from the police in the last 12 months. This pattern is consistent for most countries, with Yemen (29%) having the highest percentage and Somalia (10%) the lowest. This need is equally shared across genders and socio-economic status. Only 37% reported being satisfied with police services. A full significant majority of 60% reported being dissatisfied, and these levels of dissatisfaction were more likely to occur among the poor. While 36% of respondents believe police support has stayed the same over the last 10 years, 27% believe it has improved and 27% believe that police support has worsened in the last decade. Poorer respondents were more likely to hold this view.

Among respondents, 44% said that violence and crime, and the deterioration of justice, have worsened in the last 10 years. Overwhelming majorities in Libya, Syria, and Yemen hold this view while a little over half of the respondents in Tunisia also share this opinion.

FIGURE 2



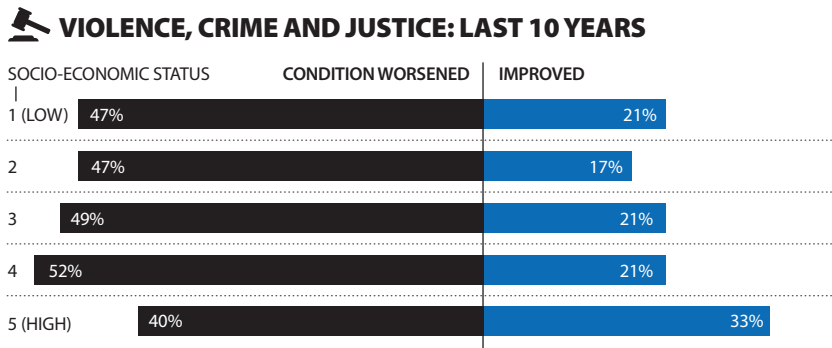
Only 19% of the sample believe that violence and crime have decreased, and justice has improved. Poorer respondents, compared to richer ones, were less likely to think violence and crime have improved and justice has improved (21% to 33% – see **Figure 3**). And women similarly were much less likely to say there has been improvement (14% to 24%).

The 2,950 respondents who claimed violence has increased were asked about one or multiple sources of rising violence. The top response was increasing levels of corruption (61%), followed by political strife within the country or region (57%), increasing poverty (52%), geopolitical uncertainty (28%), and ideological or religious extremism (24%). These opinions were stable across genders and class groups. Differences among countries could be detected; for example, 71% of respondents in Jordan and Morocco cited poverty and lack of employment opportunities as the main triggers of violence, followed by corruption. In Somalia, 46% blamed extremism for deterioration of justice and increasing violence, the second-highest response after corruption. In Lebanon, a higher percentage (36%) also mentioned extremism, albeit as a fourth source of violence, after corruption, political strife, and poverty. In contrast, only 4% of respondents in Algeria selected extremism.

1.3 Corruption

In response to the question, *In the last 12 months, have you, or some of your acquaintances, made an informal payment or bribe to any government or public service?*, 59% reported that they have never found themselves in this position, though poor people were more likely to report this than richer people (by a margin of 9%). A full 18% reported that they were explicitly asked to pay, and this pattern held across income groups. 10% reported that they paid, though they were

FIGURE 3



not asked to pay, but they understood that an informal payment was expected. Again, richer respondents were more likely to agree with this statement, at 11%, as compared to 7% for poorer segments of the sample. And 5% said that they had paid because, although they had not been asked to pay, they knew it would help to get things done quicker or better. This was reported by 9% of richer respondents, as compared to 5% of poorer respondents. Only 1% said they had paid without being asked to, because it is customary to express gratitude.

Algeria, Jordan, Palestine, and Somalia all reported percentages of 70% or more of never finding themselves or their acquaintances in the situation described. However, in several countries, clear majorities reported making an informal payment or bribe. These include Iraq (56%) and Libya (61%). Country responses approaching 50% include Egypt (46%) and Yemen (45%).

1.4 Cooperation with International Organizations

Thirty-two percent of the sample expressed a greater desire for cooperation with international organizations. This is constant across socioeconomic classes. Crisis countries expressed greater desire for such cooperation: Somalia (44%), Syria (40%), and Yemen (36%).

2.

Socio-Economic Exclusion

2.1 Employment Challenges

On the issue of employment, when asked, Which of the following employment issues is of greatest concern to you?, a full 40% of respondents indicated that the lack of job opportunities because of economic crisis or uncertainty is a primary concern. This response was particularly salient for the poorer segments of the sample: 48%, as compared to 29% of the richest segments (see **Figure 4**). Again, this concern declines as income rises. Some 28% of respondents cited lack of job opportunities due to corruption in the hiring process; another 17% cited underpayment for available opportunities, 7% cited barriers to

career development, and another 7% stated that employment is not a concern. (See **Figure 5**).

A full 62% of the sample said that employment opportunities have worsened in the last 10 years, with only 11% saying things have improved. There is significant variation across countries. Somalia has the highest assessments of improvement, where about a quarter (24%) of the respondents indicated that things have improved, while 19% in Egypt said the same. A full 85% of respondents in Yemen said that employment opportunities have worsened in the last 10 years, followed by 82% of respondents in Syria, 73% in Palestine, 71% in Lebanon, 67% in Jordan, 66% in Tunisia, and 63% in Iraq. Respondents in Somalia (37%), Morocco (43%), Egypt (46%), and Algeria (50%) all said matters are worsening as well. Further, poorer segments of the sample were more likely to believe that this is the case, with 67% stating that employment problems have worsened, as opposed to 47% for the richest segment of the sample.

The 11% of the sample who stated that employment opportunities had improved were asked to cite the main reasons behind this improvement. The largest percentage of agreement – 31% – was for government policies in this area. An almost equal amount of 28% cited private sector contributions

FIGURE 4

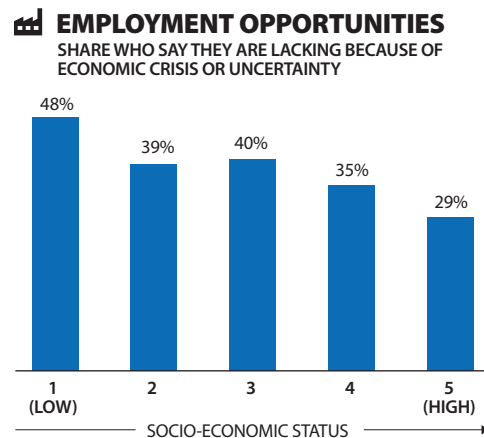
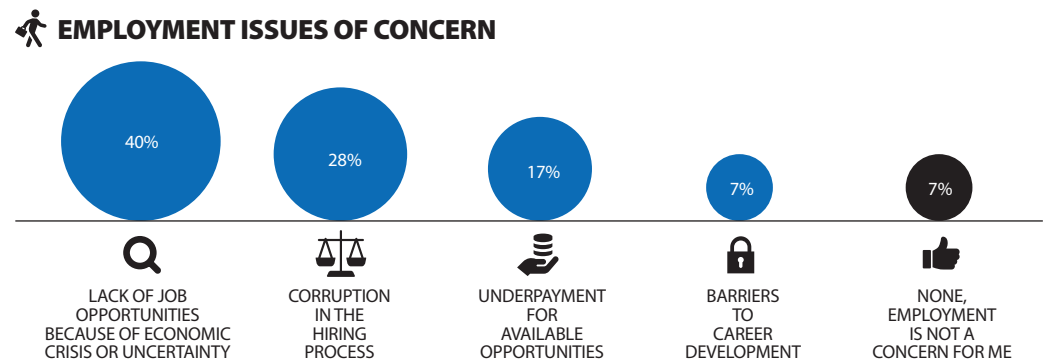


FIGURE 5



as a source of improvement. Yet there was variation across countries. Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, and Syria all cited government efforts as the primary driver of improvements; while Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen all mentioned primarily the private sector as important for these advancements.

Among the 62% of the sample that perceived worsening employment opportunities, increasing corruption was most commonly cited as a reason (43%) – more than double the second-most popular response of global economic uncertainty (19%). Country-specific circumstances drive diversified perceptions on this topic. Majorities in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, and Tunisia emphasized that corruption was a primary reason behind worsening employment opportunities. Significant segments of the sample blamed armed conflict (15%), with higher rates of attribution in conflict countries such as Libya (44%), Syria (32%), and Yemen (46%). Lack of public investment in innovation, industry and infrastructure (16% overall) was cited particularly often in Somalia (62%) and Syria (29%). The influx of refugees (6% overall) was highlighted mostly in two countries: Lebanon (27%) and Jordan (22%), although in both countries, corruption remains the most reported reason for the worsening of employment opportunities (34% and 47%, respectively).

In terms of employment, 19% of the sample reported being employed full-time, 11% part-time, and 13% self-employed. Students accounted for 25% of the sample, and another 24% were unemployed. Some 5% said they are students and work part-time. The highest levels of unemployed respondents are in the crisis countries: 35% in Palestine, 35% in Syria, 32%

in Yemen, and 31% in Lebanon. In Lebanon, there is a significant gap between the Syrian nationals and the Lebanese nationals, with 42% of the Syrians unemployed and only 25% of Lebanese, a similar figure to the average across the entire sample. Of those employed, only 41% reported that they are confident or very confident that they’d still have a job in 12 months. And 59% said they were not confident or not confident at all. This is correlated with income, with richer respondents more likely to feel confident (see **Figure 6**).

Among employed respondents, 33% reported that their physical safety is at risk because of their work, with respondents in Lebanon and Syria reporting the highest levels (at 46% and 44% respectively). The results in Lebanon are primarily driven by Syrians in Lebanon, with 61% responding yes to this question, compared to 37% of non-Syrians in Lebanon. Those with lower incomes reported more risk (41%), compared to the richest segment (28%). Some 35% of the sample also reported that their health is at risk because of their employment; 40% or more of respondents in Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Tunisia, and Yemen expressed health risks in their employment (with those in Lebanon expressing the highest risk at 47%, primarily driven by Syrians in Lebanon at 61%, compared to 41% of non-Syrians in the country). These risk assessments are pretty comparable across genders, with men expressing slightly higher risk assessments.

A full 50% of those employed are ineligible for maternity/paternity benefits – 45% of women and 31% of men.

Among those unemployed, 65% reported being unemployed for more than 12 months. And this pattern is compounded for women and those less affluent. Among unemployed women, 70% have been jobless for more than

FIGURE 6

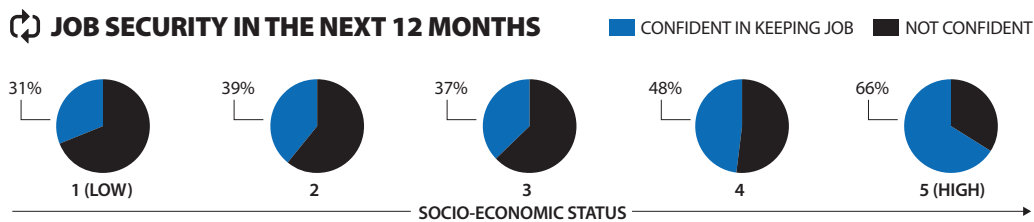
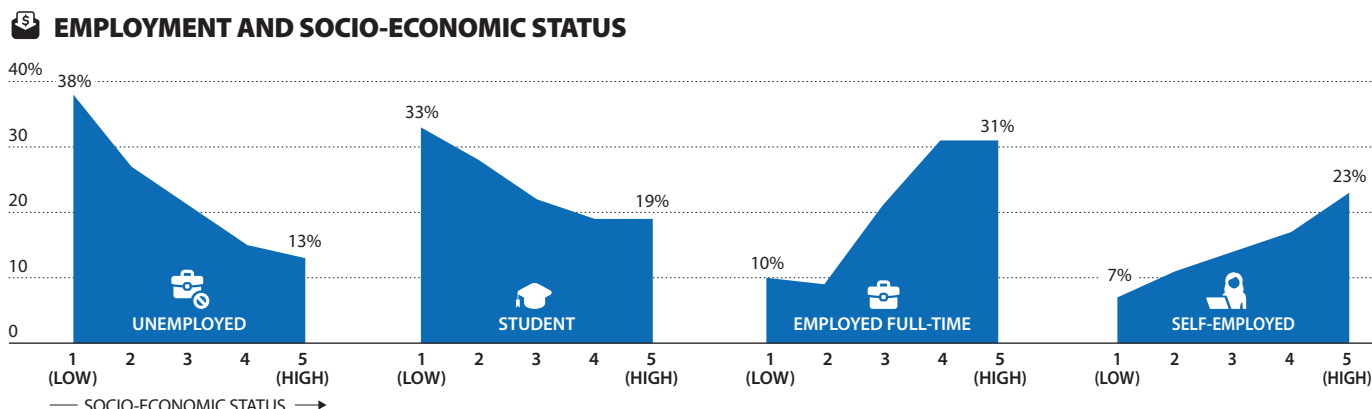


FIGURE 7



12 months, compared to 58% of unemployed men. Similarly, among poor unemployed respondents, 67% have been unemployed for more than 12 months, compared to 55% of the richest segment of the sample. Across countries, 81% of unemployed respondents in Palestine have been so for more than a year, as well as 78% of unemployed respondents in Yemen and 74% of unemployed respondents in Libya. Only in Somalia have a majority of the unemployed been without a job for a year or less.

Examining employment patterns by income reveals that those who are more comfortable in the labor market (full-time, and self-employed) are also those who are better off: of those in the richest category, 31% reported being employed full-time, compared to 10% among the poorest segment. Those who are unemployed are worse off (with 38% of the poorest segment unemployed, compared only to 13% of the richest class). See **Figure 7**.

Most interesting to note is that students are struggling economically more than non-students. This is both positive and negative. It shows that educational access is available to poorer segments of the population – but are there jobs to absorb these students after graduation? Will education lead to better employment opportunities? Or will it add to the ranks of skilled unemployment?

When asked how confident students are about securing employment after studies, only 27% reported that they are confident or very confident, with 73% saying they are not very confident or not confident at all. These responses are correlated with income, with 48% of the richest segment reporting they are confident or very confident they would find employment, and only 25%, almost half of the poorest group, saying the same.

Of those unemployed, 64% reported that they are searching for a job, while 24% reported that they are full-time homemakers. This pattern is clearly gendered, with 39% of women who are unemployed reporting that they are homemakers. Yet another 51% of women said they are actively in search for a job, while 83% of men stated the same.

Breaking down the results by gender, three important patterns stand out. On all employment measures, men are doing better than women. Men were more likely to say they are employed full time (22% to 15%). And women are almost twice as likely to be unemployed (33% to 18%). More women reported being students (28% to 23% men). But again, it is uncertain whether education is path to labor market participation. Among respondents, 34% have a college or university degree,¹ 30% reported a secondary or high school degree,² and 11% reported technical

1. This is slightly higher than the Arab Barometer fifth wave where 26% reported a BA or MA and higher. Please consult Annex B.2 for a detailed comparison between the Citizenship 360° in Arab Countries and the Arab Barometer Samples.
2. 26% in the Arab Barometer fifth wave reported this to be the case.

school degrees.³ Women in the sample are more highly educated than men: 40% of women have a college or university degree, as compared to 32% of men; 8% have post graduate degree, as compared to 5% of men; 26% have completed only secondary school, as compared to 31% of men; and 9% have primary education only, as compared to 15% of men.

2.2 Poverty on the Rise

A full majority of 58% of those surveyed indicate that poverty has increased over the last 10 years. Again, this belief is strongest in conflict states like Yemen (85%), Syria (77%) and Palestine (62%), but is higher than average also in Lebanon (64%) and Jordan (67%). This opinion is shared among various income levels (see **Figure 8A**): 61% of the poor believe that poverty has increased, while a similar number of two of the more affluent categories also hold this view. This finding among categories 3 and 4 appears to hold true in most countries (see **Figure 8B**). A considerably lower proportion – 49% – of the very richest segment reported that poverty has increased. However, there was a high likelihood among

the richest segments of respondents in Yemen (88%), Libya (72%), and Lebanon (63%) to believe that poverty has increased.

Curiously, those in the second lowest income category, who can afford food but nothing else, shared a similar assessment as the very rich in our sample, with only 51% saying poverty had increased. However, further analysis shows that this apparently counterintuitive result is driven by a very small percentage of respondents from a few countries. Among respondents in the second income category, only 21% in Algeria, 33% in Iraq, 36% in Morocco, and 30% in Somalia reported that poverty has increased. Given that Iraq and Somalia are included in this set, it might indicate that in those two conflict countries, levels of daily subsistence have improved in recent years.

According to the World Bank 2018 Report *Poverty and Shared Prosperity: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle*, the MENA region stood out for an increase in extreme poverty: “The MENA region is the only region where the extreme poverty rate increased between 2011 and 2015. Extreme poverty increased from 2.7% in 2011 to 5% in 2015, doubling the number of extreme poor to 18.6 million living on less than \$1.90

FIGURE 8A

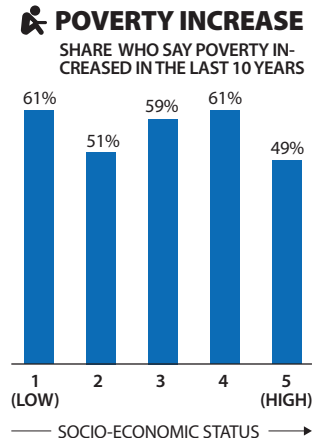
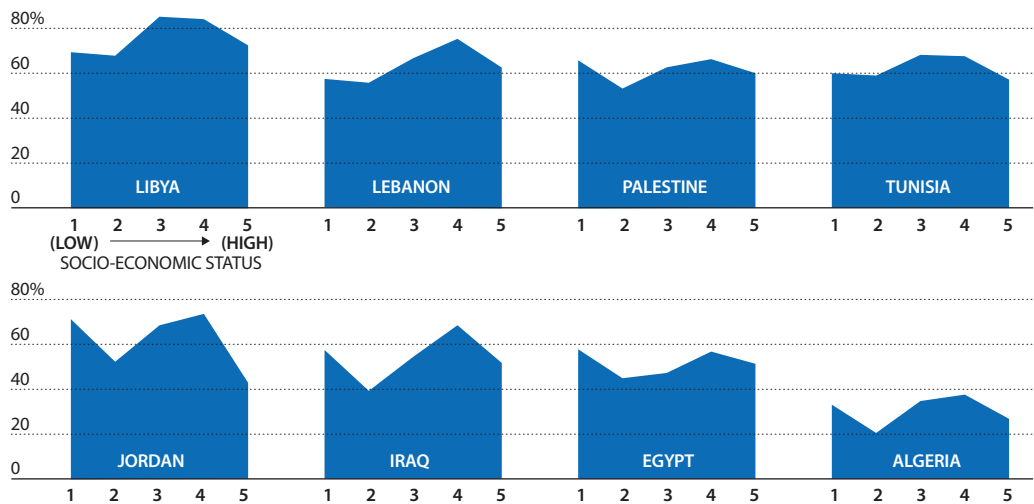


FIGURE 8B

SHARE WHO SAY THAT POVERTY INCREASED IN THE LAST 10 YEARS



3. In AB5 11% have achieved a professional or technical degree.

a day.” These levels of poverty were driven by conflict in Syria and Yemen.⁴

2.3 Service Priorities

When asked, *What services are of greatest importance to you?*, the region is almost equally divided among three salient concerns:

- Access to affordable, nutritious food (26%);
- Access to quality, relevant education (22%); and
- Access to affordable, good quality health care (20%).

Breaking down these results by income group, the poorest segments of the sample were almost 150% more likely to express concerns about access to affordable nutritious food. A full third of poorer respondents expressed concern about accessing affordable and nutritious food. (See **Figure 9** below). Only 15% of the richest segments of the sample expressed this concern, and this concern decreases as incomes rise.

These findings are not limited to crisis countries. For example, in Yemen, 41% of respondents indicated that access to affordable, nutritious food is a concern. Respondents in Tunisia (39%), Lebanon (31%), and Syria (30%) cited this issue as well. However, other crisis countries like Iraq, Palestine, and Somalia looked comparable to other countries, with about a fifth to a quarter expressing that this is a concern.

While the poor prioritize access to affordable nutritious food, richer segments of respondents

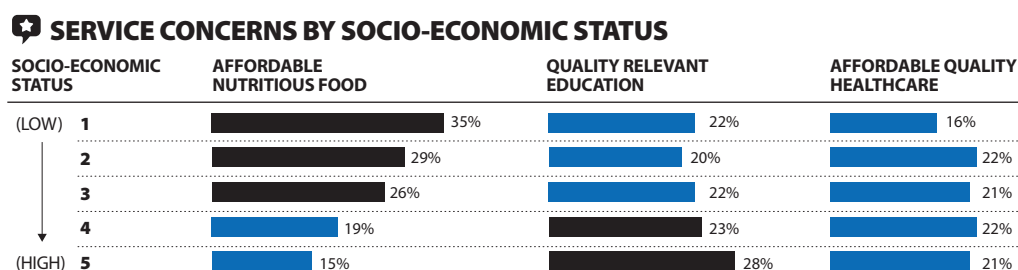
were slightly more likely to prioritize access to quality health care and education. (See **Figure 9** below). When asked whether access to food has changed over the last 10 years, 49% of the sample (almost half) said that access to food has worsened. Majorities of the sample in Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, and Yemen reported this to be the case. A majority of the poorest segment – 53% – said that access to food has worsened, compared to 34% of the richest segment.

