Survey on Public Opinion on Politics and Economics in Lebanon FIELD MANUAL

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1 Program Introduction

Thank you for your participation in the Survey on Public Opinion on Politics and Economics in Lebanon. We are excited to have you join the team. The purpose of this field manual is to provide you with all the information you need to take part in the project. You should read it closely during training and always have it with you for reference when you are in the field.

1.1 The Goals of the Program

There are three primary goals of the project:

1. To assess Lebanese citizens' current state of knowledge regarding the oil and gas sector and their preferences with regard to transparency and accountability of the sector.

2. In light of the resource discovery, to improve understanding of the extent to which people support the current system of confessional politics compared to issue-based programmatic politics that cross sectarian lines.

3. To provide information about wealth inequality in Lebanon, as well as common economic interests within and across sectarian groups along with examples of cross-sectarian collective action and to measure the impact of this type of information on people's willingness to take political action alongside members of other sectarian groups.

1.2 Program Components

To accomplish these goals, the Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS) – a Beirut-based independently managed, politically neutral, non-profit, and non-governmental think tank, in partnership with Dr. Laura Paler (University of Pittsburgh, U.S.A.), – approached the survey firm Information International to implement a nationally representative survey regarding public opinion on political and economic issues in Lebanon.

The survey project has four major integrated components:

1. A nationally representative survey to measure public opinion on politics and economics.

2. An information provision exercise embedded in the survey to assess how Lebanese people respond to different types of information about economic inequality and economic interests both within and across confessions.

3. An invitation for willing survey respondents to sign a petition demanding that the government provide more transparency and information regarding the delays in the development of the oil and gas sector.

4. An invitation for willing survey respondents to join a new LCPS-monitored Facebook group so that they can regularly receive information and participate in discussions about political and economic issues that cross sectarian lines.

The survey, information exercises, petition, and Facebook invitation will be conducted with 2400 respondents in all 26 districts in Lebanon. It will be implemented during an approximately four to six week period beginning on July 27, 2015. More than 25 people will be involved in its implementation, including enumerators, supervisors, and members of the research team.

In order for this program to be successful, everyone needs to count on one another to fulfill their responsibilities in a timely, thorough, and professional way and to uphold the integrity of the project. The results will be disseminated broadly to government officials, Lebanese organizations, the international aid community, researchers, and the media. We thank you in advance for helping to ensure the success of this research project!

1.3 Background of the Researcher Team

1.3.1 Principal Investigators

Sami Atallah is the director of the Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS). Trained in economics and political science, prior to joining LCPS he served as a consultant for the World Bank, the European Union and the United Nations Development Program in Lebanon and Syria. Atallah has also served as an advisor for the Lebanese Ministries of Finance, Industry, and Interior and Municipalities, as well as in the Prime Minister's Office. In addition, he taught economics and political economy at the American University of Beirut (AUB). At LCPS, he is currently leading several policy studies on the governance of the gas sector, electoral behavior, monitoring the Parliament and political parties, economic diversification and industrial policy, and decentralization and service delivery. He is the editor of *Towards Achieving a Transparent and Accountable National Budget in Lebanon* (Beirut: LCPS 2013), and co-editor of *Democracy, Decentralization, and Service Delivery in the Arab World* (with Mona Harb, Beirut, LCPS, forthcoming). He has two Masters degrees in International and Development Economics from Yale University (1996) and in Quantitative Methods from Columbia University (2004). He is currently completing his Ph.D. in Politics at New York University.

Laura Paler is an Assistant Professor in the political science department at the University of Pittsburgh. Her research focuses on the political economy of development. Her ongoing projects study how to strengthen participation and accountability in developing countries as well as the determinants of conflict and post-conflict reintegration. Laura has served as an evaluation and data collection consultant for organizations such as the World Bank, Social Impact, and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. She is a member of the Experiments in Governance and Politics (EGAP) group, which brings academics and development organizations together to conduct evaluations. She is also a non-resident fellow at the Center for Global Development in Washington, D.C. Her recent work has been published in the American Political Science Review. Laura received her Ph.D. in political science from Columbia University in 2012.

1.3.2 Project Managers for the Researcher Team

Zeina Hawa is a researcher at the Lebanese Center for Policy Studies working in the fields of oil and gas and political representation. She has been involved in projects such as establishing a natural resource governance hub in the MENA region focused on training, research and networking, designing a survey to assess the knowledge and positions of parliamentarians in Lebanon, as well as developing online portals for oil and gas in the MENA and parliamentary monitoring. Zeina's interests lie in sustainable mobility in cities as well as sustainable resource management. She has an MEng (Master of Engineering) in Environmental Engineering from University College London.

Leslie Marshall is a Ph.D. Student at the University of Pittsburgh in the department of political science. Her research focuses on the political economy of development, transparency and accountability in governance, and mobilization for social and economic rights. She has served as the project manager for two large-scale randomized evaluations in Uganda, one researching public opinion on oil and one studying women's empowerment and child nutrition outcomes. She has consulted on data collection and evaluation for Innovations for Poverty Action and is a graduate student affiliate to the Economic and Social Rights Research Group at the University of Connecticut's Human Rights Institute. She is currently working on her dissertation.

1.3.3 Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS)

The Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS), established in 1989, is a Beirut-based independently managed, politically neutral, non-profit, and non-governmental think tank with extensive experience in research, advocacy, and training. At LCPS, they aim to produce independent, high-quality research relevant to policymaking and to promote active reform through advocacy and raising public awareness. LCPS has initiated many advocacy initiatives for judicial reforms, transparent budget processes, decentralization and local governance, and the enhancement of the role of business associations in policy making. They have received major financial support for their work from a number of well-known international agencies and organizations, including USAID, Transparency International, National Endowment for Democracy, National Democratic Institute, and the World Bank. This funding, along with other sustained partnerships, allows LCPS to regularly organize conferences and workshops, provide forums for discussion on important and controversial topics through roundtable discussions and public debates, and conduct objective and scholarly research that seeks to collect accurate and timely information on existing practices, policies, and legislations that would enrich understanding of the core issues facing the Lebanese economy, society, and political system. Many of the published outputs from these activities have become key references for analysts, practitioners, policy makers, educators, business, the media and the general public.

1.3.4 Information International

Information International, a leading Beirut-based research and consultancy firm, was founded in 1995 with the awareness that a vacuum exists in the field of survey research, database collection, and analysis in the MENA Region. They currently conduct major opinion polls, feasibility studies and research projects, including development and needs assessment in health, education, agriculture, infrastructure facilities, demographic, technical assistance and socio-economic studies, including projects evaluation and impact assessment. Information International has a staff of 25 full time employees and over 135 field surveyors available in different regions across Lebanon. Information International also draws on the expertise of over 20 consultants and experts in different fields, including the fields of economic and social development, public policy and public sector performance. Information International has also established branches and representative offices in Saudi Arabia, UAE, Jordan, Bahrain, Morocco and Egypt, with a team of around 30 surveyors in each of those countries. Its activities have also been extended to the global arena: Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America.

2 Background

A number of important research studies have demonstrated the relationship between ethnic or religious diversity and disappointing development outcomes, such as low levels of public goods provision, clientelist politics, weak accountability, and civil conflict. While these problems are widely appreciated, little is known about how to actually reduce support for ethnic or sectarian politics and strengthen support for programmatic, issue-based politics that cross sectarian lines. As a result of the primacy of sectarianism in political discourse in Lebanon, the relationship between identity and economic interests is complex. In particular, while both identity group interests and economic group interests shape individuals' political preferences, these interests can sometimes conflict. In such instances, it is often identity-based interests that win out. This project aims to shed light on individuals' preferences for sectarian versus programmatic politics by examining how the costs of collective action affect support for these two alternatives at the individual-level.