2.3.1 Education

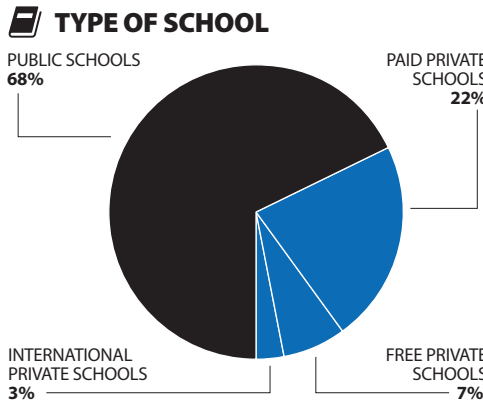
Sixty-two percent of respondents reported that there are children in the household receiving education, and the majority of these children attend public schools (68%). Some 22% attend paid private schools, 7% free private schools, and 3% international private schools. (See **Figure 10**).

In Algeria, Iraq, Palestine, and Tunisia, close to 80% of children in respondents’ households attend public schools. In Somalia, 62% of children attend a local paid private school, while 8% attend an international private school, an indication that the sample might be skewed towards affluent Somalis. Indeed, school type is heavily influenced by income. Whereas 75% of the poorest segment of the sample attend public schools, only 44% of the richest segments do so. Conversely, while 18% of the poorest segments attend fee-based private schools, 51% of the richest segments (an approximate threefold increase) opt for this education choice.

FIGURE 9



4. See: Atamanov, A. and S. Tandon. November 2018. "Measuring regional poverty in MENA: Update and remaining challenges." <https://blogs.worldbank.org/arabvoices/measuring-regional-poverty-mena-update-and-remaining-challenges>.

FIGURE 10

Forty-four percent of respondents with children in school are satisfied with the education of the children in their household, with 54% saying they are dissatisfied. These responses appear to be structured less by gender than by income and type of school attended (see **Figure 11**). Those with children in the household attending international private schools reported 70% satisfaction rates. Similarly, those with children attending local paid private school reported 59% satisfaction rates. In contrast, 61% of those with children in public school said they were (very) dissatisfied with the education. And since school attendance is correlated with affluence, as mentioned above, richer segments are more satisfied (63%) and less dissatisfied (37%), while poorer respondents are more dissatisfied (60%) and less satisfied (40%).

Levels of satisfaction are highest in Palestine, Lebanon, and Somalia. Levels of dissatisfaction are highest in Yemen, Morocco, and Iraq. But majorities reported dissatisfaction in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Syria, and Tunisia as well.

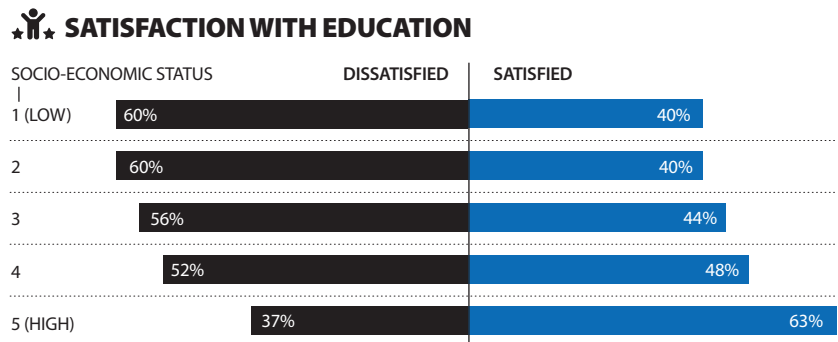
When asked how the education could be improved, 55% cited “More qualified teachers”, 38% said “More tools and better curricula”, while “Smaller class sizes” was cited by 35%. Only 3% said that no improvement is needed. These findings hold across gender and income groups.

There is some notable variation across countries, however. A clear majority in Syria (75%) and in Libya (62%) wants to see more

qualified teachers/professors. Lebanon shows the lowest support for this, at 37%, although this was still the top choice of respondents in Lebanon, almost equal to “More tools and better curricula”, at 36%.

Syria and Libya also have the highest percentages calling for a safer learning environment – 62% and 54%, respectively. Somalia ranks this the lowest, at 7%. And in calling for more tools for a better curriculum, Libya has the highest percentage, at 52%, while the rest of the countries fall within the 30–43% range of support.

Of the students taking the survey, 57% reported attending public university, 18% private university, 14% technical/vocational school, and 12% “other”, referring to the fact that they are still in the secondary education cycle. Women are slightly more likely than men to attend public universities, with respective rates of 58% to 54%. Algeria has the highest percentage of students in public schools, at 79%, and Somalia the lowest, at 35%. Somalia has the highest enrollment in private universities, at 49%, followed by Palestine, at 34%. Algeria has the lowest percentage in private universities. Based on the average among the 12 countries where the survey was conducted, there does not appear to be any correlation with income as was the case with children’s school – the richest segments (56%) are just as likely to attend public universities as the poorest segments (57%). However, in Egypt, Lebanon, Libya and Yemen, richer students are slightly more likely to attend private institutions. In Lebanon, for example, 23% of the poorest

FIGURE 11

segment attend private university, versus 43% of the richest segment.

A near-majority of students (48%) reported being dissatisfied with the education they are receiving, with 52% saying they are satisfied. Income plays a factor here, with richer respondents more satisfied. Students in Lebanon have the highest levels of satisfaction, at 67%, with Jordan and Palestine coming in second, at 63%. Libya, Syria, Algeria, and Yemen have the highest levels of dissatisfaction. Levels of satisfaction appear to be driven by type of university. Students enrolled in private universities are far more satisfied than those in public universities or those in technical or vocational training. Some 66% of those in private universities reported satisfaction, while 47% of those in public universities said the same.

Among students, having qualified teachers is the primary concern, at 50%, followed by better tools for the curricula (40%), and relevant skills (30%). Having qualified teachers is a top concern for a majority in Somalia (73%), Syria (73%), Algeria (56%), and Jordan (53%), while commute distance is an issue for more than a quarter of respondents in Jordan, Libya, and Lebanon.

Of all respondents, only 17% reported that educational opportunities have improved in the last 10 years. A full 34% said things have worsened, and 42% said it has stayed the same. There are no significant differences across gender. Disparities do exist across income, however, with 30% of the wealthiest segments reporting improvements compared to 15% of the poorest segments. Further, 38% of the poorest segments reported worsening conditions, compared to 21% of the richest segments.

The highest levels of improvement are reported in Somalia, at 50%. In most other countries, the assessment does not exceed 25%. The highest levels of worsening assessments come from Syria, at 68%, and Yemen, at 66%. Among those who believe matters have improved, the highest ranked reason is government efforts, at 54%. Among those who believe matters are worsening, 47% cited the lack of public investments, with another 32% mentioning the lack of private education

options. Armed conflict is blamed by large segments of the sample in Syria (87%), Libya (82%), and Yemen (66%), while the influx of refugees as a cause of deteriorating educational opportunities is most prominently featured in Jordan (29%) and Lebanon (25%), but also to a lesser extent in Libya (22%) and Syria (19%). Across countries, clear majorities in Libya, Morocco, Somalia, and Tunisia mentioned lack of public investment, while in Algeria, Egypt, and Syria, over 40% of those who believe matters are worsening think that a lack of private education options is to blame.

Disruption of Education

A full 28% of the sample reported that the education of children in their household has been disrupted in the last 12 months, with significant variation between countries. Among respondents, 65% in Syria, 44% in Libya, 39% in Yemen and Tunisia, 27% in Lebanon (with 34% of Syrians in Lebanon reporting this to be the case and 24% of non-Syrians in Lebanon), and 27% in Morocco reported that the education of children in their household has been disrupted. Somalia sees the smallest percentage reporting disruption, at 6%, followed by Jordan, at 9%. This pattern is also based on income, with 30% of the lowest socio-economic segment reporting disruption as compared to 16% of the wealthiest. This appears to be correlated with the type of school children attend: 15% of those in international private school reported having their education disrupted, as compared with 19% of those in local paid private school, 27% of those in local free private school, and 31% of those in public school.

When asked why their education has been disrupted, “strikes” and “shortage or absence of teachers” were cited as the top reasons, together accounting for 35% of responses. These seem to be significant problems particularly in North Africa, as cited by 60% in Algeria, 68% in Morocco, and 67% in Tunisia.

Financial reasons (inability to afford education) affect majorities in Jordan (69%),

Iraq (53%), and Lebanon (51%). In Libya, the main reasons are all conflict-related: “Damage to school infrastructure” (38%), war and conflict (35%), and “Forced to relocate” (31%). Similarly, in Syria, 73% of those with children experiencing education disruption said it was because they have been forced to relocate.

Among students, 36% reported that their education has been disrupted in the last 12 months. While there is no difference along gender lines, income plays a critical role, with 41% of the poorest segment saying their education has been disrupted and 24% of the richest segment reporting the same. School type also is correlated to disruption in education provision, with 38% of those in public universities reporting disruption, versus 29% of those in private universities.

Countries that have witnessed protests and conflict show the highest levels of disruption: 48% of respondent students in Algeria, 44% in Lebanon, 63% in Libya, 70% in Syria, 45% in Tunisia, and 46% in Yemen. Somalia and Egypt reported the lowest levels of disruption, with 9% and 12% respectively saying their education has been disrupted.

2.3.2 Health Care Services

Sixty-one percent of respondents said that they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with health care services nearby. This pattern is fairly uniform across countries, with two countries tilting in a more positive direction: 53% of respondents in Egypt and 60% in Jordan reported satisfaction with local health care. Majorities in all other countries surveyed reported their dissatisfaction. The pattern is also compounded for poorer people (see **Figure 12**), as poorer segments of the sample are more dissatisfied with the state of health care in their local vicinities.

Only 17% of respondents indicated that access to health care (for oneself and family) has improved in the last 10 years. Forty-two percent believe it is the same as it was a decade earlier, while 36% believe that it has worsened over that period. Conflict areas like Syria (73%), Libya (56%), and Yemen (64%) lead in the opinion that health care

has worsened. Somalia boasts the strongest sentiment of improvement, with 36% saying that health care has improved in the last decade – but this may be somewhat attributable to the fact that a decade earlier, Somalia was mired in a civil war.

Among the poorest segment, 40% believe health care has worsened, compared to 20% among the richest segment. The lack of public investment is the most-cited reason (46%) for the worsening perception of access to health care services, with some significant divergences across countries: up to 94% in Somalia, but only 15% in Yemen. A close second reason is the lack of qualified personnel (45%). In Syria, despite the ongoing civil war, only 32% of respondents thought health care has worsened because of armed conflict depleting resources, while 77% blamed the lack of qualified personnel and 56% the lack of public investment. Finally, in a few countries, respondents were just as likely, or more so, to cite the lack of private health care options as a reason, as compared to public investment: in Syria, 66% for the former as compared with 56% for the latter; in Yemen, 22% versus 15%; and in Egypt, 44% versus 42%.

Twenty-two percent of respondents said they could not get medical advice because it is too expensive. Unsurprisingly, poor respondents appear more affected by the cost factor than affluent ones (see **Figure 13**). In Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, and Syria, close to a quarter of the respondents cited unaffordability – in Syria, the figure amounts to almost a third of respondents. A higher number of

FIGURE 12

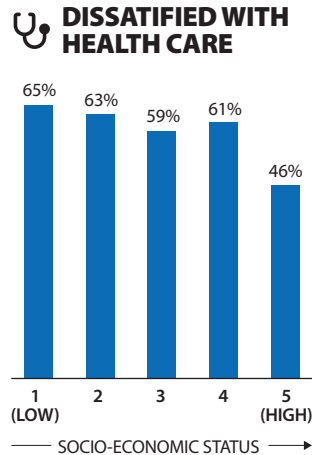
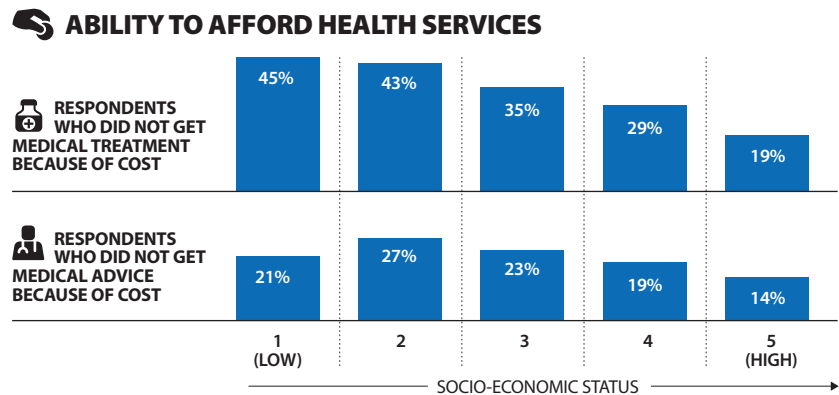


FIGURE 13



respondents (37%) said they did not get the medical treatment they needed because it was too expensive. Some 45% of the poorest segment said this, compared to 19% of the richest (see **Figure 13**). More than 40% of the respondents in Iraq, Lebanon, Somalia, and Yemen reported this to be the case, with Lebanon being the highest, at 48%.

2.3.3 Food and Food Subsidies

Nineteen percent of the sample have received food or financial subsidies in the last 12 months. And a higher proportion of men (23%) than women (14%) reported receiving subsidies. Egypt, Jordan, and Syria have the highest percentage receiving assistance and subsidies (33%, 34%, and 43%, respectively). In a few countries, subsidy mechanisms appear to be skewed towards the more affluent: in Iraq, 48% of the richest segment reported receiving food or financial assistance, compared to 30% of the poorest segment. Similar trends appear in Palestine, Somalia, Yemen and, to a lesser extent, in Jordan.

Of those receiving support, 71% are receiving it in the form of food subsidies, making it the primary form of assistance. This result is particularly salient in the conflict areas of Syria (93%), Yemen (81%), and Iraq (74%), but also in middle-income countries like Egypt (79%) and Lebanon (74%). Fuel subsidies are most prominent in Libya (35%) and Tunisia (29%), while housing subsidies are received by around a fifth of those receiving assistance in Algeria and Libya.

Of those receiving assistance, 47% reported that the help along with other sources of income is sufficient to cover household expenditures. However, this is true for only 30% in Yemen and Jordan, and only 9% in Syria. Syria is also the only country surveyed where more than 50% of respondents believe that the lack or reduction of food and other subsidies is responsible for the worsening access to food.

2.3.4 Information Technology

When asked how often respondents have had problems accessing the internet at home or

on mobile devices, 10% said never, 24% rarely, 37% sometimes, and 25% often. Only 2% said they lacked access.

Women reported more disruptions than men: 29% of women said they experience disruptions often, compared to 22% for men. Similarly, poorer people reported more interruptions. Yemen reported the highest level of disruptions, with 45% of respondents reporting them as occurring often.

Overall, 35% of respondents reported that access to the internet has improved in the past two years, while 20% said it has worsened, and 40% said it has stayed the same. More men than women reported that internet access has improved (38% to 31%). Poorer people were almost twice as likely to say that internet access has worsened: 26%, as compared to 13% among the richest segment. While 47% of the richest said access had improved, only 29% of the poorest said the same. Conflict areas Iraq, Syria, and Yemen reported the highest worsening percentages. Meanwhile, in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Somalia, more than 40% of respondents said that internet access has improved.

When asked the main role of internet and information technologies in their lives, 52% of respondents cited it as the best way of obtaining information, 38% said it was fundamental for work, and 55% said it was fundamental to stay in touch with family and friends. Only 5% said it was important in staying politically active, with the highest percentage in Libya (14%).

Women (58%) were more likely than men (47%) to see the internet as important to obtaining information. Women were also more likely to think that internet access is fundamental to keeping in touch with friends and family (57% versus 54%). This suggests that the internet is an empowering tool for women. There are also few differences across income groups on these responses, with the exception of using the internet for work: 57% of the richest segment reported using it for work, as compared to 30% of the poorest segment. Women are much less likely to think it is fundamental for their work (34% versus 41%).

In conflict areas like Syria (87%) and Libya (67%) as well as in Somalia (72%), the internet was deemed necessary to stay in contact with family and friends. In most other countries, the number hovers at around 40–50%. Conflict areas like Syria (64%) and Libya (68%) were also more likely to say the internet was important for information; in the rest of the countries surveyed, this was close to 50%. Egypt has the highest share of respondents who said ICT was important for

work (close to 50%) while in the rest of the countries, that level is around 40%. Palestine (27%) and Yemen (28%) have the lowest levels, which is probably indicative of the general labor market in each country. Finally, there are significant differences between Syrians and non-Syrians in Lebanon, with the former much more likely to say that the internet is fundamental to stay in touch with family and friends (64% versus 50%), and much less likely to choose any of the other options.

3.

Discrimination

On average, respondents believe they are treated equally to other citizens. Only 16% reported that they are not treated equally at all. 53% reported they are treated equally to a medium extent or a great deal.⁵ This sentiment of unequal treatment is found most salient in Palestine (close to half of the respondents said they were not treated equally or only to a limited extent compared to other citizens), Lebanon (60%), and Yemen (50%). The high percentage in Lebanon is driven mostly by Syrian respondents, 68% of whom reported not being treated equally at all or to a limited extent, compared to 54% among non-Syrians. This perception also maps onto socio-economic class. While 10% of richer respondents reported not being treated equally, the figure climbs to 19% among poorer individuals. Notably, there is no difference between male and female respondents. Those who feel they are treated unfairly were asked about whether the source was gender, socio-economic status, minority status, religion, national identity, disability, or location of residence (disadvantaged). The most salient response was socio-economic status, with 55% of those who reported not being treated equally citing it as a major cause. This was followed by “my gender or sexual preferences”, which garnered 23% of responses, and up to 37% in Egypt and Morocco. No other category received more than 10% agreement. Discrimination based on country of origin is mostly felt in Lebanon (90% of Syrians who reported not being treated equally, and 14% of non-Syrians). And Lebanon and Iraq have the highest percentages of people feeling discrimination because of religious affiliation.

Only 19% of respondents believe inequality has decreased in the last 10 years. 38% believe it has increased, while 35% believe it has

stayed the same. Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Yemen, Tunisia, and Jordan all have about 40% of respondents agreeing that inequality has increased – a perception almost equally shared across income groups and gender.

3.1 Gender Discrimination

Some 40% of women in the sample agree or strongly agree with the statement: “I am treated with less respect because I am a woman.” The percentage of women in agreement exceeds 50% in Somalia and Iraq. Thirty-five percent of women disagree, with 23% of women neither agreeing nor disagreeing. Women in Jordan are most likely to disagree (48%). Poorer women (44%) were more likely to agree with the statement than richer women (37%). When men were asked whether “women in our societies are treated with less respect than men”, 43% agreed, a slightly higher percentage than the 40% among women agreeing with the first statement. The overwhelming majority of men in Iraq and Somalia, and a slight majority of men in Lebanon, reported this to be the case (similar to the pattern of female responses).

Thirty-eight percent of the sample (men and women) reported that gender equality has improved in their societies in the last decade, with another 19% stating that gender equality has worsened and 37% reporting that gender equality has not changed over that period. In Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, 50% of respondents agreed that gender equality had improved, while in conflict areas like Syria (26%) and Yemen (21%), the figure is much lower. Again, these beliefs are held equally across genders, albeit with differences across countries. In particular, in Iraq, while only 23% of men think that

5. The same question was asked in Waves 2 (2011), 3 (2013) and 4 (2016) of the Arab Barometer. In 2011, 48% of respondents reported they were treated equally to a medium or great extent. This figure increased to 55% in 2013 before dropping to 45% in 2016. Among the countries covered by the AB – Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia – the sentiment of unequal treatment was most salient in Palestine and Lebanon, but also considerable in Tunisia and Algeria.

gender equality has worsened, 45% of women hold that opinion. Similarly, in Syria the gap is between 22% of men and 55% of women.

There is also divergence along socio-economic lines on assessments of gender equality, with poor respondents more likely to believe things have worsened and rich respondents believing things have improved (see **Figure 14**). Thirty-three percent of the poorest class believe things have improved, compared to 46% of the richest class. Further, while only 12% of the richest believe gender equality has worsened, 24% of the poorest believe this to be the case.

The number one reason cited for improvement is government intervention in improving policies in this area. Some 49% of both men and women who think gender equality has improved hold this view – a figure that rises to 63% in Algeria as well as in Tunisia. Support from international actors is highlighted in Somalia (74%), while community self-organizing is acknowledged most significantly in Libya (47%), Syria (40%), Somalia (37%) and Palestine (34%).

The top cited reason for worsening conditions is traditional values gaining in importance. Fifty-three percent of both men and women who think gender equality has worsened see this as a chief reason. In Somalia, 96% share this view, as do 63% in Egypt and 57% in Jordan. Although women were more likely to mention the resurgence of traditional values (55%), over 50% of men also agree. The gap widens among those attributing worsening gender equality to lack of economic opportunities, with over 50% of women, but only 23% of men, in agreement.