This first major motivation behind the project is manifested in the second motivating component: the recent discovery of both offshore and onshore oil and gas in Lebanon. Some observers are especially concerned about how the confessional nature of Lebanese politics will impact the exploration, production, and future allocation of any resource revenue generated by the emerging oil and gas sector. Thus, one of the main goals of the survey portion of the project is to understand people's engagement on resource-related issues, while the other major goal of the project is to understand how people's engagement on economic and political issues more broadly is shaped by factors such as economic and confessional identity. In the shadow of the resource discovery, Lebanon affords us an excellent opportunity to better understand the barriers to taking cross-confessional action on political and economic issues that matter to ordinary people in Lebanon.

3 The Survey

To investigate these questions, the Lebanese Center for Policy Studies (LCPS) seeks to undertake a nationally representative household survey of 2400 respondents from all 26 districts in Lebanon. The survey firm Information International will implement the survey during a four to six-week period beginning July 27, 2015.

While this project is largely motivated by the discovery of oil and gas potential in Lebanon, LCPS is most interested in how sectarian versus programmatic politics will influence the enjoyment of this resource in the future. Thus, the majority of questions in the survey concern how people see themselves and the various groups that they belong to, as well as their willingness to work with people from other groups outside of their own. Because of this, it is critical that we understand how respondents in the survey identify themselves, especially when it comes to things like sectarian identity and economic identity.

While it is not so unusual for people in Lebanon to prefer not to answer questions about these types of identity, it is very important to the goals of this research project that we get answers from respondents about how they identify in terms of their sectarian group affiliation and in terms of their economic class or status. We understand that these can be very sensitive questions for people to answer, so it is imperative that you work to build a strong rapport with respondents. While everyone will still have the option to refuse to answer any question, it is particularly important for this project that we understand exactly where people are coming from in terms of their confessional and economic identities. Because the primary motivation behind the entire survey is investigating group dynamics in Lebanon, it is critical that we receive responses to questions about sectarian and economic identity. It is your job to do the best you can to make people feel comfortable revealing this information to you in the context of the survey questionnaire.

In order for the survey to be successful, it is vital that every enumerator fully understand the meaning of each question and how to ask it. To assist with this, you should become **very** familiar not only with the survey instrument but also with the **Question-by-Question guide** that we are providing you. Please have the Question-by-Question guide with you in the field at all times in case you need to refer to it.

3.1 Survey Components

Overall, we anticipate that each interview will take a total of about 60 minutes, generally allocated as follows:

1. Sampling (pre-interview)
2. Consent (5 minutes)
3. Baseline survey questions (20 minutes)
4. Survey experiments (10 minutes)
5. Post-treatment survey questions (15 minutes)
6. Invitation to sign a petition (5 minutes)
7. Invitation to join a Facebook group (5 minutes)
8. Enumerator Section (post-interview)

First, the enumerator will need to obtain informed consent from the respondent in accordance with commonly accepted best practices for conducting research in Lebanon. After obtaining consent, the enumerator will conduct the first part of the survey with the respondents, which will consist of approximately 20 minutes of questions on the subjects described above.

The enumerator will then present the information from the appropriate information treatment, followed by an additional 15 minutes of survey questions that will be used to measure the effect of the information. Finally, the enumerator will invite respondents to take action by: (1) signing a petition on oil and gas related issues, and (2) consenting to receive an invitation to join a Facebook group. These invitations will provide a behavioral measure of respondent willingness to be engaged in cross-sectarian political action to address well-known concerns about social desirability bias in surveys.

More specifically, the survey questionnaire contains 15 major sections, outlined in Box 1 below.

Box 1: Survey Overview

Section 1: Survey identification information	The first part of this section should be completed before arriving at the household and records basic information about location, what version of the information exercise you will be doing, and so on.
Section 2: Respondent selection	You then will approach the household and obtain consent from the initial respondent using the script in the survey. Once you have obtained consent, you will randomly select a member of the household as the main respondent. You will then obtain consent from the main respondent. The process for respondent sampling is described in detail in **Section 7** of this guide.
Sections 3-4: Demographic information and public service usage	These sections contain basic questions regarding the respondent's background, such as age, marital status, and level of education, access to basic benefits, and relationship to the head of the household where the interview is taking place.
Section 5: Wage hike	This short section asks about the respondent's familiarity with the recent wage hike debate in Lebanon. Because some respondents will be receiving information about the wage hike in the experimental information exercise portion of the survey, it is important that we understand how much people might already know about the issue and about how interested people are in it before they hear about it in the survey.
Sections 6: Oil and gas	This section will also be completed before the information exercise. This is the first section on oil and gas in the survey, and it primarily contains questions on what the respondent knows about the discovery of oil and gas in Lebanon.
Section 7: Politics	This section focuses on the respondent's political concerns and views of the current political system in Lebanon. It also asks about the respondent's level of engagement in political activity and the respondent's feelings of efficacy and fear of sanctioning from peers and leaders.
Section 8: Confession	This section is one of the most important components of the entire survey questionnaire, since this is where you must establish enough of a rapport with the respondent to have them feel comfortable answering potentially sensitive

	questions about their confessional background and strength of identification with their confessional group.
Section 9: Economic conditions	This section, like Section 8 of the survey described above, is critical to the success of this research project as a whole. It is full of questions to help us understand the economic status of the respondent and it is very important that the respondent feel comfortable answering these questions openly and honestly.
Sections 10-11: Information experiment	This is one of the most important sections of the survey. It contains the information exercises and the measures of how people feel about the information they received.
Section 12: Outcome questions	In this section, you will find a series of questions meant to gauge the respondent's reaction to the information received in the experiment, including questions about identity, preferences, trust and bias with regard to other groups, support for sectarian vs. programmatic politics, and willingness to take confessional and cross-confessional political action.
Section 13: Behavioral outcomes	This section contains two opportunities for respondents to take action in the context of the survey itself. One of these outcomes involves signing a petition on oil and gas, and the other involves joining a Facebook group promoting cross-confessional dialogue.
Section 14: Enumerator questions	This section is to be completed by the enumerator after the interview has concluded. This information should be completed before beginning the next interview.
Section 15: Special codes	This section is for you to refer to when necessary for filling in responses to particular questions in the survey and will be explained further in training.

3.2 Survey Materials

Executing this survey questionnaire properly in the field involves becoming extremely comfortable with all of the materials referred to in this guide. Each time you do an interview, you will be working with a variety of tools designed to enhance the quality of the data collected in the field. It is essential that you keep track of your survey materials. If any of them become damaged or get lost in the field, you should immediately report this to your supervisor so that they can be replaced.

<u>**Survey materials include:**</u>

Materials for sampling:

1. Deck of 12 cards (for randomly selecting a birth month, direction, apartment floor or unit)

Materials for the survey/experiments:

2. A clean and prepared version of the survey instrument
3. Cards to illustrate specific survey questions
4. Illustrations for experiment(s) (set aside in advance only the ones you need for this interview!)
5. Envelope with correct public/private petition inside and respondent ID correctly marked on outside
6. Copy of the petition to leave with the respondent

7. Facebook survey module worksheet with respondent ID correctly marked at top
8. Envelope for the Facebook module worksheet with respondent ID marked on outside

Materials for your reference (carry at all times):

1. Print-out of sources cited in the information treatments
2. Survey field manual
3. Question-by-question guide

3.3 Things to Remember

To summarize the main things to remember in this section:

- The survey will be conducted with 2400 people in ___ villages/neighborhoods in 26 districts.