Similarly, when asked in what ways should women be empowered, there is greater divergence among the genders. Among men, 36% feel that women should be empowered in the home, 32% believe women should be empowered economically, 31% stated that political empowerment is important, and 30% believe that women should be empowered socially. Among women, 61% feel economic empowerment is most important, while 46% expressed

FIGURE 14

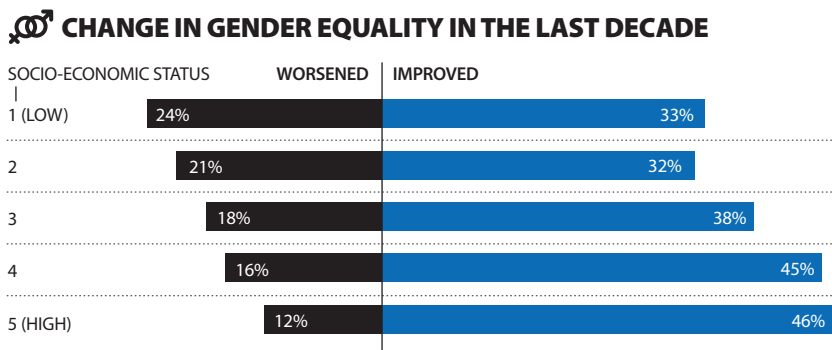
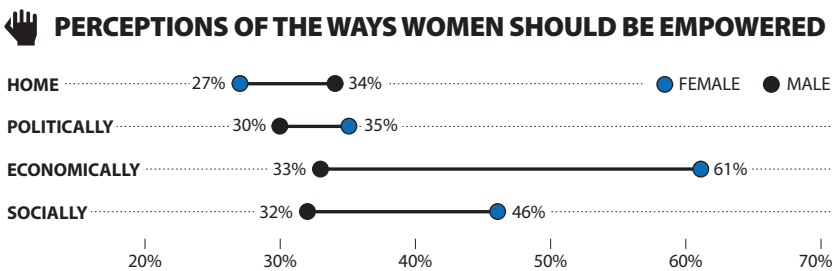


FIGURE 15



support for social empowerment, 35% for political empowerment, and 25% for empowerment in the home (see **Figure 15**). Among women and men, these preferences are on average systematically shared across income groups, except that richer men were more likely than poorer men to believe that women need to be more economically empowered.

3.2 Disabilities

About 50% of respondents said that society should make infrastructure accessible for the disabled, improve inclusion of the education system, and facilitate employment for the disabled. About 35% believe that subsidies should be offered to the disabled and another 19% believe in facilitating political engagement. Only 2% of those surveyed believe that concern for people living with disabilities is not a priority.

4.

Spatial Exclusion

4.1 Quality of Life in Cities

Forty-six percent of respondents live in cities, 14% in rural areas, and 40% in suburbs. The top issue concerning respondents about quality of life in cities is safety and security: 38% of respondents expressed this as a concern. Access to housing (15%) and air quality (15%) were cited as immediate subsequent concerns. Indeed, every country surveyed listed safety and security as the prime concern except for Algeria, where 35% cited access to housing as a primary concern, and Lebanon, where 31% listed air quality as the main concern; in Jordan, 22% said that quality of life in cities was not a concern to them, followed by air quality (20%), and then safety and security in third place.

Poorer respondents were as likely as rich ones to cite safety and security. In fact, across all the options – access to housing, air quality, public transportation, waste management, urban planning, and not a concern – there is little difference among income groups.

However, there is a 7% difference between men and women on the issue of safety and security, with a higher proportion of women (43%) than men (36%) emphasizing that safety and security are a high-priority quality of life issue. Only about a quarter of the surveyed population (26%) believe that life in cities has improved, with 32% saying it has worsened and another 34% saying that things have stayed the same over the last decade. The rich were more likely to say that things have improved (34%, as compared with 25% of poor respondents).

4.2 Quality of Life in Rural Areas

In rural areas, concerns are different. There, 22% said the environment⁶ is their top concern

and another 20% cited economic opportunities. This pattern of citing environmental and economic concerns as primary and/or secondary concerns holds generally across all countries: respondents in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and Yemen listed these as primary. Waste management is a priority in Somalia (61%), and to a certain extent in Egypt (21%) and Syria (18%). Libya is the only country to strongly highlight quality of public services (31%). And Algeria lists economic opportunities first, with quality of housing second. Similarly, across gender and income groups, economic opportunities and environmental concerns are most often cited as primary and/or secondary concerns. Poorer segments of the population were more likely to identify the environment as an issue (25% of respondents from the lowest income bracket versus 14% from the highest) and quality of housing (13% versus 2%).

Twenty-nine percent of respondents believe that life has improved in rural areas in the last 10 years. However, 30% believe that things have worsened and 37% believe rural areas are the same as they were 10 years ago. There are great differences across countries, with over half of rural respondents in Egypt saying that quality of life has improved, while in conflict countries Libya and Syria, the figure is around 3%. Across socio-economic status, richer respondents were much more likely to see improvement (49%, as compared with 22% of poorer respondents).

4.3 Neighborhood Safety and Local Mobility

Fifty-six percent of respondents said that they feel their neighborhood is safe for themselves and their families. Twenty-three percent disagree, with over 50% disagreeing

6. Note in the Arab Barometer 5th wave, rural residents were more likely than urban residents to cite climate change as serious problem (39% rural; 34% urban).

in Syria. Richer people were slightly more likely to agree with this statement. Forty-three percent of respondents reported that it is difficult to travel to another town, village, or neighborhood, while 57% reported that it is easy.

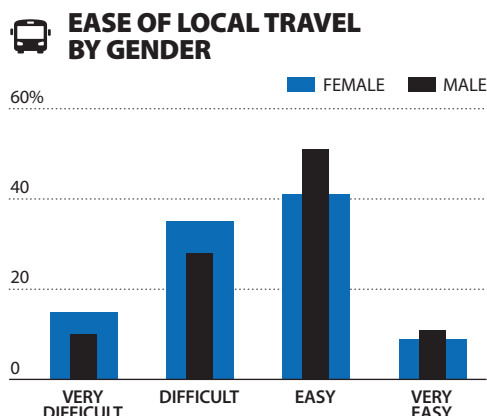
Assessment of mobility is divided by gender. Men were more likely than women to report that mobility was easier. Fifty percent of women reported that mobility was very difficult or difficult, compared to 38% of men. (See **Figure 16**).

Poorer people similarly reported more difficulty with local mobility. While 50% of poorer respondents said it is difficult, only 25% of the rich reported the same. Further, 75% of the richest segment said it is easy to travel to another town, village, or neighborhood, while only 50% of the poor could say the same (see **Figure 17**). Those residing in rural areas also reported more difficulty getting around (51%, as compared to 46% in suburban areas and 37% in cities). Among those who reported difficulty with local mobility, the expense of travel (55%) and security (50%) are cited as the most prominent obstacles. Affordability of travel is an issue across all countries, but especially in Somalia (91%), Syria (65%), Jordan (64%), and Egypt (60%), while security is mainly a concern in crisis countries Syria (90%), Libya (73%), and Yemen (66%).

4.4 Satisfaction with Public Transportation and Information Technology Infrastructure

Overall, 47% are satisfied with public transportation; 53% are dissatisfied. Over 60% of respondents in Algeria and Egypt are satisfied. The poorer are slightly more dissatisfied than the rich (56%, versus 47%, reporting being very dissatisfied or dissatisfied) and rural residents more than urban residents (59% versus 50%). Overall, 28% believe that public transportation has improved in the last decade, while 34% believe it has stayed the same. Another 33% believe that public transportation has worsened. Improvement

FIGURE 16



is attributed to the private sector and government in roughly equal measure (about 40% each), while 69% cite lack of public investment as the most salient reason for worsening conditions. A further 43% attribute the decline to depletion of infrastructure due to armed conflict – a finding once again driven by conflict countries, with about 75% of respondents in Libya, Syria, and Yemen citing this as a major cause.

Among respondents, 33% believe that infrastructure including communication technology and industry has improved, while 27% believe it has worsened and 35% find it unchanged. Over 50% of respondents in Egypt and Jordan noted improvement. The poorer class was slightly more likely to believe that the infrastructure has worsened (27%, as compared to 20% of rich respondents).

4.5 Slums/Informal Settlements

Nineteen percent of city dwellers, 40% of rural inhabitants, and 31% of suburbanites reported living in an informal settlement or slum. Thirty percent of respondents in the lowest income group and 37% of the second-lowest income group reported living in slums or informal settlements. Only 10% of the richest segment of the sample reported the same and those are mostly concentrated in Iraq, Libya, and Yemen. Conflict areas Iraq (43%) and Syria (42%) report the highest percentages, with Yemen, Palestine, and

FIGURE 17

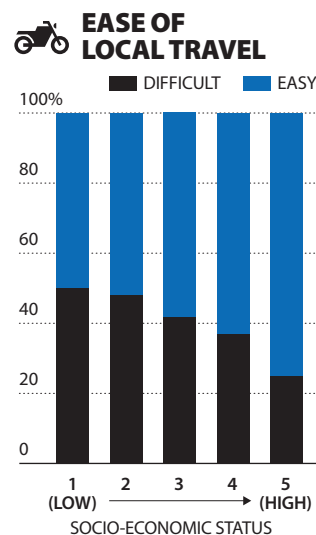
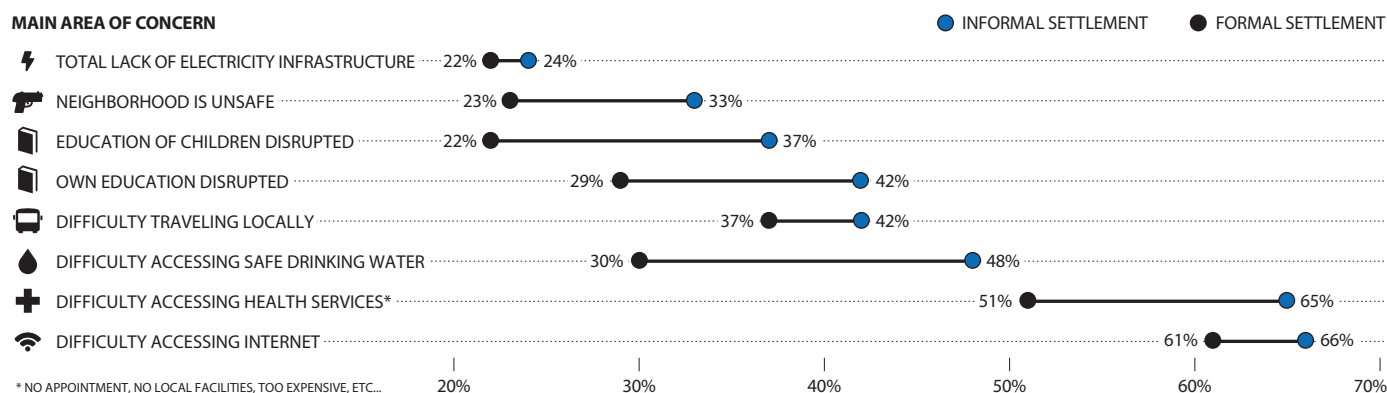


FIGURE 18



ACCESS TO SERVICES IN CITY CENTER OR METROPOLITAN AREA



Lebanon each reporting about a third of the sample living in informal settlements or slums. Tunisia and Morocco reported close to 28% in each country.

For both sets of inhabitants in formal and informal settlements in urban settings, priority rankings are systematic, with both groups citing safety and security as the number one priority, followed by air quality and access to housing. However, notable differences do emerge between inhabitants of formal and informal settlements on the degree of their concerns about specific services. For example, inhabitants of informal settlements are more concerned about the lack of electricity infrastructure, were more likely to mention the difficulty in accessing safe drinking water, health care, internet, and travel to other towns, and

more likely to report that their children's education has been disrupted. (See **Figure 18**). They also were more likely to say that quality of life has worsened in the last 10 years.

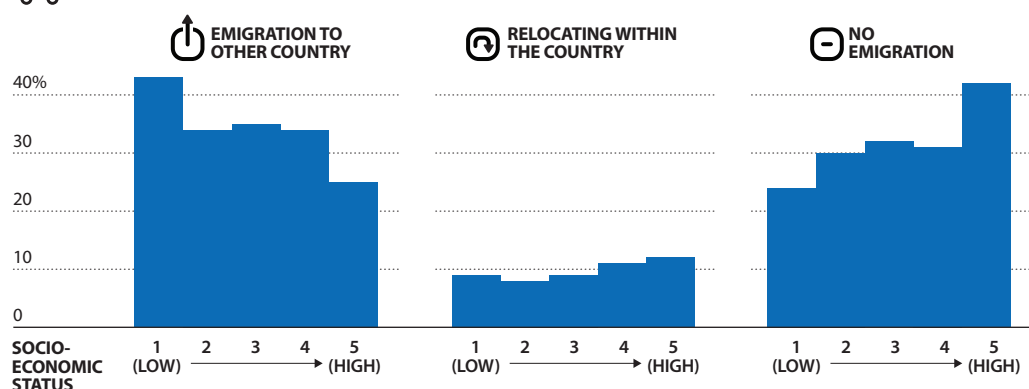
4.6 Migration

When asked whether they have thought about moving or relocating, only 30% of respondents said no. Some 36% said that they have considered moving to another country, while 9% said they would relocate within the country; 12% said they have considered moving or relocating, but it is not possible at the moment; and another 12% said they do not know. Women were more likely to say that they want to move but that it is not possible

FIGURE 19



RESPONDENTS CONSIDERING RELOCATION



at the moment (16%, as compared to 9% of men).

Respondents in Lebanon (47%, including 70% of Syrians living in Lebanon), Jordan (42%), Palestine (40%), Yemen (39%), and Somalia (39%) expressed the highest desires to emigrate from their countries. There is a clear socio-economic pattern, with richer respondents more likely than poorer segments to say they would not consider moving or relocating. (See **Figure 19**). In fact, 56% of respondents who indicated they would like to move mentioned that they would do so

because they could make more money somewhere else – this was true for 63–64% of respondents in Egypt, Jordan, Somalia, and Tunisia. The lack of opportunities as a driver for migration is highlighted by majorities in Palestine and Somalia. Even in conflict areas like Libya, Syria and Yemen, economic motivations are just as or more important than concerns related to violence. Asked about destinations, 45% of respondents indicated that they would like to move to Europe, 17% said a city within their own country, and another 12% mentioned North America.⁷

7. In the Arab Barometer Wave 5, a third of respondents said they have thought about emigrating from their country, 59% said it would be for economic reasons and 51% mentioned Europe as a destination.

5.

Shocks and Fragilities

5.1 Disruption of Income

When asked, *If your current source of income is disrupted, how long could you survive while meeting your basic needs?*, a full 42% said they would not be able to survive and meet their basic needs, and another 30% said they would not be able to survive for more than a week or a month. (See **Figure 20A**). Majorities in Palestine (57%), Lebanon (52%), Yemen (52%), and Jordan (50%) said that they would not be able to survive. This pattern is clearly driven by socio-economic status and gender. Fifty-nine percent of poorer respondents said they would not be able to survive, while 20% of richer segments said the same (see **Figure 20B**).

Almost half of female respondents said they wouldn't be able to survive, compared to 39% of men.

5.2 Natural Resources, Environment, and Access to Water and Electricity

Sixty-three percent of respondents believe that the rivers, lakes, oceans, and seas in their area are unclean. Majorities in every country, with the exception of Jordan (49%), Algeria (48%), and Morocco (46%), hold this view. Poorer respondents were more likely to hold this view, with 24% of the bottom socio-economic group describing waters as “very unclean” compared to 16% of the top group. Across the region, 40% of the public believes the cleanliness of these bodies of water has worsened in the last decade; only 16% cited improvement. North African countries Morocco and Algeria mentioned the most improvement, at 31% and 28% respectively. This pattern is not found in other North African countries such as Tunisia (13%) and Egypt (23%). Majorities in Lebanon, Libya, Syria, and Yemen emphasized worsening conditions.

Respondents have slightly more positive assessments of wooded areas and fields: 43% said that these areas are clean or very clean,

FIGURE 20A

ABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS IF INCOME WAS DISRUPTED

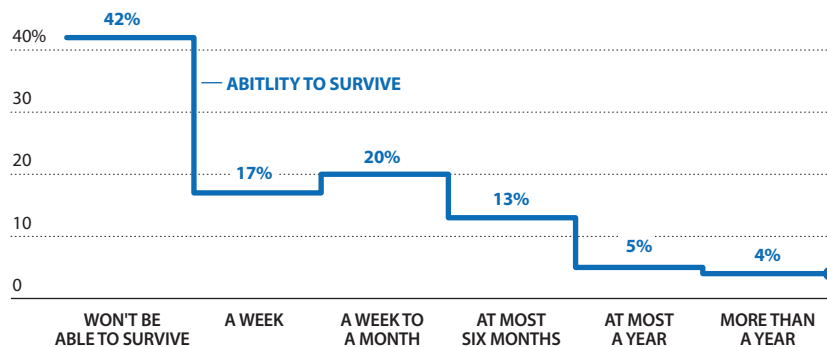
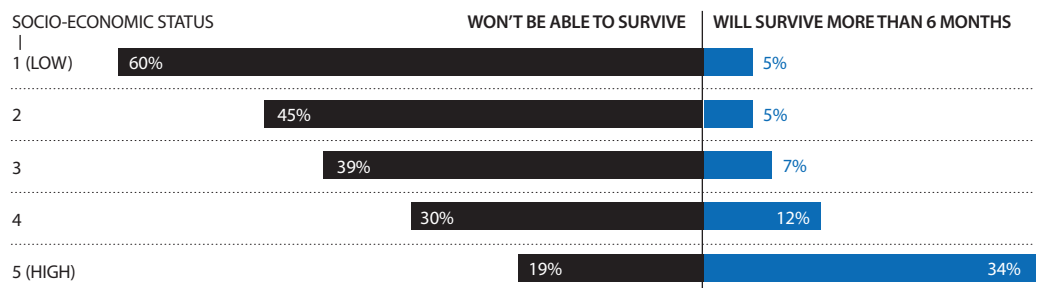


FIGURE 20B

ABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS IF INCOME WAS DISRUPTED



with 57% saying they are unclean. Only 37% said the same about rivers, lakes, oceans and seas. Majorities in Algeria, Jordan, and Morocco stated that these land areas are clean. As with assessments of water bodies, there is variation across income categories, with poorer respondents describing less cleanliness in their areas (22% of poorer segments, as compared to 14% of richer, describing land areas as very unclean).

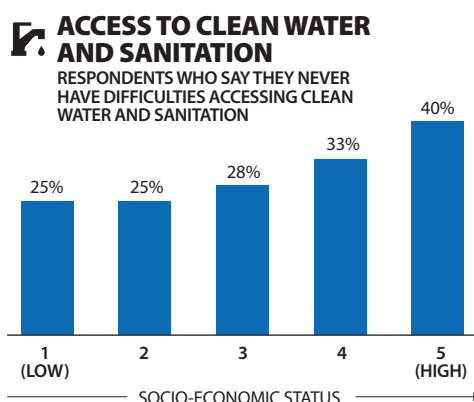
5.3 Climate Change

Some 55% of respondents said they have been personally affected by one or several natural disaster events, including floods (13%), drought (15%), and extreme weather (24%). Thirty-one percent said the impact of natural disasters has increased in the past decade, with the highest percentages in Libya and Somalia (50%), followed by 45% in Tunisia. Yet 24% of respondents said they are not concerned with climate change, with another 32% saying they are only a little concerned. Thirty percent stated that they are concerned, while another 15% are extremely concerned.⁸ Countries like Algeria, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Yemen were more likely to express a lack of concern.

The lack of concern with respect to climate change does not appear to be driven by socio-economic status or geographical location (rural/urban). Poorer people are just as likely to be concerned about climate change as richer ones.⁹ Respondents in Somalia expressed the greatest levels of concern, with about 77% saying they are concerned or extremely concerned.

A majority of respondents believe governments are doing too little to protect vulnerable populations from climate change. Majorities in Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Tunisia, and Yemen hold this view. Further, this perception is equally strong among richer and poorer respondents.

FIGURE 21



5.4 Clean Water and Sanitation

Access to basic services like clean water is structured by socio-economic status and geographical location. While 40% of richer respondents reported that they never had a problem accessing clean water, only 25% of poorer respondents could report the same (see **Figure 21**). Similarly, while 33% of city dwellers reported never having a problem, that figure falls to 25% among rural respondents. Those living in informal settlements are disadvantaged as well, with only 19% saying “never”, compared to 33% of respondents in formal housing. There are also discrepancies across countries: 42% of respondents in Jordan and Morocco reported no difficulty in access, while only 2% of those in Syria could say the same.

Only 20% of the poorest segments said that access to clean water and sanitation has improved, while 27% of the richest segment said so. Twenty-five percent of the poorest class said that access to clean water and sanitation has worsened, compared to 14% of the richest class. Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Syria, and Yemen all have at least a quarter of respondents saying that access to clean water and sanitation has worsened. In fact, in Syria, a full 70% of the sample (three times the regional

8. A similar trend was found in the Arab Barometer Wave 5, where 35% of the public said that climate change was a very serious issue. See: Green, J. October 2019. "Environmental Issues in the Middle East and North Africa". Arab Barometer. https://www.arabbarometer.org/wp-content/uploads/environment-10-17-19-jcg.pdf?ct=t%28Environment+Report_COPY_01%29&mc_cid=b1ed4a7464&mc_eid=%5BUNIQID%5D.