- You should do the best you can to create a rapport with respondents so that they will provide answers to questions that can sometimes be sensitive, such as those that ask about economic status and confessional identity.

- Keep your field manual and Question-by-Question guide with you in the field so that you can remember how to ask questions if you forget.

- Remember that the survey, information exercises, petition, and Facebook invitation are important components of the project and they all work and flow together.

4 The Information Exercises

While collecting household survey data is an important first step towards understanding the potential for a resource curse to emerge in Lebanon, this study aims to go one step further. In particular, the Research Team wants to study the effects of providing respondents with different types of information on their willingness to take cross-sectarian action with members of other groups. We aim to do this by embedding information *experiments* within the household survey, a research method that is increasingly used by researchers and policymakers to understand the causal effects of exposure to information.

Survey respondents will be randomly assigned to a set of treatments and will receive that set of treatments **only** in the course of completing the survey. Randomization ensures that respondents (on average) are balanced on all underlying characteristics prior to exposure to the information. Thus, when comparing any differences in outcomes (such as, for instance, willingness to cooperate with members of another confessional group), we can attribute those differences to the effect of the treatment that individual received (the type of information s/he was exposed to) and not to any underlying characteristics of the individual. If any respondent is exposed to information that they were not randomly assigned to receive by the Research Team, it could bias the results of the entire experiment and we would not be able to make valid inferences about the effect of the information. This is why **it is critical that subjects receive exactly the information that they are assigned to receive – no more, and no less**. We anticipate that the survey experiment will take approximately five to ten minutes to administer.

The way the information exercises will work is that ALL respondents will hear a script read out by you and accompanied by an illustration and a follow up question about the respondent's economic priorities. After this short introduction to the information section, the type of information the respondent hears next will vary depending on what they have been assigned by the Research Team to receive.

In one condition, which we call the "pure control" condition, some respondents in the sample will be primed to think about his/her economic interests as described above, but will not receive any further specific information. All other respondents will be randomly selected to receive additional information, beyond just being primed to think about and discuss their economic priorities. These respondents will be in the "treatment condition" and will receive up to 3 additional pieces of information.

The possible information exercises that respondents will be assigned to receive are illustrated in below. "Yes" means that the respondent should receive that information script, while "No" indicates that the respondent should not receive that information script. Remember, respondents assigned to the "pure control" condition will have "No" indicated for all 3 options in Box 2 below, meaning that they will not receive any additional information beyond the discussion of their economic priorities.

Box 2: Information Exercises Overview			
<u>Group Size</u> information:	Describes the distribution of wealth in Lebanon and the size of the various economic classes within this distribution.	No	Yes
<u>Economic Preferences</u> information:	Describes shared economic interests among people of different confessions of the same economic status, as well as differing economic interests among people of the same confession depending on economic status.	No	Yes
<u>Collective Action</u> information:	Describes successful instances of people in Lebanon taking cross-confessional political action, using the 1997 municipal elections and 2013 wage hike as examples on economic and political issues.	No	Yes

For each type of information shown in Box 2, there is a corresponding script that you will read to the respondent and that will be accompanied by illustrations. There are **<u>8</u>** possible combinations of information exercises that respondents could receive:

1. NO group size + NO economic preferences + NO collective action – pure control
2. NO group size + NO economic preferences + YES collective action
3. NO group size + YES economic preferences + NO collective action
4. NO group size + YES economic preferences + YES collective action
5. YES group size + NO economic preferences + NO collective action
6. YES group size + NO economic preferences + YES collective action
7. YES group size + YES economic preferences + NO collective action
8. YES group size + YES economic preferences + YES collective action

As evidenced above, the information exercise portion of the survey involves giving respondents up to 3 different types of information related to economic inequality and collective action in Lebanon. This information is then followed by a series of questions intended to measure their reactions to the information. This is an important exercise because, while many people in Lebanon feel comfortable expressing some degree of frustration with the current system, we still know little about what kinds of information will lead ordinary people to cooperate with members of other groups in taking action.

You will be told in advance of every interview (by your supervisor or administrators at Information International) exactly which version of the information you should do with which respondent. We have designed this exercise in a very careful way to help us learn <u>scientifically</u> how people respond to different types of information. The only way we can maintain the integrity of the exercise, however, is if you implement the information exercise **<u>exactly</u>** as you are trained, meaning that:

a) You read the information exactly as it is written. This means that you read every sentence in the correct order;

b) You read the information slowly and clearly so that the respondent can follow;

c) If you have to elaborate to help the respondent understand, you only clarify that specific part of the content and you stay true to its original meaning; and

d) You use the illustrations provided to accompany the scripts directly as instructed. We will discuss the illustrations more in **Section 4.2**.

Again, you will be told in advance which version of the information exercise you are doing with which respondent. The important thing to keep in mind is that you will be doing all of the information exercises at some point so you must be equally good at each of them! It absolutely cannot be the case that any one enumerator ends up doing ALL of a particular configuration of information exercises, while another enumerator does ALL of another configuration of information exercises. Enumerators *will be randomly assigned* to conduct the interviews planned in each enumeration area, just like respondents will be randomly assigned to receive different configurations of the information exercises. This is very important to ensure that any differences uncovered in the analysis are not due to enumerator effects, meaning that the findings will not depend on which enumerator conducted the interview. This means that there can be no switching between enumerators. You must conduct the interviews you are assigned to conduct by your supervisor.

4.1 Full Text

Below you will find the complete versions of all 3 information scripts. **Remember**: The whole purpose of this exercise is to see how respondents feel about different pieces of information. It is therefore very important to read the **entire** information to respondents exactly as is – without leaving out any words or sentences and without deviating from the integrity of the script.

GROUP SIZE INFORMATION [Note to translator: Do NOT translate the information in this box.]
• While it is very difficult to get information on the distribution of wealth in Lebanon, some of the most credible estimates from international experts suggest that wealth in Lebanon is not distributed equally. • About 0.3 percent of all adults (9000 people) in Lebanon control about 50 percent of the country's total wealth. The other 50 percent of the country's total wealth is controlled by the remaining 99.7 percent of all adults. • By some estimates, this would make Lebanon the 6th most unequal country in the world. • **[SHOW ILLUSTRATION X: Wealth distribution]** To help understand what this information means, imagine a group of 1000 people that represents all adults in Lebanon. Three people out of that 1000 would control about 50 percent of the country's wealth and 997 people would control the remaining 50 percent. • **[SHOW ILLUSTRATION X: Assets of different classes]** Moreover, when we think about how much each individual owns in wealth, 670 of these 997 people have $10,000 or less, which is the amount they have if you consider the value of everything they own (their house, car, their savings, etc.) minus all of their debt. • **[SHOW ILLUSTRATION X: GROUP SIZE]** This group of 670 people is more than 200 times bigger

than the group of three people.

- This suggests that the lower economic classes are more than two times bigger than the middle class and two hundred times bigger than the upper class.

PREFERENCES INFORMATION [Note to translator: Do NOT translate the information in this box.]

- **Within each confession there are people that are worse off and better off economically**. In other words, there are poorer and richer Christians, poorer and richer Sunnis, poorer and richer Shia, poorer and richer Druze, etc.

- This means that people from ***different*** **confessions who are from a similar economic class often have more in common with each other on economic and development priorities than they do with members of their own confession who are of a different economic class**.

- **[SHOW ILLUSTRATION X: ECONOMIC PREFERENCES]** In other words, it is sometimes the case that lower class Sunni, Shia and Christian have more in common economically with each other than they do with upper class members of their own confessional groups. Similarly, middle or upper class Sunni, Christian, and Shia have more in common economically with each other than they do with lower class members of their own confessional groups.

- For instance, there was recently a big debate over whether to increase wages for teachers and public sector employees. These wages have remained the same despite the dramatically rising cost of living in recent years.

- Many lower and middle class citizens **from different confessions** supported the wage hike and felt it was necessary to increase income and improve the quality of life for teachers and public sector employees. Moreover, these lower and middle class citizens from different confessions believed that government should fund the wage hike by increasing taxes on upper class people and businesses.

- On the other hand, many upper class citizens **from different confessions** opposed the wake hike and felt it would hurt the economy by making it too costly to do business. Moreover, these upper class citizens from different confessions believed that—if the wage hike bill were approved—government should fund it by increasing taxes on goods and services. Lower and middle class people argued back that this would disproportionately harm them since they are more sensitive to increasing costs of living.

COLLECTIVE ACTION INFORMATION [Note to translator: Do NOT translate the information in this box.]

- In recent years there have been several examples of people from different confessional groups coming together to take political action. Such collective political action has taken various forms, such as organizing demonstrations and protests, forming coalitions, signing petitions, organizing strikes, and talking to politicians.

- For instance, in 1997, more than 100 organizations, including political parties, activists, and volunteers reversed a government decision to postpone yet again municipal elections, which were last held in 1963. A national movement was created and 60,000 signatures **from people of all different confessions** across the country were collected in support of holding municipal elections. By June 1998, this cross sectarian political action compelled the government to hold municipal elections in 600 out of 708 municipalities, allowing more than 1.2 million Lebanese voters to exercise their constitutional right. Since then, municipal elections have been successfully held every six years in Lebanon.

- More recently, thousands of people **from all different confessions** in Lebanon mobilized to demand an increase in wages for teachers and civil servants. Leading them was a **cross-sectarian** union that represented 230,000 civil servants and public teachers—nearly 16% of the labor force! The largest protest brought together 50,000 people from all confessions. It was the largest cross-sectarian protest organized in Lebanon in the last 10 years.

- **[SHOW ILLUSTRATION X: Collective action]** Regardless of how you feel about this particular union movement, this is just one example of political action in which people from different sectarian groups succeeded in mobilizing together.

4.2 Illustrations

In order to help deliver the information, we will give you a packet of illustrations. This is different from the illustrations that you will be using to help clarify specific questions in the survey.

There is a different set of illustrations for each version of the information exercise. After you learn which version of the information you are providing and before you start the interview **you should set aside the correct illustrations**. It is very important that you do not forget to use the illustrations and that you do not show the respondent any illustrations from other information exercises. If you need replacement illustrations because they get old or dirty, be sure to discuss with your supervisor immediately so that you can be provided with new ones.

All of the illustrations will be numbered so that you can organize them easily. Explicit instructions on how to incorporate the illustrations with the information exercises will be provided during training.

4.3 Things to Remember

To summarize the main things to remember in this section:

- **MULTIPLE versions**: Remember that there are 3 different information exercises and that you will be expected to be proficient in conducting each of them.

- **You should only provide the respondent with the assigned version of the information.** For instance, if you are supposed to do NO group size + NO economic preference + NO collective action with a respondent, do not mention that other respondents being surveyed are receiving other information.

- **Read the information exercises exactly as written!** Do not deviate from the script in the order that sentences are read or skip sentences. If you need to elaborate to clarify with respondents, be sure to stay true to the original meaning of the information.

- **Make sure to use the correct illustrations.** Each information exercise has illustrations. Be sure to take out the appropriate illustrations **<u>before</u>** you start the interview. Respondents should not see illustrations from other exercises. Also remember to keep your illustrations organized. If you need replacements, speak to your supervisor.

5 Behavioral Outcomes

In additional to conducting the survey and information exercises, you will also be inviting respondents to take two different types of political action on these issues: (1) sign a petition, and (2) join a Facebook group. Inviting people to take these two actions serves an important purpose for the project. Crucially, it complements the survey by measuring whether people are **really** interested in investing some time, money, and effort to take cross-sectarian action on issues that matter to them. Sometimes in a survey people just say that they want to become more informed because it's easy, but we are interested in knowing if they are **really** willing to do it.

The language used to invite respondents to take both or either of these actions will have two types of variation. For both the petition-signing invitation and the Facebook group invitation, respondents will be randomly selected to receive **either** a ***"public"*** or a ***"private"*** version of the invitation script. Just like with the information exercises described above, it is critical that the respondent only receive the invitation that they are assigned to receive, and that they are not made aware that an invitation with different language exists. Also like before, you must be very careful to read the exact wording of the invitation that the respondent is pre-assigned to receive.

It is not necessarily true that if a respondent is assigned to the "public" version of the petition invitation that they will also be assigned to the "public" version of the Facebook group invitation. These two treatments are randomly assigned independent of one another, meaning that an individual respondent could be assigned to receive any of 4 possible combinations:

1. Private petition + Private Facebook
2. Private petition + Public Facebook
3. Public petition + Private Facebook
4. Public petition + Public Facebook

In the survey, which measure the respondent has been assigned to will be indicated at the beginning of the questionnaire. Box 3 illustrates this below.

Box 3: Behavioral Measures Overview		
Oil and gas **petition** version:	Private	Public
Facebook group version:	Private	Public

5.1 Public/Private Petition

In 2010, geologic studies revealed major reserves of oil and gas in the Levantine basin, with estimated reserves including approximately 122 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and 1.7 billion barrels of oil. Even more recently, experts confirmed significant potential for onshore exploration and production as well. This natural resource discovery stands to be a big boon for Lebanon, one of the countries that has territorial jurisdiction over the basin. While the discovery has generated substantial enthusiasm within

Lebanon, many are also concerned about the possible emergence of a ‘resource curse’ in Lebanon – a phenomenon observed in many resource rich countries around the world in which abundance of natural resources paradoxically undermined public goods provision (infrastructure like roads, electricity, clean water, schools, and healthcare facilities) and good governance.

To understand how willing respondents are to take action to pressure the government to be accountable for management of the oil and gas sector, you will also be inviting respondents to sign a petition regarding transparency in the oil and gas sector. This behavioral measure is intended to capture willingness to sign a petition that will be presented to party leaders, MPs, and other key confessional leaders related to the recent discovery of oil and gas offshore. The resource discovery could be a big boon for development in Lebanon but the decrees that are essential to launching the licensing round have been delayed several times by parliament, reportedly due to disagreements among the confessional parties over how to divide the gains. The point of the petition is to advance a cross-sectarian demand for more transparency on the status of the decrees and to pressure to parties to allocate the resources in a way that will benefit people in Lebanon according to their need rather than their confession.

5.1.1 The Invitation: Public vs. Private Language

Similar to the Facebook group invitation, the Research Team will randomize whether respondents are asked to sign a public version of this petition (where they have to sign their name, confession, where they live) or a private version (where their name is omitted). The goal of this exercise is to understand whether respondents are interested in signing the petition at all and, if so, if they are more or less likely to sign their names publicly (knowing that their political leaders could see their names) or privately (where their support can be counted but they will remain anonymous).