9. A similar trend was found in the Arab Barometer Wave 5. Ibid.

average) reported that access to clean water has worsened. In second place, with 47% reporting worsening conditions, is Yemen, which stands at almost double the regional average. Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco all have around a third of respondents who believe that access to clean water and sanitation has improved in the last decade.

The price of electricity and fuel access is cited as the most important energy issue among respondents. Respondents in Jordan are the most concerned about the price of electricity and fuel, at 67%, with those in Egypt coming in second, at 62%. Price concerns are almost equally shared among all income groups.

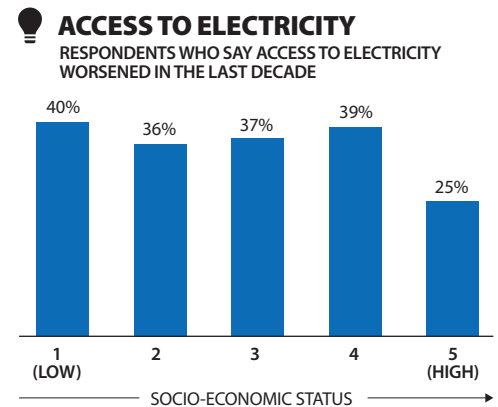
In conflict countries, there is also marked concern about the complete lack of access to energy, with Yemen (58%), Libya (47%), and Syria (33%) expressing concern. Awareness about renewable energy is generally low, with the exception of Algeria, where 25% said the lack of renewable alternatives is a concern. Forty percent of poorer segments believe that access to electricity has worsened in the last 10 years, while this is true for only 25% of richer segments (see **Figure 22**).

Majorities of respondents in conflict areas like Yemen (86%), Libya (83%), and Syria (72%) also complain about worsening electricity conditions. Comparing access to water with access to electricity, a higher percentage of respondents (38%) believe electricity access is currently worse, compared to those that believe water access is worse (23%).

5.5 Identity and Reliance on Community

Forty percent identify most closely with their Arab culture, while 13% mention country of origin. Feelings of Arab-ness are strongest in

FIGURE 22



Syria (87%), Yemen (51%), and Jordan (51%), and it was the top answer in all countries except Morocco, where “Maghreb” was the identity selected by a third of respondents, and Somalia, where 42% identify as African. When asked whom respondents would turn to in the event of an emergency or safety concern, 41% indicated their community. Another 22% said they would go to local authorities, 10% mentioned religious institutions, and 22% cited none of the above. Interestingly, men are more likely to turn to the community (45%, as compared to 36% for women) – and women are more likely than men to turn to “None of the above” (27% versus 18%). There are no other major discrepancies across gender, which suggests that those women who are less likely to turn to community will also not seek out any other alternatives.

In terms of socio-economic status, poor respondents were less likely to say they would rely on local authorities (16%, versus 24% among the rich). Yet there are no apparent differences among classes when it comes to reliance on community, government, and religious institutions.

Annex A.1: Citizenship 360° in Arab Countries Survey Methodology

Based on the approach to factors of exclusion developed by UNDP,¹⁰ which was adapted to the Arab region context in the Arab Human Development Report research paper, *Leaving No One Behind: Towards Inclusive Citizenship in Arab Countries*,¹¹ the report team developed a questionnaire for a perception survey. The aim of the survey was to collect Arab citizens' views on how issues critical to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development affect their lives.

The survey questions were derived from the scientific questionnaire developed in the framework of the United Nations My World initiative to help monitor the Sustainable Development Goals.¹² The questions reflect all 17 goals. They were adapted to the priorities identified in the research paper and clustered around the five forces of exclusion: unaccountable governance, socio-economic exclusion, discrimination, spatial exclusion, and shocks and fragilities. The full questionnaire is available in Annex A.2.

UNDP contracted the US-based company Premise to administer the survey through a Premise-built mobile application. Premise has developed the technology to crowdsource data from hundreds of thousands of real people, targeting tasks to collect information via a network of local citizens. Their app-based solution allows for localization of survey content (e.g., using local languages), incentives to remunerate respondents via mobile payments through local payment providers, and quality assurance to certify the authenticity of the individual respondents, while safeguarding

their anonymity.¹³ The details of the app methodology are specified below.

Contributor Network: Premise engages contributors through online and social media advertising and current contributor referrals. The Premise app is publicly available in the Google Play Store and the Apple App Store. After Contributors complete an onboarding task and demographic survey, new users can view and complete tasks available in the Premise app marketplace. Alongside ongoing new user acquisition, Premise maintains an active network of contributors in the Middle East and North Africa through a diverse marketplace of tasks to complete.

Quality Control: Premise uses automated quality control modules which reject submissions if a user's device has mocked GPS. Contributors who violate Premise's integrity policy are suspended from the app. User behaviour is monitored for indicators of fraud and perpetrators are accordingly blocked from using Premise. Any submissions by users whose accounts are suspended are removed from the final data set. Premise's integrity policy requires honesty and accuracy of responses, reinforces adherence to technical specifications of the application, and limits each contributor to one account.

Survey Design: UNDP experts and Premise local support specialists reviewed the survey for topical coverage as well as clarity and appropriateness across contexts. An initial

10. UNDP (2018). "What does it mean to leave no one behind? A UNDP discussion paper and framework for implementation." New York.

11. Abdellatif, A., P. Pagliani and E. Hsu (2019). *Leaving No One Behind: Towards Inclusive Citizenship in Arab Countries*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

12. See about.myworld2030.org/myworld-scientific.

13. For more information see premise.com.

run of the survey to a small portion of the Premise Contributor Network and analysis of pre-test results informed further modification of questions. The final survey included a total of 153 questions, of which 26 were demographic questions. The number of questions answered by each individual varied depending on conditional logic. Because of its length, the survey was split into three parts, the first of which was the 26-question demographic survey. The rest of thematic questions around areas of exclusion were split into two tasks of a similar length.

Survey Administration: In Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and Yemen, Premise made the survey available to the public Premise Contributor Networks through the Premise app. Contributors answered questions visible on their smartphone screens. To operate more effectively in low connectivity environments, the Premise app enables users to reserve tasks online, complete tasks offline, and upload tasks when connectivity is restored. Premise sub-contracted a private network of trained enumerators in Libya, Somalia, and Syria, as payment providers were not available through the Premise application in those countries. All data collection in Libya, Somalia, and Syria was done through enumerators, using the Premise app to record respondent answers. Respondents in Libya, Somalia, and Syria did not interact directly with the Premise app, but instead completed the three-piece survey in one engagement with an enumerator.

Localization: Premise local support specialists in each country reviewed the survey for appropriateness across contexts in English. The Premise app operates in Standard Arabic throughout the Middle East and North Africa. Premise local support specialists translated and conducted peer-review of the translations before launching the survey in Standard Arabic. Private network enumerators in Somalia preferred to use the survey in English given both the prevalence of English and diversity of Somali dialects. Enumerators are trained to localize the survey as needed.

Each respondent is asked questions in a language that he or she understands.

Data Collection: The data set includes submissions only from contributors who completed each of the three surveys. The surveys were available in the Premise Task Marketplace during the period 15 May – 31 July 2019, until at least 500 submissions per country were received by contributors who completed the three surveys. A total of 6,722 complete responses were collected. Social media campaigns assisted in targeting contributors by gender. In the three countries were enumerators provided the data collection, Premise provided guidance to seek a 50 percent gender breakdown between male and female respondents, to match Premise’s overall and breakdown goals for countries that collected data within the Premise application. Enumerators were not assigned a predetermined number of submissions; rather, they conducted interviews until 500 complete submissions were received in each country. A complete breakdown of the final sample demographics by country is available in Annex B.1. The data collected through the survey can be accessed at <http://www.arab-hdr.org/citizenship360/data>.

Geography: Contributors were able to view and complete the two-part UNDP survey only if they reside in one of the target countries. Contributor locations were determined by their geographical locations when they onboarded with the Premise application, which pulls locations through GPS within a contributor’s mobile device, and then confirmed through questions within the survey. Social media campaigns were designed for and targeted toward each of the nine app-based countries, targeting contributors who were “in or regularly in targeted locations” and “people who live in this location” and using pre-loaded geofences at the country level.

Conditional Logic: Per survey design, conditional logic allows for precise targeting of survey questions to applicable contributors, by assigning questions based on demographics or on the answer to previous related questions.

The denominator for conditional questions may be different from the total contributor pool. Using conditional logic, contributors and enumerators saw only those questions in the app that were most relevant to them.

Multiple-Response Questions: The survey contained questions that allow contributors to select more than one response for that question.

Payments: Contributors in the public contributor network countries received payment for their responses using in-app payment providers. Premise pays contributors for all tasks completed on the Premise app. The contracted private networks consisted of 10 enumerators in Libya, four enumerators in Somalia, and four enumerators in Syria.

Limitations: Contributors in the nine app-based countries were required to have a smartphone in order to participate in the survey. In the three countries with a private network, contributors were not required to have a smartphone.

Terminology:

Unique Contributor: A user who downloaded the Premise app and completed the onboarding tasks required to become a Premise contributor. A unique contributor was able to access each part of the survey only once.

Unique Submission: A discrete task (or survey) submitted through the Premise app by a contributor.

Annex A.2: Questionnaire

All questions that do not have answer choices are open-text questions where respondents could input their answer freely.

Demographics	الديموغرافيا
What is your age? • Under 16 • 16-25 years old • 26-35 years old • 36-45 years old • 46-55 years old • Over 55 years old	كم عمرك؟ • تحت سن ال ١٦ • ما بين ١٦-٢٥ • ما بين ٢٦-٣٥ • ما بين ٣٦-٤٥ • ما بين ٤٦-٥٥ • فوق ٥٥ سنة
What is your gender? • Male • Female • Prefer not to answer	ما هو جنسك؟ • ذكر • انثى • تفضل عدم الإجابة
What is your marital status? • Single/never married • Married • Widowed • Separated or divorced • Prefer not to answer	ما هي حالتك الاجتماعية؟ • أعزب/لم تتزوج من قبل • متزوج • أرمل • منفصل/مطلق • تفضل عدم الإجابة
What is your current employment status? • I am employed full-time • I am employed part-time • I am self-employed • I am retired • I am a student • I am a student and work part-time • I am unemployed	ما هي حالتك الوظيفية الحالية؟ • اعمل في وظيفة بدوام كامل • اعمل في وظيفة نصف دوام • لدي عملي الخاص • أنا متقاعد • أنا طالب • أنا طالب و اعمل بدوام جزئي • أنا بدون وظيفة
Which of the following best describes your employment? <i>If you are retired, please select the sector that represents most of your career.</i> • Public (government) sector employee • Private sector employee	أي مما يلي يصف شغلك؟ • إذا كنت متقاعداً ، فيرجى تحديد القطاع الذي يمثل معظم حياتك المهنية • (موظف القطاع العام (الحكومي) • موظف القطاع الخاص
How long have you been unemployed? • Less than 6 months • Between 6 and 12 months • More than 12 months	منذ متى وأنت عاطل عن العمل؟ • أقل من ٦ أشهر • بين ٦ و ١٢ شهرا • أكثر من ١٢ شهرا
Which of the following best describes your situation? • I am a full-time homemaker / fulfilling domestic tasks • I am in search of employment • I am in full- or part-time education (school, university, trade school) / student • I am medically unable to work • I am legally unable to work • I gave up searching for employment • Other	أي مما يلي يصف حالتك على أفضل وجه؟ • أنا ربة منزل بدوام كامل / إنجاز المهام المنزلية • أنا أبحث عن عمل • أنا في التعليم الكامل أو الجزئي (مدرسة ، جامعة ، مدرسة تجارية) / طالب • أنا غير قادر طبيياً على العمل • أنا غير مؤهل قانونياً للعمل • عليه فقد توقفت عن البحث عن وظيفة • أخرى
Which of the following best describes your financial situation? • I cannot afford enough food for my family • I can afford food, but nothing else • I can afford food and regular expenses, but nothing else • I can afford food and regular expenses, and buy new clothes once a year, but nothing else • I can comfortably afford food, clothes, and furniture, and I have savings	أي مما يلي يصف وضعك المالي أفضل؟ • لا أستطيع تحمل ما يكفي من الغذاء لعائلتي • لا أستطيع تحمل الغذاء ، ولكن لا شيء آخر • أستطيع تحمل تكاليف الطعام والنفقات العادية ، ولكن لا شيء آخر • أستطيع تحمل تكاليف الطعام والنفقات العادية ، وشراء ملابس جديدة مرة واحدة في السنة ، ولكن لا شيء آخر • يمكنني توفير الطعام والملابس والأثاث بشكل مريح ، ولدي مدخرات

<p>What is the highest level of education you have completed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary school • Secondary/high school • Technical school • College or university • Post graduate • No formal education • Prefer not to answer 	<p>ما هي أعلى مرحلة تعليمية أكملت؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • أكملت مرحلة التعليم الأساسي • حاصل على الثانوية العامة • معهد مهني • شهادة جامعية • شهادة عليا • لا أدرس • تفضل عدم الإجابة
<p>What is your nationality?</p> <p><i>List of countries in the world</i></p>	<p>ما هي جنسيتك؟</p> <p>قائمة الدول في العالم</p>
<p>What is your current country of residence?</p> <p><i>List of countries in the world</i></p>	<p>ما هو بلد الإقامة الحالي لك؟</p> <p>قائمة الدول في العالم</p>
<p>Have you ever served in the military?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • Prefer not to answer • Not applicable 	<p>هل اديت الخدمة العسكرية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا • تفضل عدم الإجابة • غير منطبق
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please describe your living situation. • I own my own house/apartment • I rent a house/apartment • I rent a room in a house/apartment • I live with family members • I do not have a formal living arrangement • Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • صف وضعك المعيشي • امتلك بيتي / شقة • استأجر منزلاً / شقة • استأجر غرفة في منزل / شقة • أنا أعيش مع أفراد الأسرة • لا يوجد لدي ترتيب نظامي للسكن • أخرى
<p>Which of the following best describes the area where you live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural • Suburban/Peri-urban • City center or metropolitan area 	<p>أي مما يلي يصف المنطقة التي تعيش فيها؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ريفية • شبه الحضرية • وسط المدينة أو المنطقة الحضرية
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would you describe your housing community as a ... • Formal settlement • Informal settlement / slum • Government / military housing • Nomad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... هل تصف مجتمع السكن الخاص بك بأنه • عمارات رسمية • مستوطنة غير رسمية / حي فقير • الإسكان الحكومي / العسكري • بدوي
<p>Do you have any children living at home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	<p>هل لديك أي أطفال يعيشون في المنزل؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا
<p>How many children do you have living at home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 or more 	<p>كم لديك اولادا يعيشون معك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ١ طفل • ٢ اطفال • ٣ اطفال • ٤ اطفال • أكثر من ٥
<p>What is your religion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim – Sunni • Muslim – Shia • Jewish • Christian • Other • Prefer not to answer 	<p>ما هي ديانتك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مسلم - سني • مسلم - شيعة • يهودي • مسيحي • أخرى • تفضل عدم الإجابة
<p>Please enter your religion.</p>	<p>اذكر ماهي ديانتك</p>
<p>Which of the following languages do you speak?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabic • Socotri • Mahri • Razihi • Other 	<p>ما هي اللغات التي تتحدثها من اللغات التالية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق • العربية • السقطرية • المهرية • رازحية • أخرى
<p>Please enter what other language you speak.</p>	<p>أدخل اللغة التي تتحدثها</p>

<p>What is your primary language?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arabic • Socotri • Mahri • Razihi • Other 	<p>ما هي لغتك الأساسية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • العربية • السقطرية • المهريّة • رازحية • أخرى
Please enter your primary language.	الرجاء ادخل لغتك
<p>What is your ethnicity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab • European • Afro-Arab • Asian • Other • Prefer not to answer 	<p>ما عرقك أو من هم أسلافك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • عربي • أوروبي • عربي-افريقي • اسيوي • أخرى • تفضل عدم الإجابة
Please enter your ethnicity.	الرجاء إدخال الانتماء العرقي
Development priorities	
أولويات التنمية	
<p>Do you agree or disagree that things are moving in the right direction in your country?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly agree • Agree • Neither agree nor disagree • Disagree • Strongly Disagree 	<p>هل توافق أو لا توافق على أن الأمور تسير في الاتجاه الصحيح في بلدك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • موافق بشدة • موافق • لا أوافق ولا أرفض • لا أوافق • أرفض بشدة
<p>Which of the following policy issues are of greatest importance to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Poverty: The ability to survive with dignity • Women's rights and gender equality • Finding and maintaining employment • Equity and equal opportunities • A healthy environment for present and future generations • Conflict, crime, and lack of justice 	<p>أي من القضايا السياسية التالية تعتبر ذات أهمية كبيرة بالنسبة لك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لا يوجد فقر: لدينا القدرة على العيش بكرامة • حقوق المرأة والمساواة بين الجنسين • العثور على وظيفة والحفاظ عليها • العدالة وتكافؤ الفرص • بيئة صحية للأجيال الحالية والمستقبلية • الصراعات والجريمة وانعدام العدالة
<p>Which of the following services are of greatest importance to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to affordable, nutritious food • Access to affordable, good-quality healthcare • Access to quality, relevant education • Access to clean water and sanitation • Access to affordable and reliable electricity or fuel • Quality infrastructure, communication technology, and industrialization • Quality of life in cities 	<p>أي من الخدمات التالية هي الأكثر أهمية بالنسبة لك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • الحصول على الغذاء بأسعار معقولة • الحصول على رعاية صحية ذات نوعية جيدة وبأسعار معقولة • الحصول على تعليم جيد • الحصول على المياه النظيفة وخدمات الصرف الصحي الجيدة • الحصول على الكهرباء أو الوقود بأسعار معقولة وموثوق بها • جودة البنية التحتية وتكنولوجيا الاتصالات والتصنيع • نوعية الحياة في المدن
Socio-economic status	
الوضع الاجتماعي والاقتصادي	
<p>What is your current employment status?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am employed full-time • I am employed part-time • I am self-employed • I am retired • I am a student • I am a student and work part-time • I am unemployed 	<p>ما هو وضعك الوظيفي الحالي؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • أنا موظف بدوام كامل • أنا موظف بدوام جزئي • لدي عملي الخاص • أنا متقاعد • أنا طالب • أنا طالب وأعمل نصف دوام • أنا عاطل عن العمل
<p>Which of the following best describes your situation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am a full-time homemaker / fulfilling domestic tasks • I am in search of employment • I am in full- or part-time education (school, university, trade school)/student • I am medically unable to work • I am legally unable to work (e.g. because of refugee status) • I gave up searching for employment • Other 	<p>أي مما يلي يصف وضعك بشكل أفضل؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • أنا ربة منزل بدوام كامل / أقوم بأداء المهام المنزلية • أبحث عن عمل • (أنا) طاب بدوام كامل أو جزئي (مدرسة ، جامعة ، مدرسة تجارية • أنا غير قادر طبيًا على العمل • (أنا) غير قادر قانونيًا على العمل (على سبيل المثال بسبب وضعي كلاجئ • تخليت عن البحث عن عمل • أخرى
What best describes your situation?	ما هو أفضل وصف لوضعك الحالي؟

<p>Which of the following employment issues is of greatest concern to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of job opportunities because of economic crisis or uncertainty • Underpayment of available opportunities • Corruption in the hiring process • Barriers to career development • None, employment is not a concern for me • Other 	<p>أي من مشكلات التوظيف التالية تهكم بشدة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة فرص العمل بسبب الأزمة الاقتصادية أو عدم الاستقرار • فرص متاحة ذات أجر أقل • الفساد في عملية التوظيف • عقبات أمام التطوير الوظيفي • لا شيء ، الوظيفة ليست مصدر قلق بالنسبة لي • أخرى
<p>What other employment issue is of concern to you?</p>	<p>ما هي مشكلة التوظيف الأخرى التي تهكم؟</p>
<p>How have employment opportunities changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت فرص العمل في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in employment opportunities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>في اعتقادك ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) التي تؤدي إلى تحسين فرص العمل؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إذا قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • إذا تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • إذا ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • إذا عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • إذا كان المجتمع منظم ذاتياً لمعالجة المشكلة • إذا وجد الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in employment opportunities?</p>	<p>في رأيك ، ما هي الأسباب الرئيسية الأخرى لتحسين فرص العمل؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening employment opportunities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global economic uncertainty • Lack of public investment in innovation, industry and infrastructure • Increasing corruption • Decrease in opportunities as a result of armed conflict • Decrease in opportunities as a result of refugee influx • Other 	<p>ما رأيك هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتدهور فرص العمل؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • عدم استقرار الاقتصاد العالمي • قلة الاستثمارات العامة في جوانب الاختراعات والصناعة والبنية التحتية • زيادة الفساد • انخفاض الفرص نتيجة للنزاع المسلح • انخفاض الفرص نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening employment opportunities?</p>	<p>برأيك ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتدهور فرص العمل؟</p>
<p>Do you think your physical safety is at risk because of your work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know 	<p>هل تعتقد أن سلامتك الجسدية في خطر بسبب عملك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا • لا أعرف
<p>Do you think your health is at risk because of your work?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know 	<p>هل تعتقد ان صحتك معرضة للخطر بسبب وظيفتك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا • لا أعرف
<p>To what extent does your work match your skills and abilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To a great extent • To a medium extent • To a limited extent • Not at all 	<p>إلى أي مدى يتوافق عملك مع مهاراتك وقدراتك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إلى حد كبير • إلى حد متوسط • إلى حد محدود • لا يوجد أي توافق
<p>How confident are you that you will be employed in a year's time?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very confident • Confident • Not very confident • Not confident at all 	<p>ما مدى ثقتك في أنك سوف تتوظف هذا العام؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • واثق جداً • واثق • لست واثقاً جداً • غير واثق على الإطلاق
<p>How confident are you that you will be employed after the end of your studies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very confident • Confident • Not very confident • Not confident at all 	<p>ما مدى ثقتك في أنك ستوظف بعد انتهاء دراستك/تخرجك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • واثق جداً • واثق • لست واثقاً جداً • غير واثق على الإطلاق