Properly executing the petition invitation will require using some specially designed materials. How to implement these in the context of the invitation is described in **Section 5.1.2** below, and will also be covered extensively in training. The materials used in the petition signing are listed below, and you should be sure that you have ALL of these materials before you begin the interview.

<u>Petition materials needed:</u>

1. Correct version of the petition with the respondent’s ID number written on it
2. Envelope to put the petition in with the respondent’s ID written on the outside
3. Copy of the petition text to leave with the respondent

5.1.2 Petition Invitation Protocol

There are several steps involved in administering the invitation correctly, and you must do them the same way every time when you reach Section 13.1 of the survey:

Before approaching the household to conduct the interview…

1. Before conducting the interview, refer to whether the respondent has been assigned to receive the “public” or the “private” version of the petition. Remove a clean copy of the correct version from your cache of materials.

2. Write the Respondent's ID number at the top of the page of the correct version of the petition. **<u>You must do this step regardless of whether they choose to sign the petition or not.</u>**

3. Place the copy with the ID number on it into the envelope.

4. On the outside of the envelope, re-write the respondent's ID number and ONLY the respondent's ID number. Do not write the respondent's name, location, or any other identifying information on the outside of the envelope.

5. Get a blank copy of the correct version of the petition ready to leave with the respondent if they choose to sign so that they will have a copy to keep for themselves.

During the interview…

6. When you get to the petition invitation section, 13.1, if it has not already been indicated by your supervisor, circle which version of the invitation the respondent has been assigned to receive by the research team ("public" or "private").

7. Read the script and ask the respondent the questions, as appropriate. Follow the questions with the script for all respondents (the not highlighted, only italicized text in the questionnaire).

8. Refer to which version of the invitation the respondent has been assigned, and read ONLY the text of the script that corresponds to that assignment, designated by "For the public group only!" or "For the private group only!"

9. Ask the question about respondent's interest in signing the petition just described.

If the respondent elects to join…

10. Pull the petition out of the envelope and read through the entire thing with the respondent so that they clearly understand what they would be signing. **<u>The key thing to emphasize in explaining the petition is that this is asking respondents to take a stand to demonstrate their support for cross-sectarian politics, even if this runs counter to the wishes of their political leaders.</u>**

11. Read the italicized script. Emphasize that whether the respondent chooses to sign the petition or not, the respondent should put the petition form into the envelope and seal it before handing it back to you. Be sure to make it clear that this is to protect the privacy of the respondent's decision to sign.

12. Make sure that you leave the room or that you encourage the respondent to make their final decision about signing in a private place where you cannot observe them. It is very important that the respondent not feel that they have to sign the petition. Therefore, make sure to use language emphasizing that the choice is completely up to them and you (the enumerator) will not know whether or not they signed.

13. Leave a copy of the petition (the assigned version) with the respondent.

5.1.3 Delivering Petition Envelopes

At the end of each day of interviews, you will be turning in your materials, including completed surveys and sealed petition envelopes, to your supervisor. To make sure that everything is delivered properly, you will be provided with a clip so that you can keep the sealed envelope temporarily attached to the respondent's survey questionnaire until these items can be safely delivered to Information International. On a daily basis, you will need to make sure you have one clip per interview you will be conducting that day.

5.2 Public/Private Facebook Group

In addition to conducting the survey and information exercises and discussing the petition, you will be collecting contact information for respondents who would like to be invited to join an LCPS-administrated Facebook group. The purpose of the Facebook group invitation is to gauge willingness to join a forum for cross-sectarian discussion on political, social, and economic issues.

In creating the two Facebook groups, the Research Team has worked to make sure that we are adhering to all of Facebook's Terms of Use, privacy policies, and community standards (as specified on Facebook's website as of June 4, 2015). To stay in keeping with Facebook's rules and regulations regarding spamming users and collecting data, the Facebook groups created and monitored by LCPS will very clearly contain a statement on the main page of the group making it clear that LCPS (and not Facebook) is collecting information about how members interact in the group (sharing links/articles, "liking" statuses or shares, commenting on posts, etc.) and stating very clearly how this information is being used. LCPS, for example, is interested in using this information to gain a better understanding of how people network with their peers in other sectarian groups so that they can improve on their mission to promote respectful and productive dialogue on issues of relevance to all Lebanese, regardless of sectarian affiliation.

Furthermore, in adhering to Facebook's guidelines, respondents will only be invited to a group and receive messages and notifications from the group if they consent to receive the invitation to join the group as part of the research activities conducted within the scope of this research project. Anyone who is added to the group by a current member or who requests to join after seeing the group of Facebook will have to be approved by the LCPS administrator who will be monitoring the group to ensure that allow interactions in the group are appropriate to Facebook's Terms of Use.

5.2.1 The Invitation: Public vs. Private Language

We will randomize whether respondents are invited to join a public version of this Facebook group (where anyone on Facebook can see that they are a member of the group, even though only members can see content posted to the group) or a private version (where no one on Facebook except for other group members can see that they belong to the group or even know that the group exists unless they are invited by a member and approved by the LCPS administrator). Our goal is to understand if respondents are interested in joining such a Facebook group at all and, if so, if they are more comfortable joining a private group (where friends and family cannot see they joined) or a public group (where everyone on Facebook will be able to see that they are members). Because we are primarily interested in how having the public/private option affects respondents' decisions to join, it is essential that you describe these different options clearly to respondents.

In Section 13.3 of the survey questionnaire, you will be asking respondents if they would like to be invited to join a Facebook group set up and monitored by LCPS. In reality, LCPS will set up and monitor two different types of groups, as outlined above. Both groups will have the same content, but they will vary in terms of their privacy settings: one will be a **public group** where members' names will be visible to anyone on Facebook, and the other will be a **private group**, such that only members will be able to see who else is in the group. For both types of groups, the content of the group and its posts will be invisible to non-members. The major difference is only in terms of whether or not the group will be visible to non-members via Facebook's search function, and whether or not the list of group members will be publicly visible to those not in the group. Please see the breakdown in **Box 4** below for a brief overview of the differences between the two types of groups. Remember, all content that LCPS chooses to share will be the same for both types of groups.

Since the main goal of this activity is to understand how the public/private option affects respondents' decision to enroll, it is absolutely essential that you take your time to explain these differences to respondents and to ensure that they understand them!

Box 4: Facebook Group Privacy Settings Overview	
Group Type	**Group characteristics (differences highlighted in *bold italics*)**
"Private"	- Must be added or invited by a member - Only current and former members can see the group's name - Only current members can see who is in the group - Only current and former members can see the group's description - Only current members can see what members post in the group - Only current and former members can find the group via Facebook search - Only current members can see stories about the group (like in "News Feed" and search
"Public"	- Anyone can ask to join or be added or invited by a member - Anyone can see the group's name - Anyone can see who is in the group - Anyone can see the description of the group - Only current members can see what members post in the group - Anyone can find the group via Facebook search - Only current members can see stories about the group (like in "News Feed" and search

Respondents will be randomly assigned to receive one of two different invitation scripts. They will only here about one of the two groups, **not both**. It is very important that you make sure to read the correct invitation script (public or private) depending on what the respondent has been randomly assigned to receive.