Does your employment status provide you with medical insurance? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, it is public medical insurance • Yes, my employer pays for it • Yes, but I need to pay for it (fully or partially) • No 	هل تمحك وظيفتك الحالية التأمين الطبي؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم ، إنه تأمين طبي عام • نعم ، صاحب العمل يدفع ثمنها • (نعم ، ولكنني بحاجة لدفع ثمنها (كلياً أو جزئياً • لا يوجد
Are you eligible for paid maternity/paternity leave? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know 	هل أنت مؤهل للحصول على إجازة أمومة/أبوة مدفوعة الأجر؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا • لا أعرف
Do you receive retirement benefits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	هل تحصل على راتب تقاعدي؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا
In the last 12 months, have you or your household received food or financial support, excluding working pensions, from the government? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know 	هل حصلت أنت أو أسرتك على الغذاء أو الدعم المالي من الحكومة، باستثناء الراتب الوظيفي، خلال الاثني عشر شهراً الماضية؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا • لا أعرف
What kind of support are you or your household currently receiving from the government? <i>Please select all that apply.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food subsidies • Fuel subsidies • Cash transfers • Welfare (conditional transfers) • Housing • Unemployment benefits • Other 	ما نوع الدعم الذي تتلقاه أنت أو أسرتك حالياً من الحكومة؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • دعم الغذاء • دعم الوقود • التحويلات النقدية • (رعاية اجتماعية) كالتحويلات المشروطة • الإسكان • إعانات البطالة/تأمينات • أخرى
What other kind of support are you or your household receiving from the government?	ما أنواع الدعم الأخرى التي تتلقاها أنت أو أسرتك من الحكومة؟
In combination with your other sources of household income, would you consider the food or financial support you received from the government to be enough to cover basic needs of you and your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	إذا حسبت جميع مصادر دخل أسرتك الأخرى ، هل تعتبر أن الغذاء أو الدعم المالي الذي تلقيته من الحكومة كافياً لتغطية الاحتياجات الأساسية لك ولأسرتك؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا
How has poverty changed in the last 10 years in the country where you are living? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased • Stayed the same • Decreased • I don't know 	هل ترى أي تغير في مستوى الفقر في السنوات العشر الأخيرة في البلد الذي تعيش فيه؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ازداد • بقيت على حالها • انخفضت • لا أعرف
What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for decreased poverty? <i>Please select all that apply.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	في رأيك هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لانخفاض الفقر؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إذا قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • إذا تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • إذا ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • إذا عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • إذا كان المجتمع منظم ذاتياً لمعالجة المشكلة • إذا وجد الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أخرى
What do you think is another main reason for decreased poverty?	ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لانخفاض الفقر؟
What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for increased poverty? <i>Please select all that apply.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global economic uncertainty • Lack of adequate social safety nets • Lack of employment opportunities • Depletion of resources due to armed conflict • Depletion of resources due to refugee influx • Other 	في رأيك ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لزيادة الفقر؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • عدم استقرار الاقتصاد العالمي • عدم وجود شبكات ضمان اجتماعي كافية • نقص فرص العمل • نضوب الموارد بسبب النزاع المسلح • نضوب الموارد بسبب تدفق اللاجئين • آخر
What do you think is another main reason for increased poverty?	ما رأيك هو سبب رئيسي آخر لزيادة الفقر؟

<p>How has access to food changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغير مستوى الحصول على الغذاء في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in access to food?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما هو برأيك السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتحسين الوصول إلى الغذاء؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إذا قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • إذا تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • إذا ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • إذا عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • إذا كان المجتمع منظم ذاتياً لمعالجة المشكلة • إذا وجد الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in access to food?</p>	<p>ما هو برأيك السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتحسين الوصول إلى الغذاء؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening access to food?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial resources to buy food • Lack or reduction of food and other subsidies • Desertification and other natural disasters deplete local produce • Depletion of resources due to armed conflict • Depletion of resources due to refugee influx • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) في صعوبة الحصول على الغذاء؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نقص الموارد المالية لشراء الغذاء • نقص أو تخفيض المواد الغذائية وغيرها من الإعانات • التصحر والكوارث الطبيعية الأخرى تستنفد المنتجات المحلية • نضوب الموارد بسبب النزاع المسلح • نضوب الموارد بسبب تدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening access to food?</p>	<p>برأيك ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لصعوبة الوصول إلى الغذاء؟</p>
<p>Health services</p>	<p>الخدمات الصحية</p>
<p>In the last 12 months, have you or your household been in any of the following situations?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You did not get the medical treatment you needed because it was too expensive • You did not get medical advice because it was too expensive • You could not attend medical facilities because there were no local facilities • You could not get an appointment with a health professional like a nurse or a doctor • None of the above 	<p>هل تعرضت أنت أو أسرتك لأي من المواقف التالية خلال الـ ١٢ شهرًا الماضية؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لم تحصل على العلاج الطبي الذي تحتاجه لأنه مكلف للغاية • لم تتمكن من الحصول على استشارة طبية لأنها كانت باهظة الثمن • لا يمكنك الذهاب إلى المرافق الطبية بسبب عدم وجود مرافق صحية محلية • لا يمكنك الحصول على موعد مع أخصائي أو طبيب • لا شيء مما بالأعلى
<p>How satisfied are you with the healthcare services near you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very dissatisfied • Dissatisfied • Satisfied • Very satisfied 	<p>ما مدى رضاك عن خدمات الرعاية الصحية القريبة منك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مستاء جدا • غير راض • راض • راضي جدا
<p>In the last 10 years, how has access to healthcare for you and your household changed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغير مستوى الحصول على الرعاية الصحية لك ولأسرتك في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in health services?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما هو برأيك السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتحسين الخدمات الصحية؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إذا قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • إذا تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • إذا ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • إذا عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • إذا كان المجتمع منظم ذاتياً لمعالجة المشكلة • إذا وجد الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in health services?</p>	<p>برأيك ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتحسين الخدمات الصحية؟</p>

<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening health services? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public investment • Lack of private health care options • Lack of qualified personnel • Depletion of resources as a result of armed conflict • Depletion of resources as a result of refugee influx • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب (أو الأسباب) الرئيسية لتدهور الخدمات الصحية في رأيك؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة الاستثمارات العامة • عدم وجود خيارات الرعاية الصحية الخاصة • نقص الموظفين المؤهلين • نضوب الموارد نتيجة للصراع المسلح • نضوب الموارد نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening health services?</p>	<p>برأيك هل هناك سبب رئيسي آخر لتدهور الخدمات الصحية؟</p>
<p>Education</p>	<p>التعليم</p>
<p>Are there children in your household receiving an education?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	<p>هل هناك أطفال في أسرتك يدرسون؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا
<p>What type of school are the children in your household attending?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public school • Local paid private school • Local free private school • International private school 	<p>ما نوع المدرسة التي يلتحق بها أطفالك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مدرسة عامة • مدرسة محلية خاصة مدفوعة • مدرسة خاصة محلية مجانية • مدرسة خاصة دولية
<p>How satisfied are you with the education that children in your household are receiving?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very dissatisfied • Dissatisfied • Satisfied • Very satisfied 	<p>ما مدى رضاك عن التعليم الذي يتلقاه أطفال أسرتك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مستاء جدا • غير راض • راض • راضي جدا
<p>How could the education that children in your household are receiving be improved? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller class size • More qualified teachers/professors • More tools and better curricula • A safer learning environment • More relevant skills being taught • Shorter commute to school/university • No need for improvement • Other 	<p>كيف يمكن تحسين التعليم الذي يتلقاه أطفالك؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • خفض عدد الطلاب في الفصول • توظيف المعلمين المؤهلين/الأستاذة • المزيد من الأدوات والمناهج الأفضل • بيئة تعليمية أكثر أمانًا • تدريس المزيد من المهارات ذات الصلة • سهولة المواصلات إلى المدرسة/الجامعة • لا حاجة للتحسين • أخرى
<p>How else could the education that children in your household are receiving be improved?</p>	<p>إذن كيف يمكن تحسين التعليم الذي يتلقاه أطفال أسرتك؟</p>
<p>In the last 12 months, has the education that children in your household are receiving been disrupted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No • I don't know 	<p>هل توقف التعليم الذي يتلقاه أطفالك في الأشهر الـ ١٢ الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا • لا أعرف
<p>Why was their education disrupted? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We couldn't afford it • Damage to school infrastructure • Shortage or absence of teachers • Their commute to school was disrupted • They were sick • Overcrowded classes • Depletion of resources due to influx of refugees • Forced to relocate • Other 	<p>لماذا توقفوا عن التعليم؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لم نتمكن من تحمل مصاريف الدراسة • بسبب الأضرار التي لحقت بالبنية التحتية للمدرسة • نقص أو غياب المعلمين • تم تعطيل وسائل تنقلهم إلى المدرسة • بسبب مرضهم • بسبب الفصول المكتظة • نضوب الموارد بسبب تدفق اللاجئين • النزوح • أخرى
<p>Why else was their education disrupted?</p>	<p>لماذا تم تعطيل تعليمهم؟</p>
<p>What type of school are you attending?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public university • Private university • Technical/vocational school • Other 	<p>ما نوع المؤسسة التعليمية التي تدرس فيها؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • جامعة حكومية • جامعة خاصة • مدرسة تقنية/مهنية • أخرى

What type of school do you attend?	ما نوع المدرسة التي تتحضرها؟
How satisfied are you with the education you are receiving? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very dissatisfied • Dissatisfied • Satisfied • Very satisfied 	ما مدى رضاك عن التعليم الذي تتلقاه؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مستاء جدا • غير راض • راض • راضي جدا
How could the education that you are receiving be improved? <i>Please select all that apply.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller class sizes • More qualified teachers/professors • More tools and better curricula • A safer learning environment • More relevant skills being taught • Shorter commute to school/university • No need for improvement • Other 	كيف يمكن تحسين التعليم الذي تتلقاه؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • خفض عدد الطلاب في الفصول • توظيف المعلمين المؤهلين/الأساتذة • المزيد من الأدوات والمناهج الأفضل • بيئة تعليمية أكثر أماناً • تدريس المزيد من المهارات ذات الصلة • سهولة المواصلات إلى المدرسة/الجامعة • لا حاجة للتحسين • أخرى
How else could the education that you are receiving be improved?	كيف يمكن تحسين التعليم الذي تتلقاه؟
In the last 12 months, has your education been disrupted? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	هل تعطلت دراستك في الأشهر الـ ١٢ الماضية؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا
Why was your education disrupted? <i>Please select all that apply.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I couldn't afford it • Damage to school infrastructure • Shortage or absence of teachers/professors • My commute to school was disrupted • I was sick • Overcrowded classes • Depletion of resources due to influx of refugees • Forced to relocate • Other 	لماذا تعطلت دراستك؟ أختَر كل ما ينطبق <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لم أتمكن من تحمل مصاريف الدراسة • بسبب الأضرار التي لحقت بالبنية التحتية للمدرسة • نقص أو غياب المعلمين/الأساتذة • تم تعطيل وسائل تنقلي إلى المدرسة • بسبب مرضي • بسبب الفصول المكتظة • نضوب الموارد بسبب تدفق اللاجئين • النزوح • أخرى
Why else was your education disrupted?	ما الاسباب الأخرى لتوقف دراستك؟
In the last 10 years, how has the quality of educational opportunities for you and your household changed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	كيف تغيرت جودة الفرص التعليمية لك ولعائلتك في السنوات العشر الأخيرة؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in education? <i>Please select all that apply.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	برأيك ما هو السبب (أو الأسباب) الرئيسية لتحسين جودة التعليم؟ أختَر كل ما ينطبق <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إذا قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • إذا تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • إذا ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • إذا عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • إذا كان المجتمع منظم ذاتياً لمعالجة المشكلة • إذا وجد الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أخرى
What do you think is another main reason for improvement in education?	هل هناك سبب رئيسي آخر لتحسين التعليم في نظرك؟
What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening education? <i>Please select all that apply.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public investment • Lack of private education options • Depletion of resources and infrastructure as a result of armed conflict • Depletion of resources and infrastructure as a result of refugee influx • Other 	ما هو السبب (أو الأسباب) الرئيسية لتدهور التعليم في اعتقادك؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة الاستثمارات العامة • عدم وجود خيارات التعليم الخاص • استنفاد الموارد والبنية التحتية نتيجة للنزاع المسلح • نضوب الموارد والبنية التحتية نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
What do you think is another main reason for worsening education?	ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتدهور التعليم في نظرك؟

ICT	تقنية المعلومات والاتصالات
<p>In the last 12 months, how often have you had problems accessing the internet at home or on your mobile device?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never • Rarely • Sometimes • Often • I don't know • I don't have access 	<p>كم مرة واجهتك مشاكل في الوصول إلى الإنترنت في المنزل أو على جهازك المحمول في الأشهر الـ ١٢ الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إطلاقاً • نادراً • بعض الأحيان • غالباً • لا أعرف • ليس لدي وسيلة اتصال بالنت
<p>How affordable is the internet at home or on your mobile device?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very unaffordable • Unaffordable • Affordable • Very affordable • I don't know 	<p>ما مدى قدرتك على تحمل كلفة الإنترنت في المنزل أو على جهازك المحمول؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لا يمكن تحمله جداً • لا يمكن تحمله • بأسعار معقولة وفي متناول اليد • أسعار معقولة جداً • لا أعرف
<p>In the last 2 years, how has access to the internet at home or on your mobile device changed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>في السنتين الأخيرتين ، كيف تغير الوصول إلى الإنترنت في المنزل أو على جهازك المحمول؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What is the main role of internet and communication technologies in your life? Please select all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is fundamental for my work • It is fundamental to stay in touch with my friends and family • It is the best way to get information • It is important to be politically active • I use it for fun, but it is not that important • I don't know • Other 	<p>ما هو الدور الرئيسي لتقنيات الإنترنت والاتصالات في حياتك؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • دور أساسي بسبب عملي • من الضروري البقاء على اتصال مع أصدقائي وعائلتي • إنها أفضل طريقة للحصول على المعلومات • من المهم أن تكون ناشطاً سياسياً • أنا أستخدمها للمتعة ، ولكن هذا ليس بالأهمية • لا أعرف • أخرى
<p>How else do you use the internet and communication technologies in your life?</p>	<p>كيف تستخدم تقنيات الإنترنت والاتصالات في حياتك؟</p>
Shocks and fragilities	الصدمات والهشاشة
<p>How clean are the rivers, lakes, oceans, and/or seas in your area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very unclean • Somewhat unclean • Somewhat clean • Very clean 	<p>ما مدى نظافة الأنهار والبحيرات والمحيطات و/أو البحار في منطقتك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • متسخ جداً • ملوث إلى حد ما • نظيفة إلى حد ما • نظيف جداً
<p>Over the last 10 years, how has the cleanliness of lakes, rivers, oceans, and/or seas changed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت نظافة البحيرات والأنهار والمحيطات و/أو البحار على خلال السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>How clean are the wooded areas and fields in your area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very unclean • Somewhat unclean • Somewhat clean • Very clean 	<p>ما مدى نظافة المناطق والحقول المشجرة في منطقتك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • متسخ جداً • ملوث إلى حد ما • نظيفة إلى حد ما • نظيف جداً
<p>Over the last 10 years, how has the cleanliness of wooded areas and fields changed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت نظافة الغابات والمناطق الخضراء على مدى السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف

<p>In the last 12 months, have you or your household been personally affected by any of the following natural disasters? Please select all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought • Floods • Famine • Earthquakes • Extreme weather • Forest fires • Other • None 	<p>هل تأثرت أنت أو أسرتك شخصيًا بأي من الكوارث الطبيعية التالية في العام الماضي؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • الجفاف • الفيضانات • المجاعة • الزلازل • صعوبة الطقس • حرائق الغابات • أخرى • لا شيء
<p>Which other type of natural disaster has affected your household?</p>	<p>أي نوع من الكوارث الطبيعية الأخرى أثرت على أسرتك؟</p>
<p>How concerned are you about climate change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremely concerned • Concerned • A little concerned • Not at all concerned 	<p>ما مدى قلقك بشأن تغير المناخ؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلق للغاية • قلق • قلق قليلا • لست قلقا على الإطلاق
<p>Do you think your government does too much or too little to protect vulnerable people from the consequences of climate change?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too little • The right amount • Too much • I don't know 	<p>هل تعتقد أن حكومتك تبذل الكثير أو القليل من الجهود لحماية المستضعفين من عواقب تغير المناخ؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قليل جدا • بالقدر المطلوب • كثير جدا • لا أعرف
<p>How has the impact of natural disasters changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased • Stayed the same • Decreased • I don't know 	<p>ما مدى تأثير الكوارث الطبيعية في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ازداد • بقيت على حالها • انخفضت • لا أعرف
<p>Do you think you are receiving enough information about climate change and natural disasters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but the information is inconclusive • Yes, but those issues do not concern me • No, reliable information on these issues is not available to me 	<p>هل تعتقد أنك تتلقى معلومات كافية حول تغير المناخ والكوارث الطبيعية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم ، لكن المعلومات غير حاسمة • نعم ، لكن هذه القضايا لا تهمني • لا ، المعلومات الموثوقة حول هذه المشكلات غير متاحة لي
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for decreased impact of natural disasters? Please select all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما هو برأيك السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لانخفاض تأثير الكوارث الطبيعية؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إذا قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • إذا تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • إذا ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • إذا عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • إذا كان المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة • إذا وجد الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for decreased impact of natural disasters?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لانخفاض تأثير الكوارث الطبيعية في اعتقادك؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for increased impact of natural disasters? Please select all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intensity of natural disasters is increased due to climate change • Lack of prevention and preparedness measures • Lack of infrastructure maintenance • Other 	<p>ما هو برأيك السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لزيادة تأثير الكوارث الطبيعية؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • تزداد شدة الكوارث الطبيعية بسبب تغير المناخ • عدم وجود تدابير الوقاية والتأهب • نقص صيانة البنية التحتية • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for increased impact of natural disasters?</p>	<p>ما هو برأيك السبب الرئيسي الآخر لزيادة تأثير الكوارث الطبيعية؟</p>

<p>In the last 12 months, how often have you or your household had difficulty accessing safe drinking water?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never • Rarely • Sometimes • Often • I don't know 	<p>كم مرة واجهت أنت أو أسرتك صعوبة في الحصول على مياه شرب آمنة في الأشهر الـ ١٢ الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • أبدا • نادرا • بعض الأحيان • غالبا • لا أعرف
<p>In the last 10 years, how has access to clean water and sanitation for you or your household changed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغير الوصول إلى المياه النظيفة والصرف الصحي بالنسبة لك ولأسرتك في السنوات العشر الأخيرة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in water and sanitation? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب (أو الأسباب) الرئيسية التي ستؤدي لتحسين خدمات في المياه والصرف الصحي؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إذا قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • إذا تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • إذا ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • إذا عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • إذا كان المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة • إذا وجد الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in water and sanitation?</p>	<p>في اعتقادك ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتحسين جودة المياه والصرف الصحي؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening water and sanitation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public investment • Lack of private investment • Depletion of infrastructure as a result of armed conflict • Depletion of infrastructure as a result of refugee influx • Other 	<p>برأيك ما هو السبب (أو الأسباب) الرئيسية لتدهور المياه والصرف الصحي؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة الاستثمارات العامة • قلة الاستثمار الخاص • استنفاد البنية التحتية نتيجة للنزاع المسلح • نزوب البنية التحتية نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening water and sanitation?</p>	<p>برأيك ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتدهور جودة المياه والصرف الصحي؟</p>
<p>Which of the following energy issues is of greatest concern to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total lack of electricity infrastructure or fuel access • The price of electricity or fuel • Reliability of electricity or fuel • Lack of renewable energy options • None, energy is not a concern for me 	<p>أي من مشكلات الطاقة التالية تهمك بشدة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • الانعدام التام للبنية التحتية للكهرباء أو الوصول إلى الوقود • سعر الكهرباء أو الوقود • موثوقية الكهرباء أو الوقود • نقص خيارات الطاقة المتجددة • لا شيء ، الطاقة ليست مصدر قلق بالنسبة لي
<p>How has access to and quality of electricity changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغير الوصول إلى خدمة الكهرباء ونوعيتها في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in electricity? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>برأيك ما هو السبب (أو الأسباب) الرئيسية لتحسين الكهرباء؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إذا قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • إذا تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • إذا ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • إذا عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • إذا كان المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة • إذا وجد الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in electricity?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتحسين الكهرباء؟</p>