5.2.2 Facebook Invitation Protocol

There are several steps involved in administering the invitation correctly, and you must do them the same way every time when you reach Section 13.3 of the survey:

Before approaching the household to conduct the interview…

1. Re-write the Respondent's ID number at the top of the page. **You must do this step regardless of whether they choose to receive the invitation or not.** You **MUST** remember to record the respondent's identification number in this box **BEFORE** detaching this page from the rest of the survey questionnaire.

2. If it has not already been indicated by your supervisor, circle which version of the invitation the respondent has been assigned to receive by the research team ("public" or "private")

During the interview…

3. Read the script and ask the respondent the questions, as appropriate. Follow the questions with the script for all respondents (the not-highlighted, only italicized text in the questionnaire).

4. Refer to which version of the invitation the respondent has been assigned, and read ONLY the text of the script that corresponds to that assignment, designated by "For the public group only!" or "For the private group only!"

5. Ask the question about respondent's interest in joining the group just described.

If the respondent elects to join…

6. Read the italicized script. You will be walking the respondent through the steps necessary to fill out the required information, but the respondent will be filling out this information alone or with the help of a family member. To protect the respondent's privacy, **you should not be able to see the respondent's personal information at any point during this process.**

7. After double-checking that you have already re-written the respondent's ID number at the top of the page, hand the Facebook page worksheet to the respondent. You will be directing him/her to file in the fields of this worksheet as you read through the script in the survey.

8. **Recording the Respondent's Email Address:** Any respondent who wants to participate in the Facebook group must provide an email address so that the group administrator at LCPS can email them with a link to join the group. It is very important that the respondent enters his/her email address into the blank provided **in a clear and legible** fashion. Have the respondent double-check all aspects of his/her record to make sure that s/he has written down the correct email address. Otherwise, LCPS will not be able to send them an invitation to the group. You will also ask a question out loud about how often the respondent uses this email address. You should record his/her response directly on the questionnaire.

9. **Recording the Respondent's Facebook name:** Pay attention to the information in the "Enumerator Note" here. We will need to know the respondent's Facebook name so that we can confirm the identity of the person who accepts the invitation online. If the respondent cannot remember their Facebook name, you can invite them to take a moment to look it up on their phone/computer, or ask if they would be comfortable providing their regular name instead (first name AND last/surname). We must have their name in order to link their email address to their user profile and make sure that the person we have invited is the person who actually wants to be invited to join. Again, make sure that this information is recorded in a **clear and legible** fashion.

10. **Recording the Respondent's Phone Number:** You should ONLY ask the respondent to do this if the respondent says that s/he would like to receive a What's App reminder once their invitation to join the Facebook group has been sent. We offer this option because we know that sometimes people do not check their email very often, and we want to give them the best possible opportunity to join the group.

11. Remind the respondent that the invitation to join the group will ultimately come via email directly from Facebook. To complete enrollment in the group, **they must be careful to follow the link that they are given in the email from Facebook**. The only way to become a member of the group is by clicking on the link that they will receive in the email **from Facebook**.

12. When you have finished with the Facebook invitation portion of the questionnaire, ask the respondent to place the worksheet that s/he has filled out into an envelope and seal it, so that you will not be able to see what s/he wrote. This is a necessary step in protecting the privacy of the respondent's personal information.

5.2.3 Transmitting Respondent Contact Information

If the respondent elects to receive the Facebook group invitation from LCPS, they will need to provide some personal identifying information, such as their Facebook name, email address, and (optionally) a phone number. Because this is private, personal information that could be used to identify the respondent in connection to their answers on the survey, it must be kept separate from the rest of the survey questionnaire to protect respondent's privacy and anonymity. The respondent will be recording this information on a separate worksheet, which should then be placed into a separate envelope at the conclusion of the Facebook Group portion of the survey. Using the clip provided, attach this envelope along with the petition envelope to the questionnaire before turning it in to your supervisor at the end of the day.

5.3 Things to Remember

To summarize the main things to remember in this section:

Regarding the petition…

- **When explaining the petition, the key thing to emphasize is that this is asking respondents to take a stand to demonstrate their support for cross-sectarian politics, even if this runs counter**

to the wishes of their political leaders. We are specifically interested in whether or not respondents are willing to take and act on a position that their political leaders may not agree with.

- **Respondents should only be exposed to the petition version (private vs. public) that they have been assigned to.** You should never inform the respondent that a different version of the petition exists and that others are being invited to sign it. This is not meant to be a choice between two alternatives for the respondent; they should only ever be informed of the type that they have been assigned to by the Research Team.

Regarding the <u>Facebook invitation</u>…

- **Make sure you emphasize <u>WHO</u> will be able to see that the respondent is a member of the cross-confessional Facebook group.** Since the main goal of this activity is to understand how the public/private option affects respondents' decision to enroll, it is absolutely essential that you take your time to explain these differences to respondents and to ensure that they understand them!

- **Respondents should only be exposed to the Facebook group invitation version (private vs. public) that they have been assigned to.** You should never inform the respondent that a different version of the Facebook group exists and that others are being invited to join it. This is not meant to be a choice between two alternatives for the respondent; they should only ever be informed of the type that they have been assigned to by the Research Team.

6 General Tips for Implementation

This section reviews important things to keep in mind when implementing the survey, information exercises, and Facebook and petition invitations. You should become very familiar with the advice in this section since you will surely need to use it during implementation.

6.1 Frequently Asked Questions

Below is a list of questions that respondents might frequently ask enumerators. We have provided examples of appropriate responses for you to give.

Do you work for a political party or a campaign?

We do **not** work for any political party and are not affiliated with any government office. We work for a Lebanese survey firm that has been hired by the Lebanese Center for Policy Studies, an independently managed, politically neutral, non-profit, and non-governmental think tank with extensive experience in research, advocacy, and training. The survey was designed by LCPS in collaboration with researchers based at a university in the United States.

What is the benefit to us from joining the Facebook group?

The Facebook group administrated by LCPS is an opportunity to receive regular information related to oil and gas and other cross-sectarian political, economic, and social issues. It is a place to share your opinion and engage in respectful dialogue on these types of issues with others who also care about discussing them.

Where did this information come from (information treatment group)?

The information in the exercises comes primarily from news stories and reports conducted by international corporations, academics and Lebanese or international organizations. I (the enumerator) can show you a full list of the sources consulted if you (the respondent) would like to see it.

Who is paying for the project?

The funding for the project comes from the International Development Research Centre (based in Canada) and the Norwegian Embassy of Lebanon.

How will the results be released?

The results of the survey will be publicly released a few months after the survey is completed. The results will be released in the form of a full-length policy report and a policy brief which will be distributed to which policy-makers, Lebanese and international organizations, the media, and academics. These documents will also be made available by LCPS online through its website. The researchers also anticipate that the data collected will be used to write papers to be published in highly respected academic outlets in the United States.

6.2 Do's and Don'ts

6.2.1 Do's

At the beginning of the visit…

- **DO make sure you know which information exercise you are doing before approaching the household.** You should prepare your information illustrations before you approach the household.

- **DO obtain voluntary consent from all respondents to participate in the visit.** We will talk about the details of obtaining consent when we practice the survey. It should always be made clear that participation is purely voluntary. Also, respondents must be told that they can refuse to answer questions or can end the interview at any time.

- **DO select only eligible people within each household to participate.** The criteria for participating in this program is the person (1) must be between the ages of 18 and 65; (2) must live in the household; (3) must be a citizen of Lebanon; and, (4) must be of sound mind. Also for each household you visit you will be told whether you will be interviewing a man or woman. If they do not meet these eligibility criteria then they should not participate in the survey. **Section 7** contains instructions on how to do all sampling for this project.

- **DO try to establish a rapport with your respondent to make them comfortable and establish trust.** You will find that some respondents are very easy to talk to and others are more difficult. Learning how to talk to different kinds of people is a real skill and something that a good enumerator will work at.

During the visit…

- **DO conduct the visit only with your sampled main respondent.** Sometimes it can be hard to conduct a visit in private with the respondent because other household members or neighbors are curious. Conducting the visit with the sampled respondent without others around is often important to ensuring the respondent provides you with the most honest answers (and is not distracted). Try to get your sampled respondent to a quiet and private place for the visit. If others are around, then the important thing is not to let them influence the respondent's answers to the survey questions or influence how the respondent understands the Facebook group or petition. If others are interfering, then politely request that they just observe and not become involved. The **<u>only part of the visit where it is appropriate for other members of the household to take part is when you obtain consent from the initial respondent or head of the household</u>**.

- **DO present the survey, information exercises, and petition and Facebook invitations as clearly as possible so that your respondent understands what is happening**. Try to clarify any noticeable discrepancies and repeat questions or rephrase them to make it easier for your respondent.

- **DO ask every question in the survey, even if it makes you feel uncomfortable, or you think it makes the respondent feel uncomfortable**. Enumerators should never use their own discretion and skip questions. Every question on the survey is there for a reason and we have to make sure that every respondent is asked the same questions. If a question makes a respondent uncomfortable, you can remind them that they always have the right to refuse to answer a particular question.

- **DO remember to use the special codes and write in answers where appropriate.** In each question there is an option to say the respondent doesn't know or refused to answer. Some questions also allow you to select 'Not Applicable'. These codes should be used as a last resort only if it is clear that the respondent can't or won't answer a question. But you should use these codes rather than leave a question blank.

- **Do keep your illustrations organized.** You will have ___ survey illustrations and ___ information exercise illustrations. You should keep your illustrations organized at all times so that they do not get lost. You should also remember always to prepare your information illustrations in advance of approaching the household. Make sure that you don't lose any materials, but if you do be sure to tell your supervisor immediately so they can be replaced.

- **Do report security concerns immediately.** If at any time you feel your security or the security of a respondent is in danger, you should inform your supervisor immediately.

During the petition signing invitation…

- **Do remember that signing the petition is voluntary!** While we want to give respondents the opportunity to sign the oil and gas petition, it is completely voluntary. You should never pressure them to join. You should make the benefits clear. You also should make the costs clear. They should then make the decision by themselves.

- **Do leave a copy of the correct version of the petition text with the respondent so that they will have a copy of what they may have signed for future reference.**

During the Facebook group invitation…

- **Do remember that joining the Facebook group is voluntary!** While we want to give respondents the opportunity to receive an invitation to join the Facebook group, it is completely voluntary. You should never pressure them to join. You should make the benefits clear. You also should make the costs clear. They should then make the decision by themselves.

- **Do be sure that respondents understand that providing a phone number to receive a WhatsApp reminder is voluntary and not strictly necessary to join the group.**

6.2.2 Don'ts

- **DON'T tell respondents that there are multiple versions of the information.** If respondents learn there are multiple versions then they might be dissatisfied with what version you have given them. They also might go and seek out others in their village or neighborhood to obtain the other information. Since we are trying to keep the versions as distinct as possible, respondents should only know about the version of the information that they are receiving.

- **DON'T tell respondents that there are private and public versions of the petition and Facebook group.** If respondents learn there are multiple versions then they might be dissatisfied with what version you have given them and lose faith in the research program altogether. They may be less likely to participate or become suspicious of the intent of the research program. They may also try to choose which version they prefer, which is not how the research project has been designed; respondents must choose whether to act given only the option that they have been assigned by the Research Team.

- **DON'T do the survey with people who have not been randomly selected, even if they ask.** We are very carefully sampling the respondents to participate. If we start doing additional people, then we will not have a random sample. If anyone asks you do to the survey with them, tell them you are very sorry but you can only do the survey with the people you were assigned to meet. This includes for national or local political or religious leaders.

- **DON'T answer questions about your personal views or wear clothing from a political party or media source or that obviously reveals your economic or confessional status.** Sometimes respondents might want to ask you your opinion on politics since you are asking them so many questions in the survey. It is very important that to maintain the appearance of no political or sectarian affiliation, you do not answer these questions. Politely say that since this is a non-partisan project, you are not allowed to talk about your personal opinions. Also, do not wear any clothing that comes from a political party, or a media source, or that overtly displays your economic or confessional status in a way that might affect the respondent's willingness to reveal their honest answers to the survey questions.

7 Sampling Protocols

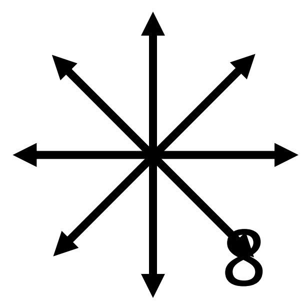
This is a nationally representative public opinion survey, meaning that we are drawing a random sample of villages and cities, households within villages, and individuals within households. The research team and Information International have already sampled the cities and villages. It is your job, however, to correctly sample households and individual respondents. You will practice this during the training.

7.1 Sampling Households

Upon arrival in a village, you and your supervisors will have to randomly select the households that you will visit.

1. **Get permissions and information:** Upon arrival in an enumeration area (village or city), your team will likely first speak to a municipality representative. You will ask this person how households are laid out in the area. If they are spread out relatively evenly or in one cluster, then you can proceed with the steps below. If they are spread out in two or more clusters, however, the team supervisor will use random number cards to randomly select two household clusters in the village and then proceed with the steps below. **<u>The steps below should be conducted for each cluster separately!</u>**

2. **Locate the starting point:** Find a reference point in the geographic center of the village or cluster of households and face north (using the sun or your compass as a guide).



3. **Randomly assign numbers to enumerators:** Randomly select one enumerator in the group using your deck of cards. To do that, assign each enumerator in the group working from that starting point a number (e.g. if there are 3 enumerators, assign each a number: 1, 2, and 3). Then, have one person randomly draw one of three cards labeled 1, 2, and 3. Whichever number is drawn, the enumerator assigned to that number should then randomly select the first direction in which to walk.

4. **<u>Randomly select directions to walk</u>**: This enumerator should select a random number between 1 and 8 using the cards. These 8 possible directions include the 4 cardinal directions (North, South, East, and West) as well as the 4 intermediate directions (Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest). If all three enumerators are in the same cluster then the first enumerator will go in the direction corresponding to the number that s/he draws (1 through 8). The number of enumerators beginning at that starting point within that cluster or village should determine the interval between directions walked. Therefore:
    - **<u>With 1 enumerator: No interval</u>** - He/she will go in the direction corresponding to the number drawn from 1 to 8
    - **<u>With 2 enumerators: Interval = 4.</u>** The second enumerator counts 4 around the compass to determine the direction he/she should be walking towards. In other words, the second enumerator will walk in the OPPOSITE direction of the first

enumerator. For example: If the first enumerator draws a 3, then s/he will go due east and the second enumerator will go due west (ray 7).

- **With 3 enumerators: Interval = 3.** The second enumerator should go in the direction obtained by the starting number and counting **three** numbers around the compass to the right. The third enumerator should go in the direction obtained by the starting number and counting **six** around the compass to the right. For example, if the starting number is four, then the first enumerator will head southeast (ray 4), the second enumerator will head due west (ray 7), and the third enumerator will head northeast (ray 2).