<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening electricity? Please select all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public investment • Lack of private investment • Depletion of infrastructure as a result of armed conflict • Depletion of infrastructure as a result of refugee influx • Other 	<p>ما هو في رأيك السبب (أو الأسباب) الرئيسية لتدهور الكهرباء؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة الاستثمارات العامة • قلة الاستثمار الخاص • استنفاد البنية التحتية نتيجة للنزاع المسلح • نزوب البنية التحتية نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening electricity?</p>	<p>برأيك ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر للتدهور الكهربائي؟</p>
<p>If your current source of income is disrupted, how long can you survive while meeting your basic needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I won't be able to • A week • More than one week but at most a month • More than one month but at most six months • More than six months but at most a year • More than a year 	<p>إذا فقدت مصدر دخلك الحالي ، فكم من الوقت يمكنك الصمود وتلبية احتياجاتك الأساسية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لن أكون قادرًا على ذلك • أسبوع • أكثر من أسبوع أو شهر على الأكثر • أكثر من شهر ولكن ستة أشهر كحد أقصى • أكثر من ستة أشهر ولكن على الأكثر سنة • أكثر من سنة
<p>If your income is disrupted, who can provide financial support to you? Please select all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My family • My friends • My community • Local religious institutions • The government • I will not need financial support 	<p>إذا فقدت دخلك ، فمن يمكن ان يقدم الدعم المالي لك؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • عائلتي • أصدقائي • مجتمعي • المؤسسات الدينية المحلية • الحكومة • لن أحتاج إلى دعم مالي
<p>Discrimination</p>	
<p>To what extent do you feel you are being treated equally in comparison with other citizens in your country?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To a great extent • To a medium extent • To a limited extent • Not treated equally at all • I don't know 	<p>إلى أي مدى تشعر أنك تعامل معاملة متساوية مقارنة مع المواطنين الآخرين في بلدك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • إلى حد كبير • إلى حد متوسط • إلى حد محدود • لا يتم التعامل معي على قدم المساواة على الإطلاق • لا أعرف
<p>What are the reasons you are treated unequally? Please select all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My religious affiliation • My social and economic status • I am from a different country • I am from a disadvantaged area of the country • My gender or sexual preferences • I belong to a minority • I am a disabled person • Prefer not to answer • Other 	<p>ما هي أسباب معاملةك بشكل غير متساو؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • انتمائي الديني • وضعي الاجتماعي والاقتصادي • أنا مهاجر من دولة أخرى • أنا من منطقة مهمشة • بسبب فوارق النوع الاجتماعي • أنا أنتمي إلى أقلية • أنا من ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة • أفضل عدم الإجابة • أسباب أخرى
<p>What are the other reasons you are treated unequally?</p>	<p>ما هي الأسباب الأخرى التي تؤدي للتعامل معك فيها بشكل غير متساو؟</p>
<p>Please specify which religious or minority groups you think are discriminated against.</p>	<p>هل يمكنك ذكر بعض الجماعات الدينية أو أقليات التي تعتقد أنها تعرضت للتمييز.</p>
<p>What do you think are the main sources of inequality in your country? Please select all that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income inequalities: the rich are getting richer and there are few opportunities for the poor • Gender or sexual preference • Religion or ethnicity • Legal status: being an immigrant or a refugee • Place of origin within the country: urban/rural or capital city/remote area • Disability • None of the above, I feel I live in a fair society • Other 	<p>ما هي برأيك الأسباب الرئيسية لعدم المساواة في بلدك؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • عدم المساواة في الدخل: الأغنياء يزدادون ثراءً وهناك فرص قليلة للفقراء • بسبب فوارق النوع الاجتماعي • الدين أو العرق • بسبب وضعي القانوني: كوني مهاجرًا أو لاجئًا • بسبب منطقتي داخل البلد: المناطق الحضرية/الريفية أو العاصمة/المنطقة النائية • الإعاقة • لا شيء مما سبق ، أشعر أنني أعيش في مجتمع عادل • أسباب أخرى
<p>What are other sources of inequality?</p>	<p>ما هي الاسباب الاخرى لعدم المساواة في رايك؟</p>
<p>Please specify which religious or ethnic groups you think are discriminated against.</p>	<p>يرجى تحديد أي جماعة دينية أو عرقية تعتقد أنها تعرضت للتمييز</p>

<p>How has inequality changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased Stayed the same Increased I don't know 	<p>كيف تغير مستوى عدم المساواة في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> انخفضت بقيت على حالها ازدادت لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for decreased inequality? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government improved policies in this area People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities The private sector contributed more in this area Local authorities addressed this problem The community self-organized to address the problem Support from international actors Other 	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لانخفاض حالات عدم المساواة؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة أسباب أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for decreased inequality?</p>	<p>اذكر سبب رئيسي آخر في اعتقادك قد يؤدي إلى تراجع ظاهرة عدم المساواة</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for increased inequality? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global trends of wealth concentration National elites are grabbing increasing amounts of resources Lack or reduction of social transfers (for example subsidies) Well-paid employment opportunities are accessible only through connections Increased corruption or crime Increasing tensions and divisions between majority and minority groups The poor, or minorities or marginalized groups do not have political representation Other 	<p>اذكر سبب رئيسي أو اسباب أخرى في اعتقادك قد يؤدي إلى تزايد ظاهرة عدم المساواة فضلا اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> الاتجاهات العالمية لتركيز الثروة النخب الوطنية تستحوذ على كميات متزايدة من الموارد (نقص أو خفض التحويلات الاجتماعية (مثل الإعانات فرص العمل بأجر جيد لا يمكن الوصول إليها إلا من خلال الوساطة زيادة الفساد أو الجريمة زيادة التوترات والانقسامات بين مجموعات الأغلبية والأقليات ليس للفقراء أو الأقليات أو الجماعات المهمشة تمثيل سياسي آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for increased inequality?</p>	<p>برأيك ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لزيادة عدم المساواة؟</p>
<p>What is your gender?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female Male Prefer not to answer 	<p>ما هو جنسك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> إنثى ذكر أفضل عدم الاجابة
<p>Do you agree or disagree with the statement: I am treated with less respect because I am a woman?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree 	<p>هل تنفق أو لا تتفق مع هذه العبارة: أنا أعامل باحترام أقل لأنني امرأة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> موافق بشدة موافق لا أوافق ولا أرفض لا اوافق لا أوافق إطلاقا
<p>Do you agree or disagree with the statement: I feel women in our society are treated with less respect than men?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree 	<p>هل تنفق أو لا تتفق مع هذه العبارة: أشعر أن النساء في مجتمعنا يعاملن باحترام أقل من الرجال؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> موافق بشدة موافق لا أوافق ولا أرفض لا اوافق لا أوافق إطلاقا
<p>How has gender equality changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsened Stayed the same Improved I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت المساواة بين الجنسين في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ساءت بقيت على حالها تحسنت لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in gender equality? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government improved policies in this area People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities The private sector contributed more in this area Local authorities addressed this problem The community self-organized to address the problem Support from international actors Other 	<p>ما هو في رأيك السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) التي تؤدي إلى تحسين المساواة بين الجنسين؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة أسباب أخرى

What do you think is another main reason for improvement in gender equality?	هل هناك سبب رئيسي آخر لتحسين المساواة بين الجنسين في اعتقادك؟
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening gender equality?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional values are regaining importance Ideological or religious extremism is growing Lack of economic opportunities for women Women do not have political representation Women are further disadvantaged during conflict and crisis Other 	<p>ما رأيك هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتفاقم المساواة بين الجنسين؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> القيم التقليدية تستعيد أهميتها التطرف العقائدي أو الديني أخذ في الازدياد قلة الفرص الاقتصادية للمرأة النساء ليس لديهن تمثيل سياسي النساء أكثر تأثراً أثناء النزاعات والأزمات آخر
What do you think is another main reason for worsening in gender equality?	اذكر سبب رئيسي آخر يؤدي إلى عدم المساواة بين الجنسين؟
<p>In what way(s) do you think women need to be more empowered?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politically At home Economically Socially None of the above I don't know 	<p>ما هي جوانب التمكين التي تحتاجها المرأة حالياً؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> تمكين سياسي في المنزل تمكين إقتصادي اجتماعيا لا شيء مما بالأعلى لا أعرف
<p>Do you think society should do any of the following to improve the lives of people with disabilities?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make infrastructure more accessible (e.g. transport, IT, etc.) Improve inclusion in the education system Facilitate their employment Facilitate their political engagement (e.g. voting) Provide subsidies for those in need This is not a priority Other I don't know 	<p>هل تعتقد أنه ينبغي للمجتمع القيام بأي مما يلي لتحسين حياة الأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <p>جعل البنية التحتية أكثر سهولة (مثل المواصلات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات وما إلى ذلك)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> تحسين الإدماج في نظام التعليم تسهيل توظيفهم (تسهيل مشاركتهم السياسية (مثل التصويت تقديم إعانات للمحتاجين ليست أولوية الآن أسباب أخرى لا أعرف
What else do you think society should do to improve the lives of people with disabilities?	ماذا تعتقد أن على المجتمع فعله لتحسين حياة الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة؟
Geography	
الجغرافيا	
<p>Do you agree or disagree with the statement: I feel that my neighbourhood is safe for me and my family?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree 	<p>هل توافق أو لا توافق على عبارة: أشعر أن منطقتي التي أسكنها آمنة بالنسبة لي ولعائلتي؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> موافق بشدة موافق لا أوافق ولا أرفض لا أوافق لا أوافق إطلاقاً
<p>Is it difficult or easy traveling to another town/village/neighborhood?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very difficult Difficult Easy Very easy 	<p>هل من الصعب أو السهل السفر إلى مدينة/قرية أخرى؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> صعب جداً صعبة سهل سهل جداً
<p>Why is it difficult traveling to another town/village/neighborhood?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security concerns Poor infrastructure It is too expensive Lack of public transportation Other 	<p>لماذا يصعب السفر إلى مدينة/ قرية أخرى؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> مخاوف أمنية ضعف البنية التحتية أنها مكلفة جداً انعدام وسائل النقل العام أسباب أخرى
Why else is it difficult traveling to another town/village/neighborhood?	لماذا يصعب أيضاً السفر إلى بلدة/قرية أخرى؟
<p>How satisfied are you with public transportation in your area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very dissatisfied Dissatisfied Satisfied Very satisfied 	<p>ما مدى رضاك عن المواصلات العامة في منطقتك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> مستاء جداً غير راض راض راضي جداً

<p>How has public transportation changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>ما مدى التغير الذي طرأ على وسائل المواصلات في العشر سنوات الاخيرة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in transportation?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما رأيك هو السبب (أو الأسباب) الرئيسية لتطوير وسائل النقل؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة • الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أسباب أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in transportation?</p>	<p>هل يمكنك ذكر سبب رئيسي آخر للتحسين في النقل؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening transportation?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public investment • Lack of private investment • Depletion of infrastructure as a result of armed conflict • Depletion of infrastructure as a result of refugee influx • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتدهور وسائل النقل؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة الاستثمارات العامة • قلة الاستثمار الخاص • تدهور البنية التحتية نتيجة للنزاع المسلح • تدهور البنية التحتية نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening transportation?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتدهور النقل؟</p>
<p>How has infrastructure (including communication technology and industry) changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت البنية التحتية (بما في ذلك تكنولوجيا الاتصالات والصناعة) في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in infrastructure?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) التي تؤدي إلى تطوير البنية التحتية؟</p> <p>اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة • الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أسباب أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in infrastructure?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتحسين البنية التحتية؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening infrastructure?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public investment • Lack of private investment • Depletion of infrastructure and investment as a result of armed conflict • Depletion of infrastructure and investment as a result of refugee influx • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتدهور البنية التحتية؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة الاستثمارات العامة • قلة الاستثمار الخاص • تدهور البنية التحتية والاستثمار نتيجة للنزاع المسلح • تدهور البنية التحتية والاستثمار نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening infrastructure?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتدهور البنية التحتية؟</p>
<p>Would you describe the location where you live as...?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural • Suburban • Metropolitan area/City center 	<p>يمكنك وصف المنطقة التي تعيش فيه بأنها...؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ريفية • من ضواحي المدينة • منطقة حضرية/وسط المدينة

<p>Which of the following quality of life in cities issues is of greatest concern to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security • Air quality • Waste management • Access to housing • Public transportation systems • Urban planning and management • None, quality of life in cities is not a concern for me • Other 	<p>أي من القضايا الحياتية في المدن هي مصدر قلق كبير بالنسبة لك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • الأمن والسلامة • تلوث الهواء • إدارة المخلفات • الحصول على السكن • المواصلات العامة • التخطيط والإدارة الحضرية • لا شيء ، أعتقد أن نوعية الحياة في المدن ليست مصدر قلق بالنسبة لي • أسباب أخرى
<p>What other issue(s) do you think are the greatest concern for quality of life in cities?</p>	<p>ما هي القضية (القضايا) الأخرى التي تعتقد أنها تشكل قلقاً لديك حول نوعية الحياة في المدن؟</p>
<p>How has quality of life in cities changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت نوعية الحياة في المدن خلال السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in quality of life in cities? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما هو برأيك السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتحسين نوعية الحياة في المدن؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • المجتمع منظم ذاتياً لمعالجة المشكلة • الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أسباب أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in quality of life in cities?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتحسين نوعية الحياة في المدن؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening in quality of life in the cities? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public investment • Lack of private investment • Depletion of resources and infrastructure as a result of armed conflict • Depletion of resources and infrastructure as a result of refugee influx • Other 	<p>ما السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتدهور نوعية الحياة في المدن؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة الاستثمارات العامة • قلة الاستثمار الخاص • استنفاد الموارد وتدهور البنية التحتية نتيجة للنزاع المسلح • نضوب الموارد وتدهور البنية التحتية نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening in quality of life in the cities?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتدهور نوعية الحياة في المدن؟</p>
<p>Which of the following quality of life in rural areas issues is of greatest concern to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environment • Waste management • Quality of housing • Public transportation systems • Economic opportunities • Quality of public services • None, quality of life in rural areas is not a concern for me • Other 	<p>أي من مشكلات الحياة التالية في المناطق الريفية تشكل مصدر قلق كبير لك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • البيئة • إدارة المخلفات • نوعية السكن • المواصلات العامة • الفرص الاقتصادية • جودة الخدمات العامة • لا شيء ، أعتقد أن نوعية الحياة في المناطق الريفية ليست مصدر قلق بالنسبة لي • أسباب أخرى
<p>What other issue(s) do you think are the greatest concern for quality of life in rural areas?</p>	<p>ما هي القضية (القضايا) الأخرى التي تعتقد أنها تشكل قلقاً حول بنوعية الحياة في المناطق الريفية؟</p>
<p>How has quality of life in rural areas changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت نوعية الحياة في المناطق الريفية خلال السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف

<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for improvement in quality of life in rural areas?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما رأيك هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتحسين نوعية الحياة في المناطق الريفية؟ أختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة • الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أسباب أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for improvement in quality of life in rural areas?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتحسين نوعية الحياة في المناطق الريفية؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for worsening quality of life in rural areas?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of public investment • Lack of private investment • Depletion of resources and infrastructure as a result of armed conflict • Depletion of resources and infrastructure as a result of refugee influx • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لتدهور نوعية الحياة في المناطق الريفية؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قلة الاستثمارات العامة • قلة الاستثمار الخاص • نضوب الموارد وتدهور البنية التحتية نتيجة للنزاع المسلح • نضوب الموارد وتدهور البنية التحتية نتيجة لتدفق اللاجئين • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for worsening quality of life in rural areas?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لتدهور نوعية الحياة في المناطق الريفية؟</p>
<p>Do you think about moving or relocating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, relocating within the country • Yes, emigrating to another country • No • I don't know • Yes, but it is not possible for me now 	<p>هل تفكر في الانتقال أو تغيير محل إقامتك؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم ، الانتقال داخل البلد • نعم ، الهجرة إلى بلد آخر • لا • لا أعرف • نعم ، لكن هذا غير ممكن بالنسبة لي الآن
<p>Why can you not move or emigrate to another country?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I cannot afford it • It is too dangerous • I do not want to leave my family/ friends • I am not legally allowed • Other 	<p>لماذا لا يمكنك الانتقال أو الهجرة إلى بلد آخر؟ يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لا أستطيع تحمله • لأنه خطر جدا • لا أريد أن أترك عائلتي/أصدقائي • غير مسموح لي بالسفر • أسباب أخرى
<p>Why else can you not relocate or emigrate to another country?</p>	<p>لماذا لا يمكنك الانتقال أو الهجرة إلى بلد آخر؟</p>
<p>Why do you want to relocate or emigrate?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can make more money somewhere else • There are no opportunities in my city/region/country • I cannot afford to live in my city/region/country • I want to work and live in a new place • I fear for my and/or my family's safety due to our identity (religious/ethnic/political) • I fear for my and/or my family's safety because of crime • I want to join my family/friends there • My city/region/country is affected by conflict • I don't know • Other 	<p>لماذا تريد الانتقال أو الهجرة؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • يمكنني كسب المزيد من المال في مكان آخر • لا توجد فرص في مدينتي/منطقتي/بلدي • لا أستطيع تحمل تكاليف الإقامة في مدينتي/منطقتي/بلدي • أريد العمل والعيش في مكان جديد • (أخشى على سلامتي و/أو أمان أسرتي بسبب هويتنا (دينية/عرقية/سياسية) • أخشى على سلامتي و/أو أسرتي بسبب الجريمة • أريد الانضمام إلى عائلتي/أصدقائي هناك • تتأثر مدينتي/المنطقة/البلد بالصراع • لا أعرف • أسباب أخرى
<p>Why else do you want to relocate or emigrate?</p>	<p>لماذا تريد الانتقال أو الهجرة؟</p>
<p>Where are you thinking of relocating or emigrating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A city within the country where I currently live • A rural area within my country • GCC country • Non-GCC Arab country • Europe • North America • Latin America • Asia • Africa • Australia 	<p>إلى أين تفكر في الانتقال أو الهجرة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مدينة أخرى في بلدي • منطقة ريفية داخل بلدي • دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي • خارج دول مجلس التعاون الخليجي • أوروبا • شمال امريكا • امريكا اللاتينية • آسيا • أفريقيا • أستراليا

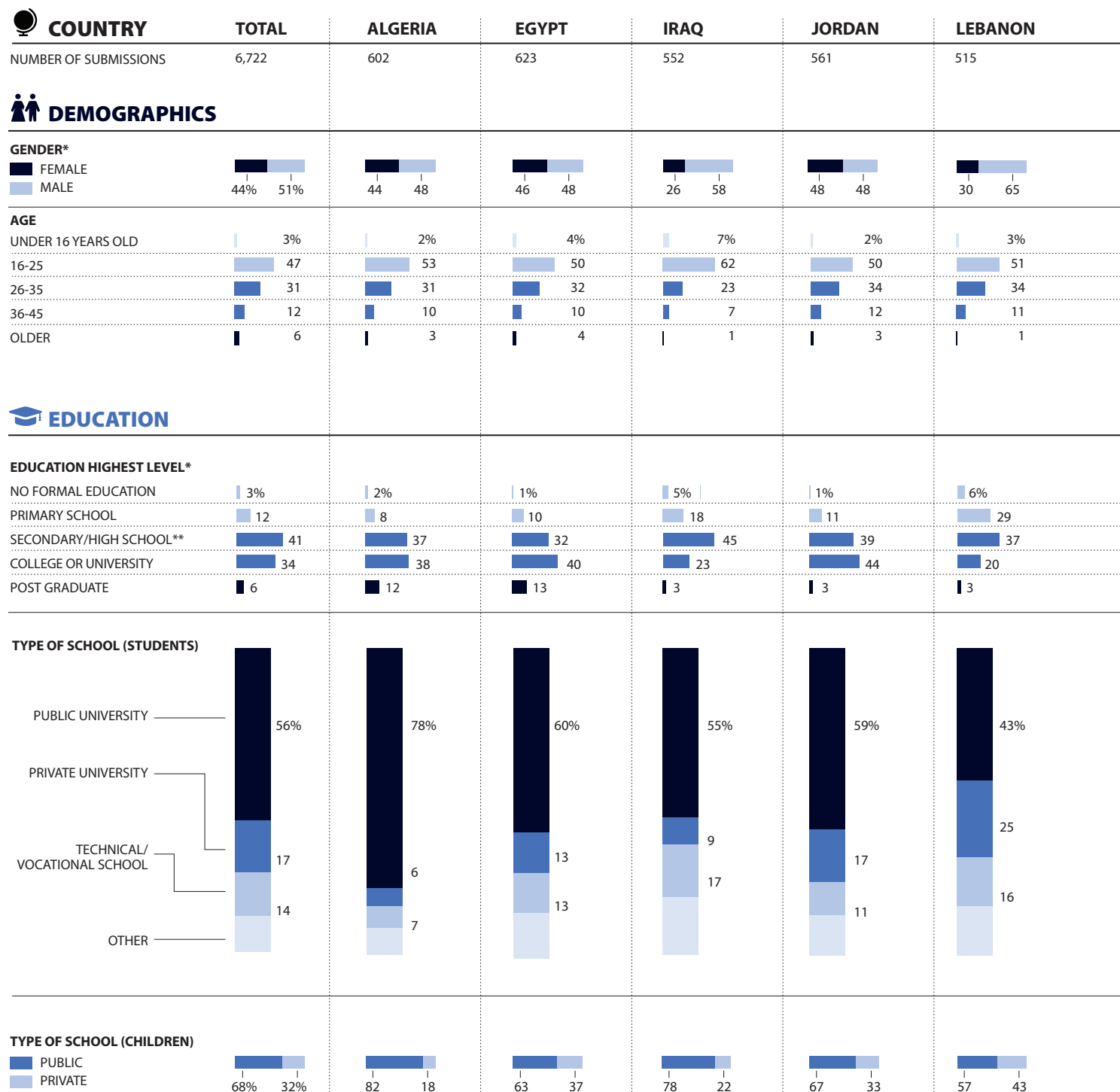
Which country do you currently reside in? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algeria Egypt Iraq Jordan Lebanon Libya Morocco Palestine Somalia Syria Tunisia Yemen Other 	في أي بلد تقيم حالياً؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> الجزائر مصر العراق الأردن لبنان ليبيا المغرب فلسطين الصومال سوريا تونس اليمن مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating in Algeria? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algiers Oran Other 	إلى أي مدينة جزائرية تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> الجزائر وهران مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Egypt? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cairo Alexandria Other 	إلى أي مدينة مصرية تفكر في الهجرة؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> القاهرة الإسكندرية مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Iraq? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baghdad Basra Other 	إلى أي مدينة عراقية تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> بغداد البصرة مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Jordan? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amman Irbid Other 	إلى أي مدينة في الأردن تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> عمان إربد مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Lebanon? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beirut Tripoli Other 	إلى أي مدينة لبنانية تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> بيروت طرابلس مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Libya? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tripoli Benghazi Other 	إلى أي مدينة ليبية تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> طرابلس بنغازي مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Morocco? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabat Casablanca Other 	إلى أي مدينة تفكر في الهجرة إلى المغرب؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> الرباط الدار البيضاء مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Palestine? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramallah East Jerusalem Other 	إلى أي مدينة فلسطينية تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> رام الله القدس الشرقية مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Somalia? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mogadishu Hargeysa Other 	إلى أي مدينة في الصومال تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> مقديشو هرجيسا مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Syria? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damascus Aleppo Other 	إلى أي مدينة سورية تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> دمشق حلب مدينة أخرى
To which city would you consider migrating to in Tunisia? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tunis Sousse Other 	إلى أي مدينة تونسية تفكر بالهجرة إليها؟ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> تونس سوسة مدينة أخرى

<p>To which city would you consider migrating to in Yemen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sana'a • Aden • Other 	<p>إلى أي مدينة مقيمة تفكر في الهجرة إليها؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • صنعاء • عدن • مدينة أخرى
<p>Which other country do you currently reside in?</p>	<p>في أي دولة أخرى تقيم حالياً؟</p>
<p>To which other city would you consider migrating?</p>	<p>إلى أي مدينة أخرى تود الهجرة؟</p>
<p>Governance</p>	<p>الحكومة</p>
<p>With which of the following do you most closely identify yourself?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab culture • Maghreb • Mashriq • Africa • Arabian Peninsula • Country of origin • Local community/city where I live • Religion • Political affiliation • Ethnicity • Tribe/extended family/clan • Other 	<p>أي مما يلي يغلب على شخصيتك بشكل أكثر دقة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • الثقافة العربية • المغرب العربي • المشرق • أفريقيا • شبه الجزيرة العربية • في بلدي • منطقتي التي اسكن فيها • الديانة • الانتماء السياسي • الأصل العرقي • سمات قبلية، أسرة عريقة • أخرى
<p>With what other aspect of your identity do you most closely identify?</p>	<p>ما هو الجانب الآخر من هويتك التي يعبر عن شخصيتك؟</p>
<p>In case of an emergency or safety concern for you and your family, who would you turn to seek support? <i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My community • Religious institutions • Civil society organizations • Local authorities • The government • None of the above 	<p>في حالة حدوث طارئ أو قلق على السلامة بالنسبة لك ولعائلتك ، إلى من ستتجه لطلب الدعم؟ اختر كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مجتمعي • المؤسسات الدينية • منظمات المجتمع المدني • السلطات المحلية • الحكومة • لا شيء مما بالأعلى
<p>Do you agree or disagree that the national government is responsive to the needs of citizens?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly agree • Agree • Neither agree nor disagree • Disagree • Strongly disagree 	<p>هل توافق أو لا توافق على أن السلطات المحلية تستجيب لاحتياجات المواطنين؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • موافق بشدة • موافق • لا أوافق ولا أرفض • لا أوافق • لا أوافق إطلاقاً
<p>How has the national government's responsiveness changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت استجابة السلطات المحلية في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>Do you agree or disagree that the local government is responsive to the needs of citizens?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly agree • Agree • Neither agree nor disagree • Disagree • Strongly disagree 	<p>هل توافق أو لا توافق على أن السلطات المحلية تستجيب لاحتياجات المواطنين؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • موافق بشدة • موافق • لا أوافق ولا أرفض • لا أوافق • لا أوافق إطلاقاً
<p>How has the local government's responsiveness changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت استجابة الحكومة المحلية في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف

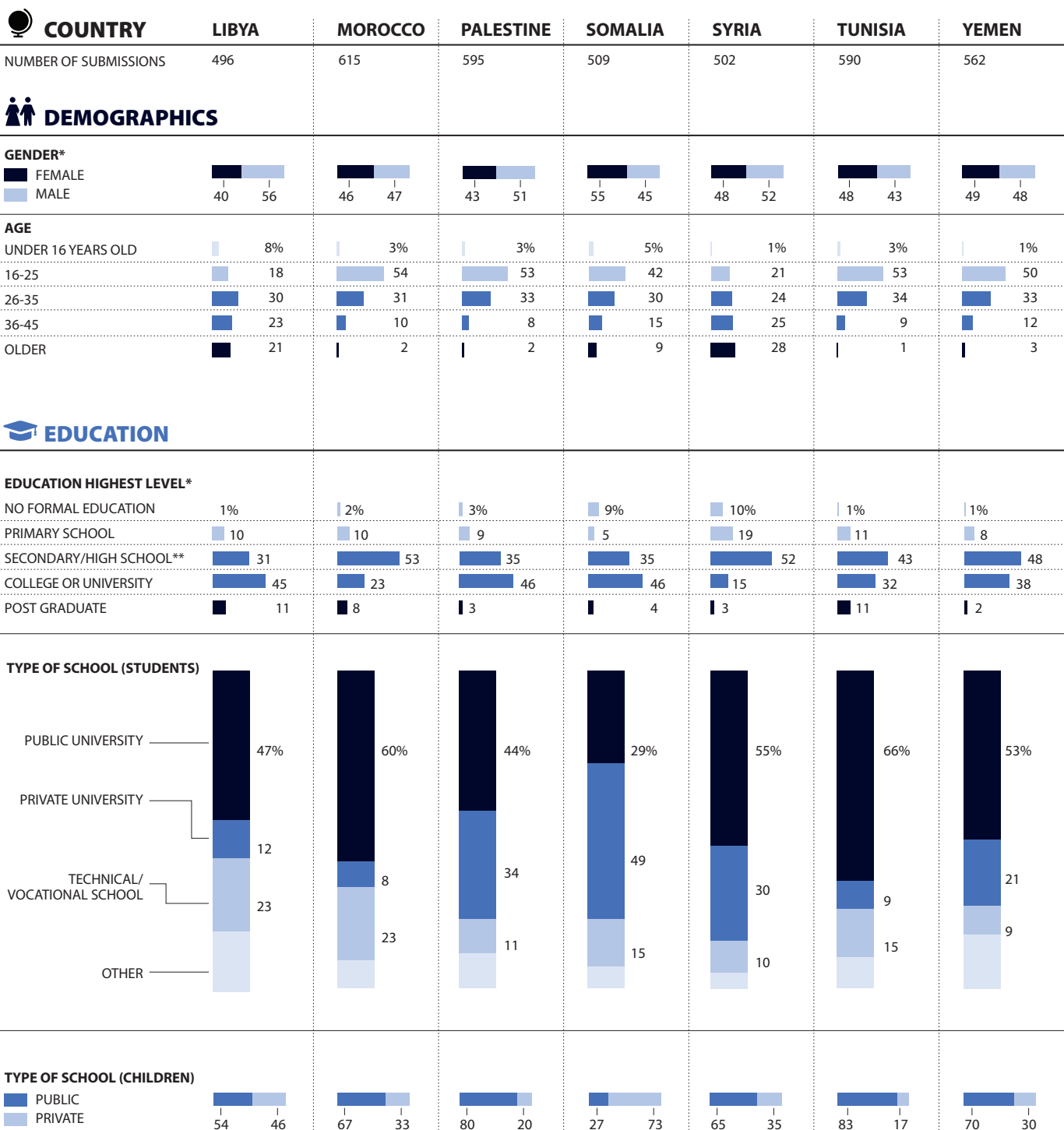
<p>Do you feel that you have input into what the government does?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not at all • A little • A fair amount • A great amount • Completely 	<p>هل تشعر أن لديك مشاركة في ما تفعله الحكومة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لا أبدا • قليلا • نوعا ما • إلى حد كبير • نعم إلى أقصى حد
<p>In the last 12 months, have you needed support from the police?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	<p>هل كنت بحاجة إلى دعم من الشرطة خلال الـ ١٢ شهرا الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم • لا
<p>How satisfied are you with the support you received from the police?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very dissatisfied • Dissatisfied • Satisfied • Very Satisfied • Was not able to obtain support 	<p>ما مدى رضاك عن الدعم الذي تلقيته من الشرطة؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • مستاء جدا • غير راض • راض • راضي جدا • لم أكن قادرا على الحصول على الدعم
<p>How has support from the police changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغير دعم الشرطة في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • تحسنت • لا أعرف
<p>How have violence, crime, and justice changed in the last 10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worsened • Stayed the same • Violence and crime have decreased, and justice has improved • I don't know 	<p>كيف تغيرت مستويات العنف والجريمة والعدالة في السنوات العشر الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ساءت • بقيت على حالها • انخفض العنف والجريمة وتحسنت العدالة • لا أعرف
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for the decrease in violence and crime and the improvement in justice?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government improved policies in this area • People mobilized to put pressure on public authorities • The private sector contributed more in this area • Local authorities addressed this problem • The community self-organized to address the problem • Support from international actors • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لانخفاض العنف والجريمة وتحسين العدالة؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • قامت الحكومة بتحسين السياسات في هذا المجال • تم حشد الناس للضغط على السلطات العامة • ساهم القطاع الخاص أكثر في هذا المجال • عالجت السلطات المحلية هذه المشكلة • المجتمع منظم ذاتيا لمعالجة المشكلة • الدعم من الجهات الدولية الفاعلة • أسباب أخرى
<p>What do you think is another main reason for the decrease in violence and crime and the improvement in justice?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لانخفاض العنف والجريمة وتحسين العدالة؟</p>
<p>What do you think is the main reason (or reasons) for the increase in violence and crime and the deterioration of justice?</p> <p><i>Please select all that apply.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global and regional geopolitical uncertainty • Political strife within the country/region • Increasing corruption • Ideological or religious extremism • Increasing poverty/lack of employment opportunities • Other 	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي (أو الأسباب) لزيادة العنف والجريمة وتدهور العدالة؟</p> <p>يرجى اختيار كل ما ينطبق</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • عدم الاستقرار الجيوسياسي العالمي والإقليمي • الصراع السياسي داخل البلد/المنطقة • زيادة الفساد • التطرف العقائدي أو الديني • زيادة الفقر/نقص فرص العمل • آخر
<p>What do you think is another main reason for the increase of violence and crime and the deterioration of justice?</p>	<p>ما هو السبب الرئيسي الآخر لزيادة العنف والجريمة وتدهور العدالة؟</p>
<p>In the last 12 months, have you, or some of your acquaintances, made an informal payment or bribe to any government or public service?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, we have never found ourselves in those circumstances • Yes, we were explicitly asked to pay • Yes, though we were not asked to pay, we know that an informal payment is expected • Yes, though we were not asked to pay, we know it would help to get things done quicker or better • Yes, though we were not asked to pay, it is customary to express gratitude • I don't know 	<p>هل دفعت أنت أو بعض معارفك مبالغ أو رشوة لأي سلطات أو من أجل خدمة عامة خلال الـ ١٢ شهرا الماضية؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • لا ، لم نجد أنفسنا في مثل هذه الظروف • نعم ، طلب منا صراحة الدفع • نعم ، على الرغم من أنه لم يُطلب منا الدفع ، إلا أننا نعلم أنه علينا ان ندفع • نعم ، على الرغم من أنه لم يُطلب منا الدفع ، فنحن نعرف أنه سيساعد على إنجاز الأمور بشكل أسرع أو أفضل • نعم ، على الرغم من أنه لم يُطلب منا الدفع ، فمن المعتاد الدفع كتعبير عن الشكر والامتنان • لا أعرف

<p>To what extent does your country cooperate with other countries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too much • The right amount • Too little • I don't know 	<p>إلى أي مدى يتعاون بلدك مع الدول الأخرى؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • كثير جدا • بالقدر المطلوب • ضئيل جدا • لا أعرف
<p>With which entity (or entities) do you think your country should cooperate more?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International organisations like the UN or the World Bank • Regional organisations, like the League of Arab States • Friendly countries • We should limit interference from outside • I don't know 	<p>مع أي كيان (أو كيانات) ينبغي أن يتعاون بلدك أكثر؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • المنظمات الدولية مثل الأمم المتحدة أو البنك الدولي • المنظمات الإقليمية ، مثل جامعة الدول العربية • الدول الصديقة • يجب علينا الحد من التدخل من الخارج • لا أعرف
<p>Do you think you are receiving enough information about your country's cooperation with other countries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but the information is inconclusive • Yes, but those issues do not concern me • No, reliable information on these issues is not available to me 	<p>هل تعتقد أنك تتلقى معلومات كافية عن تعاون بلدك مع الدول الأخرى؟</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • نعم ، لكن المعلومات غير حاسمة • نعم ، لكن هذه القضايا لا تهمني • لا ، المعلومات الموثوقة حول هذه المشكلات غير متاحة لي

Annex B.1: Sample Demographics



* DOES NOT EQUAL 100% BECAUSE SOME PEOPLE PREFERRED NOT TO ANSWER ** INCLUDES TECHNICAL SCHOOLS



* DOES NOT EQUAL 100% BECAUSE SOME PEOPLE PREFERRED NOT TO ANSWER ** INCLUDES TECHNICAL SCHOOLS



COUNTRY

	TOTAL	ALGERIA	EGYPT	IRAQ	JORDAN	LEBANON
NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS	6,722	602	623	552	561	515

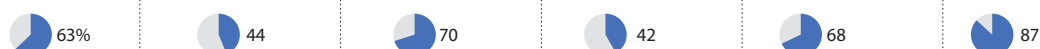


EMPLOYMENT

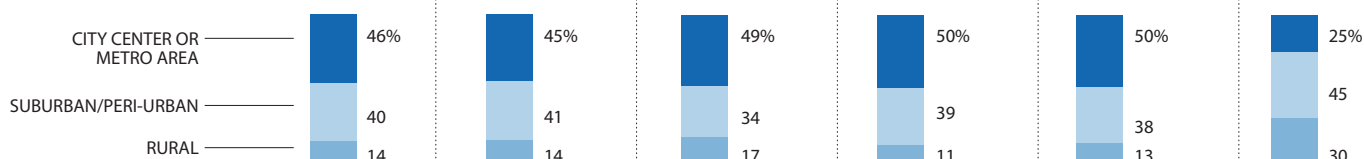
STATUS

STUDENT*	30%	37%	32%	34%	25%	18%
EMPLOYED (INCL. PART TIME)	43	43	51	38	44	48
UNEMPLOYED	24	18	13	24	28	30
RETIRED	3	3	4	4	2	3

SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT THAT IS PRIVATE



LOCATION



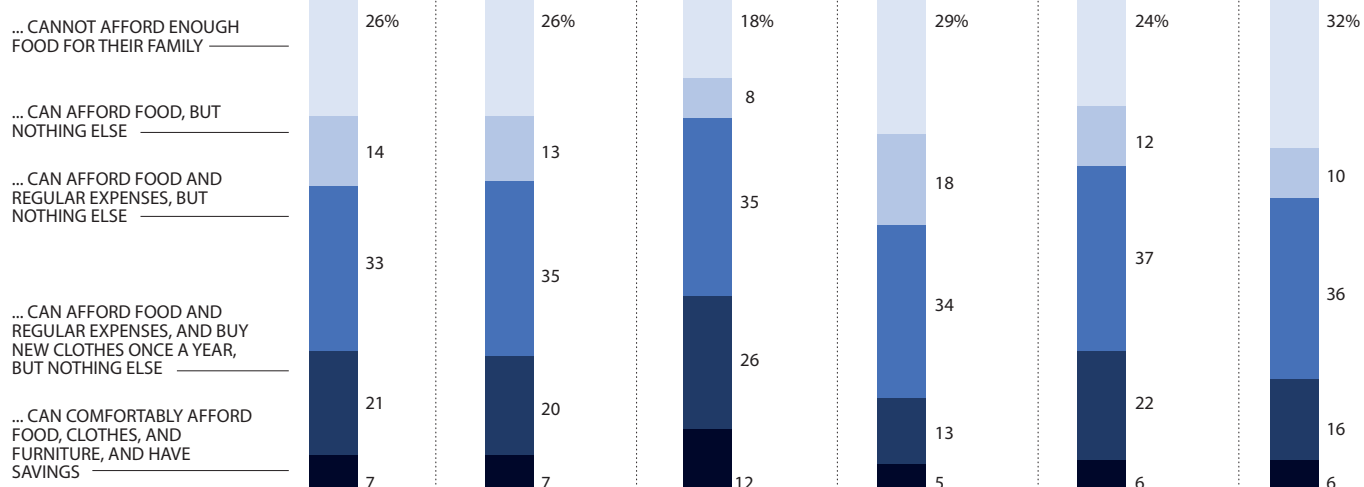
HOUSING

FORMAL SETTLEMENT**	66%	70%	74%	52%	78%	66%
INFORMAL SETTLEMENT/SLUM	27	17	22	43	18	30
NOMAD	8	12	3	5	4	4



FINANCIAL

RESPONDENT...































* INCLUDES WORKING PART TIME ** INCLUDES GOVERNMENT / MILITARY HOUSING

 COUNTRY	LIBYA	MOROCCO	PALESTINE	SOMALIA	SYRIA	TUNISIA	YEMEN
NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS	496	615	595	509	502	590	562

EMPLOYMENT

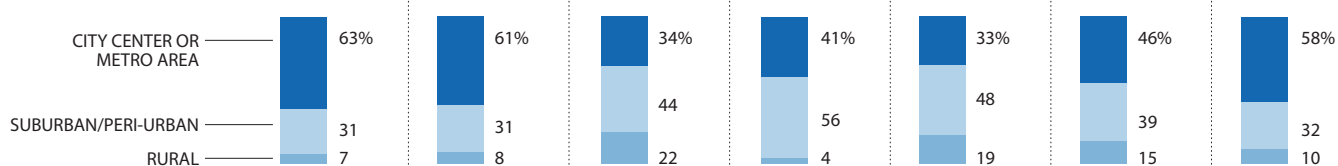
STATUS

STUDENT*	 21%	 40%	 29%	 30%	 11%	 36%	 38%
EMPLOYED (INCL. PART TIME)	 59	 36	 32	 47	 47	 39	 29
UNEMPLOYED	 13	 22	 35	 21	 35	 22	 31
RETIRED	 6	 2	 4	 2	 7	 2	 2






















SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT THAT IS PRIVATE



LOCATION

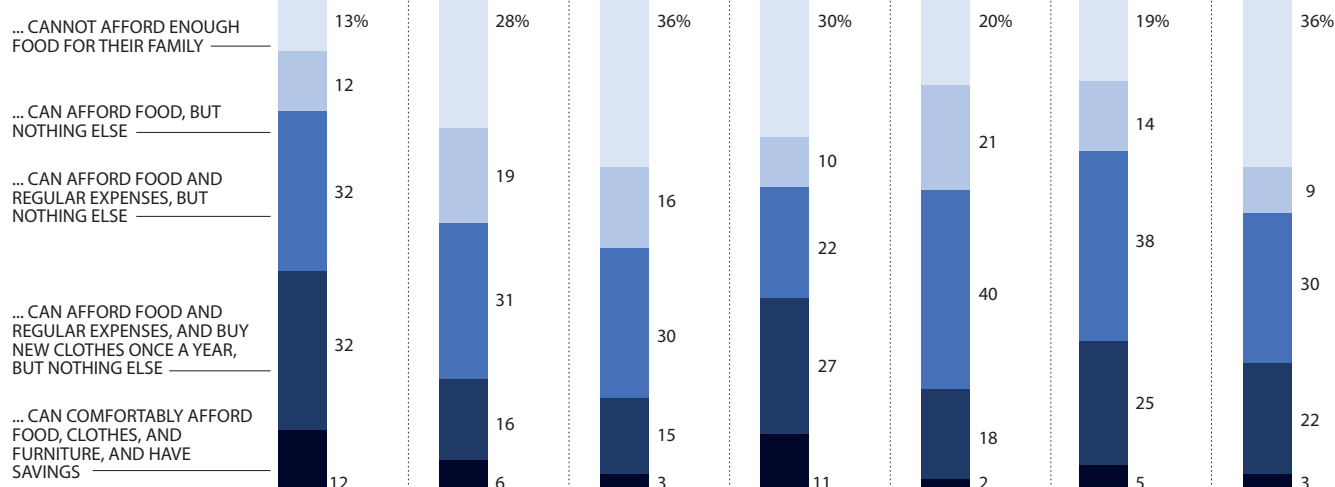


HOUSING

FORMAL SETTLEMENT**	 75%	 61%	 64%	 74%	 57%	 58%	 61%
INFORMAL SETTLEMENT/SLUM	 20	 28	 30	 7	 42	 29	 33
NOMAD	 5	 12	 6	 19	 1	 14	 6

FINANCIAL

RESPONDENT...



* INCLUDES WORKING PART TIME ** INCLUDES GOVERNMENT / MILITARY HOUSING

Annex B.2: Comparison between the Citizenship 360° in Arab Countries and the Arab Barometer Samples

The methodology applied to the UNDP survey requires respondents to have a smart phone and to voluntarily respond to a social media campaign requesting their inputs. To control the inherent bias that would compromise representativeness of the sample, we have compared the demographics of the Citizenship 360° survey with those of the Arab Barometer, a relatively similar survey for which the sample is derived and weighted according to traditional statistical approaches to ensure representativeness vis-à-vis the census.

The graphs below compare the two samples for demographic elements that were collected in a similar way in interested countries where the Arab Barometer conducted its fifth and most recent wave (2018). As anticipated, the Citizenship 360° sample is biased towards a younger population, which tends to be more active on social media (see **Figure A**). This affects other factors of the sample, such as the higher percentage of unemployed

respondents (see **Figure B**) and higher levels of educational achievements (see **Figure C**). Other elements of the sample, such as its geographic distribution, can be considered more representative. The Citizenship 360° survey made specific efforts to achieve gender representativeness through targeted social media campaigns, which worked in most countries, with the notable exceptions of Iraq and Lebanon.

Note that unlike in the Arab Barometer, respondents in the UNDP survey could opt not to declare their sex. This option was selected by a maximum of 16 percent of respondents in Iraq, the country showing the least representativeness of female respondents compared to the Arab Barometer, together with Lebanon (see **Figure D**).

Compared to the Arab Barometer, the UNDP survey also had a few respondents below the age of 16: two percent in Algeria, four percent in Egypt, seven percent in Iraq, two percent in Jordan, three percent in

FIGURE A

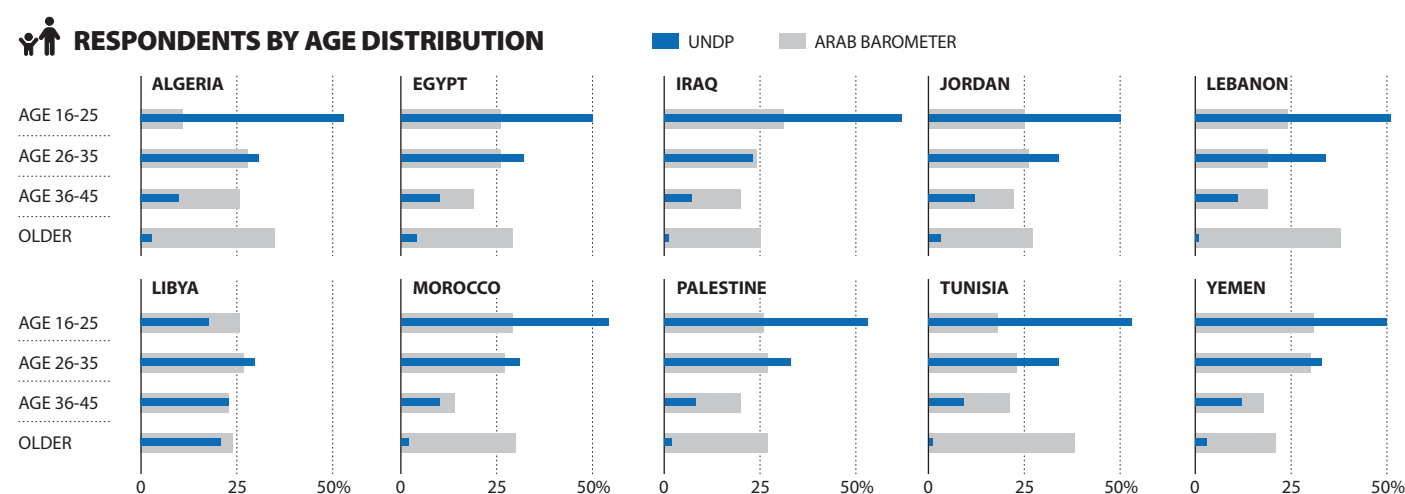


FIGURE B

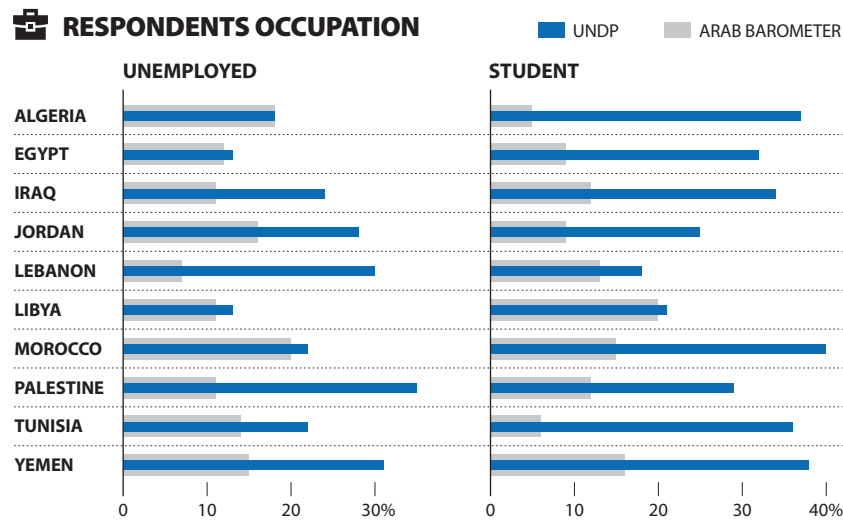
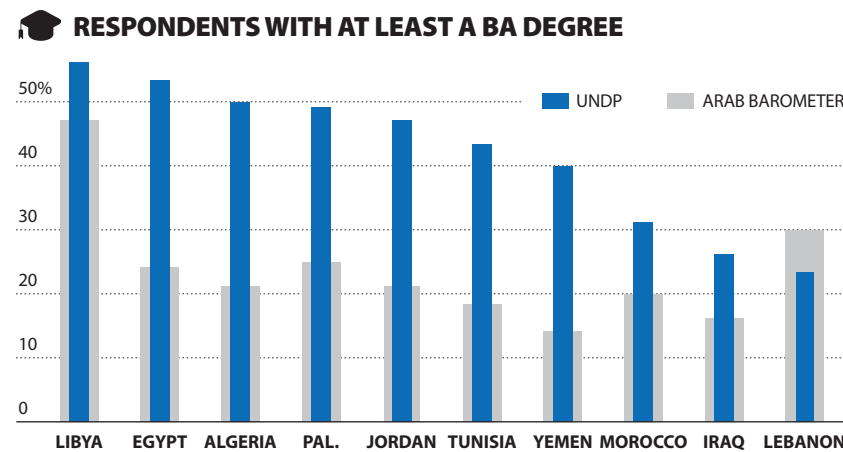


FIGURE C



Lebanon, eight percent in Libya, three percent in Morocco, three percent in the State of Palestine, three percent in Tunisia, and one percent in Yemen.

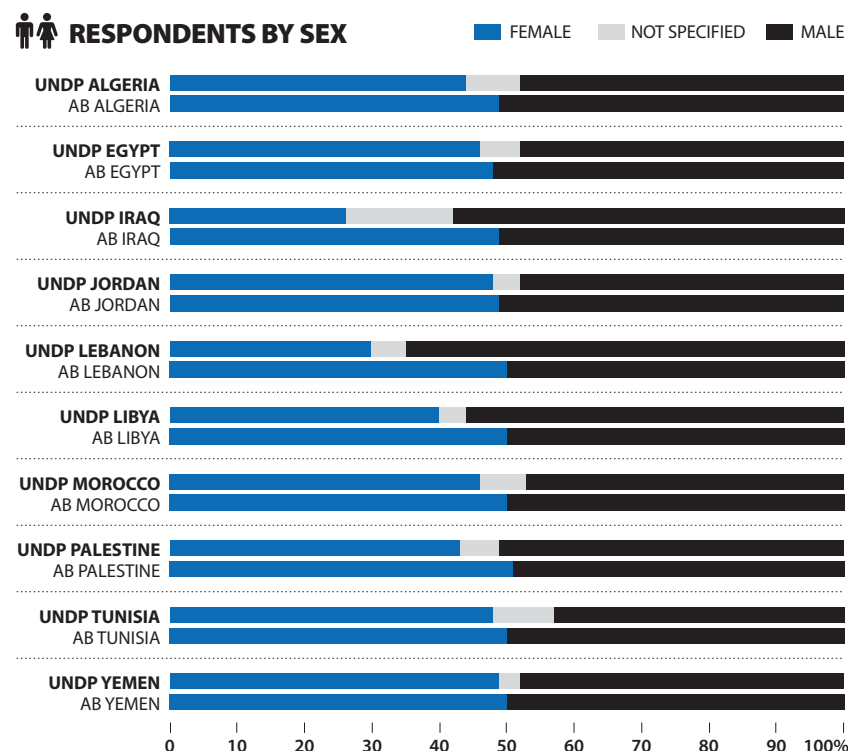
Unlike the Arab Barometer, the UNDP questionnaire asked urban respondents to specify whether they were living in the city-center/metropolitan area or in a sub-urban or semi-urban area. A significant discrepancy in the coverage of urban areas can be identified in Yemen, Morocco, Lebanon, and Egypt (see **Figure E**).

Respondents in the Citizenship 360° sample are less likely to have children than respondents in the Arab Barometer, except in Egypt, Palestine and Yemen, where the shares

are similar (see **Figure F-i**). Those who have children are also more likely to have fewer children (see **Figure F-ii**).

On the question of income levels, the Arab Barometer phrased the question slightly differently from the UNDP survey, but with the similar aim of gauging the respondent's financial situation without directly referring to numbers, instead relying on assessments of ability to cover regular expenses. The main difference is that the UNDP survey gave respondents a choice of five ordinal answers, rather than just four as in the Arab Barometer. Looking at the bottom and top categories, we see quite significant differences in the two samples (see **Figure G**). In

FIGURE D



Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, and Palestine, the UNDP survey has a greater share who cannot afford food at all, and a smaller share who have savings; whilst in Jordan, Libya, and Tunisia, the Arab Barometer had a greater share who cannot cover costs and face significant difficulties. This would suggest that the Arab Barometer has a more affluent sample in the first set of countries and a poorer sample in the other three. However, if only the bottom two categories are taken into account, it seems that the Arab Barometer sample is poorer in all countries except for Iraq and Palestine, where the percentages are comparable.

FIGURE E

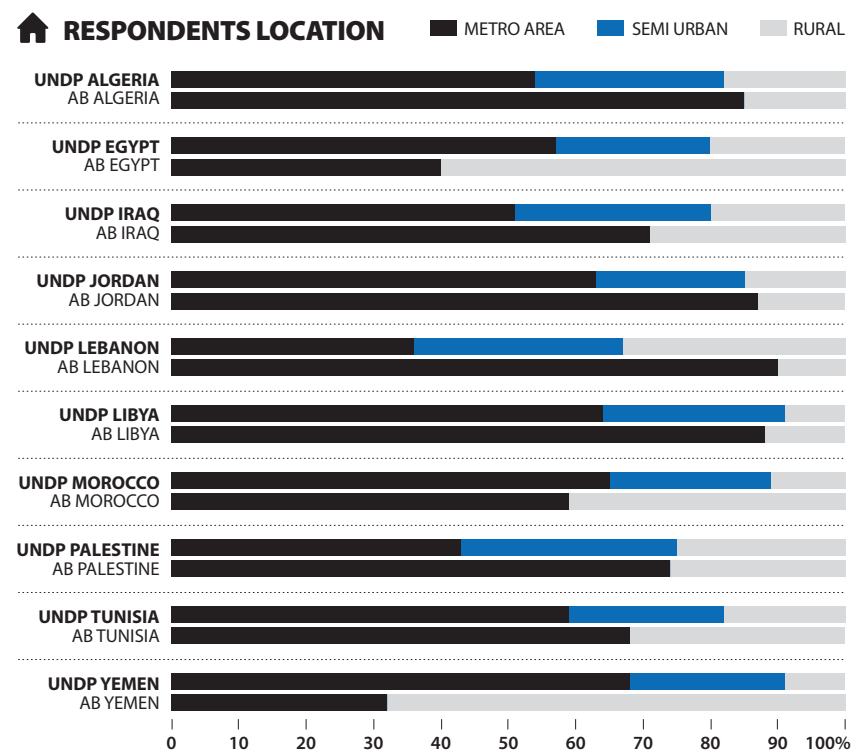


FIGURE F-i

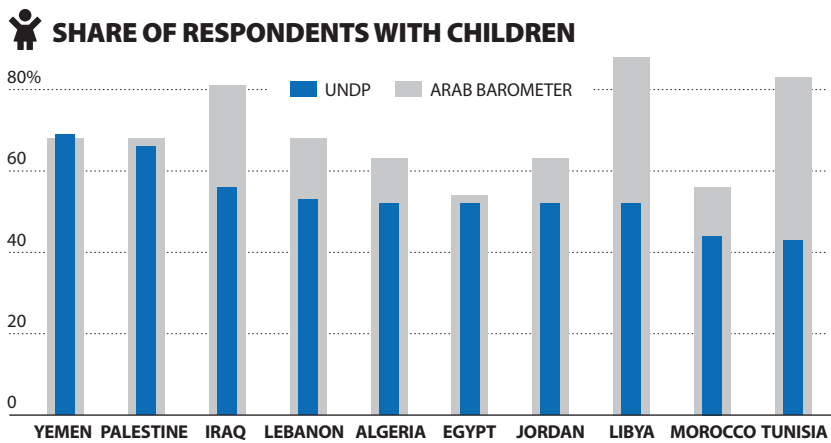


FIGURE F-ii

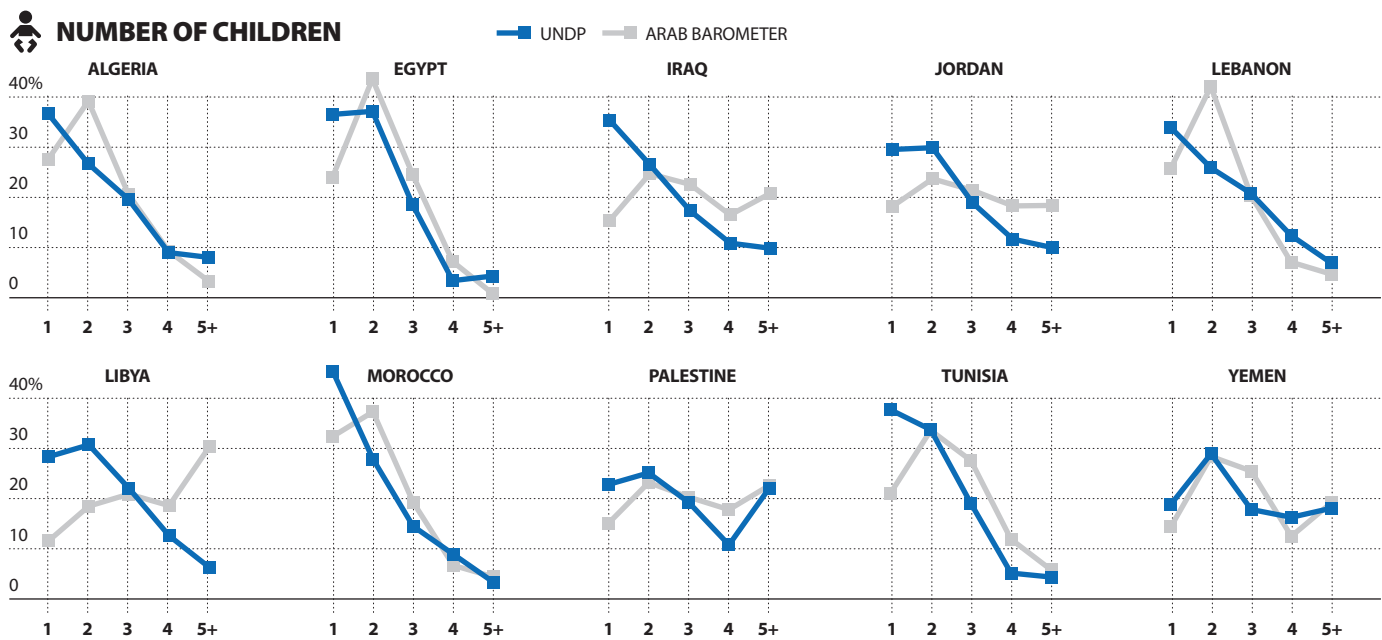
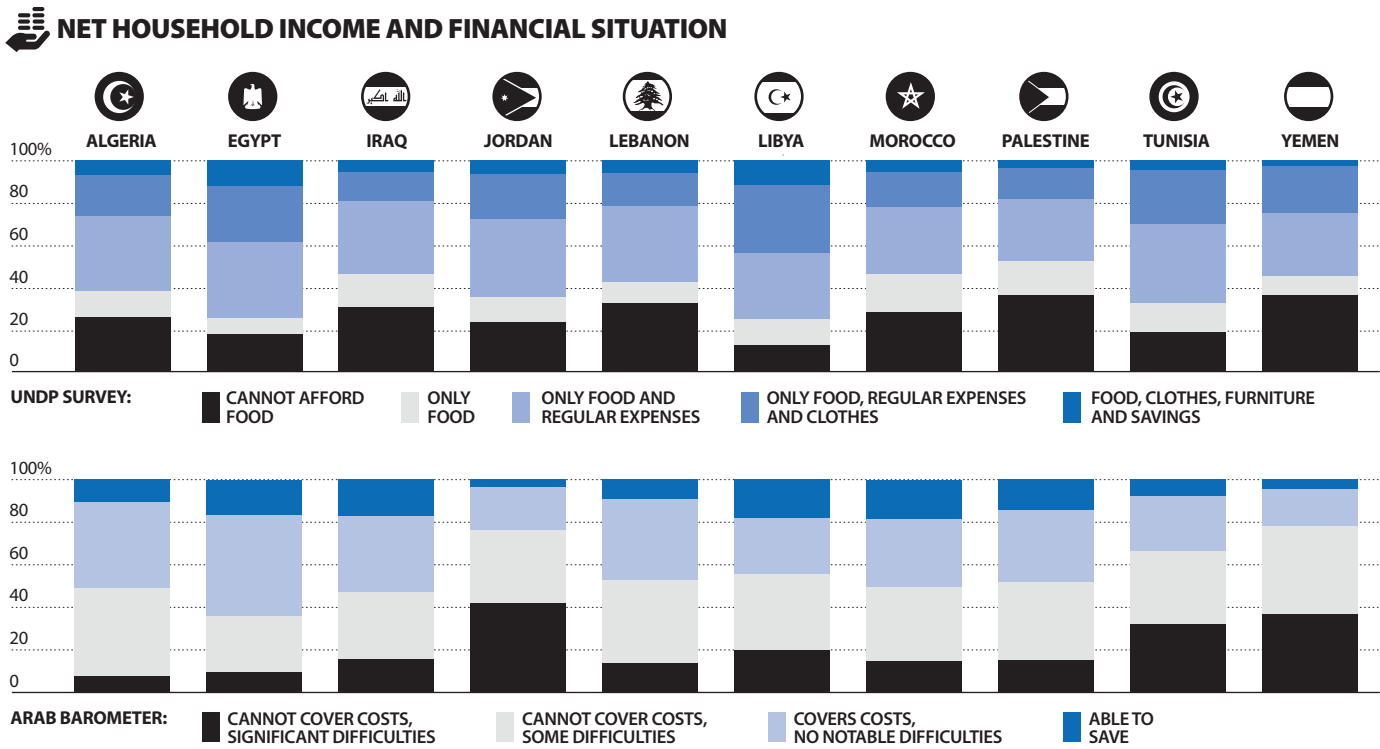


FIGURE G





United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Regional Bureau for the Arab States (RBAS)

1 UN Plaza, New York, New York, 10017, USA

🌐 <http://www.arabstates.undp.org> or www.arab-hdr.org

f @UNDPAr

🐦 @UNDPArabStates