If the enumerators are divided in two clusters (e.g. because there are two groupings of households in the enumeration area), this process should happen independently in each of the clusters within a village or subdistrict. **Make sure you fill in all the sampling fields for this procedure on the Sampling Worksheet that you will be provided with.**

5. **Mapping households: The reality on the ground might not correspond exactly to the eight cardinal directions, so when choosing the route that you will be walking through, approximate the direction that you are supposed to walk in to existing routes or streets in your enumeration area.** Once you have the direction that you are supposed to walk in, you will make a map of a subset of households in your selected direction and record this map on the Sampling Worksheet. The number of households you must map will depend on how concentrated the households or buildings are along your randomly selected route. If there are few households from the starting point to the edge of the village/city/subdistrict along your route, then you will be instructed to use an interval of 5 and you will map out the first 5 households and/or apartment buildings along the route. If there are many, you will be instructed to map an interval of 10 households/buildings. **For whichever interval you are instructed to observe, you must physically draw out and describe the first 5/10 buildings/households on your route on the Sampling Worksheet. We must be able to independently verify which locations you are counting as households.** Do this by walking in the selected direction from the starting point, making a complete list of all households within 10 meters on either side of the path. Sometimes the structure of roads will prevent you from following the exact direction selected, but you should try to follow the ray determined by the random direction even if that means frequently changing roads. **Make sure that you draw a clear map and label the households so that you will know which households to return to!** (See the example).

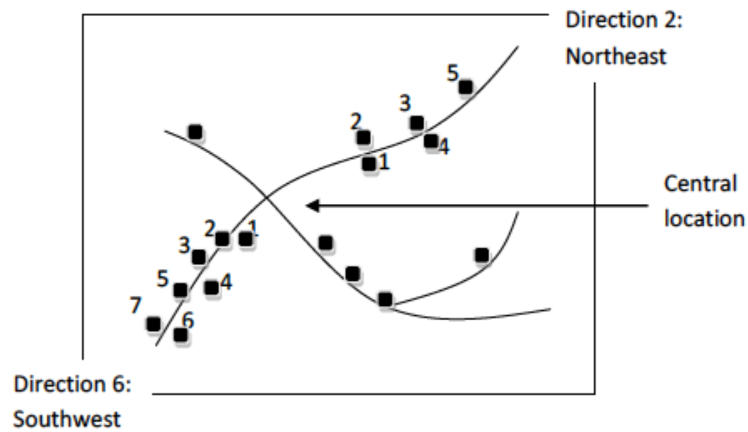
6. **Selecting households:** Once you have the complete list of the first 5 or 10 households along your direction, you will use your deck of cards to randomly select one of these 5 or 10 households or apartment buildings to approach for your first interview. For example, if the households are very concentrated along your route and you've been instructed to use an interval of 5, then you should pull the cards from your deck labeled 1 through 5 and randomly select one of them (without looking). This number corresponds to the first house/apartment along your route that you should approach to seek your first interview. For instance, if you draw a "2" from the deck, then you should sample a respondent from the 2nd household/apartment building along your route. After you complete the first interview, you should randomly sample respondents for the remaining interviews that you've been assigned to complete along that route using the assigned interval of either 5 or 10. This means that if you are using an interval of 5 and your first interview was at the 2nd household/apartment building on your route, then you

2nd interview should be at the 7th household/apartment building on your route. The 3rd interview would then be at the 12th building on your route, and so on until you've completed all the interviews assigned to you on that route.

7. **Note:** In cities like Beirut, **<u>you should count both apartment buildings and households as single units for the purpose of counting the first 5 or 10 households along your route</u>**. If you randomly sample a house, then you can go directly to respondent sampling; however, if you randomly sample an apartment building, then you must also randomly sample a floor of the building and an apartment on that floor before moving on to respondent selection. First, count all of the floors of the apartment building and use your deck of cards to randomly select a floor. Second, count all of the individual apartments/units on that floor. Then, use your deck of cards to randomly select a unit/apartment to sample. **<u>You must record all of this on the Sampling Worksheet.</u>**

<u>Example:</u>

Let's say that you are working in one cluster of households/buildings with two enumerators. Let's say that the starting direction is 2 (Northeast) following the random selection process, meaning that the first enumerator will go in that direction and the second enumerator will go in the opposite direction, which is 6 (Southwest). Each enumerator will walk from the central location reference point to the border of the village/city/subdistrict, mapping and numbering the required interval of households along the route.



Let's say you are the enumerator walking in Direction 2 (Northeast) and there are about 20 households/buildings in Direction 2. You have been instructed to use an interval of 5. You will then map the first 5 households/buildings along Direction and randomly select 1 of the 5 using your cards to interview first. Let's say you draw card number 4, meaning you should start at the 4th household along Direction 2. Your remaining interviews should then be conducted at households 9, 14, 19, etc. because you are using an interval of 5 given the smaller concentration of households/buildings along your route.

7.1.3 Frequently asked questions

What happens if there are fewer households than interviews to be completed in a direction?

This should almost never be the case. If for some reason, however there are fewer households in a compass direction than the number of interviews you need to execute, then expand the compass to map every household within <u>100 meters</u> on either side of the path or road on which you are walking. The crucial thing here is not to include households that have already been mapped by any other enumerators working in other directions from the starting point.

What happens when there is more than one household under the same roof?

Sometimes it is possible that more than one HH is living under the same roof, for instance if there are multiple families living in one compound. If that happens, you should randomly sample one of the households under the roof using your deck of cards.

How do I replace households?

If upon selecting a household you find that the household is empty, you should revisit that household one additional time. If you fail to make contact then you should select instead the next household to the right of the empty household as you walk away from the starting point. Whenever a household is replaced in this way be sure to mark the reason for the non-response on the Sampling Worksheet.

When you select a replacement household, make sure that you do the information exercise that the original household was assigned to! For instance, imagine you are in a village and the first interview on your list is designated for information version [COLLECTIVE ACTION + PREFERENCES and PUBLIC FACEBOOK and PRIVATE PETITION] and the second household on your list is designated for information version [GROUP SIZE + PUBLIC FACEBOOK and PRIVATE PETITION]. Household #1 refuses to participate in the interview, so you immediately pick a replacement. You should still conduct information version [COLLECTIVE ACTION + PREFERENCES and PUBLIC FACEBOOK and PRIVATE PETITION] in the replacement household.

If you are enumerating a unit in an apartment building and you need to do a replacement unit, you should first try to replace the originally selected apartment with the first apartment to the right on the same floor if you are facing the door of the original apartment unit. If there are no other units on the floor, you should take the floor immediately above and randomly sample a unit on that floor. If you are on the top floor of the building and you need to replace but there are no more units on that floor to replace the original unit with, then you should start over with the first floor of the building.

7.2 Sampling Respondents

When you approach a household, you will first obtain consent to conduct an interview in that household from the initial respondent, who should be the Head of Household or an adult 18-65 years of age who can represent the household. When selecting main respondents, there are two important things to keep in mind:

1. The main respondent must meet the eligibility criteria, meaning s/he should be between 18 and 65 years of age, be a citizen of Lebanon, and live in that household. A household is defined as a group of people who usually live and eat together, share resources, and in most cases share a common decision-making unit.

2. The main respondent should be from the sex assigned for that household. For every household you visit you will be told whether you should be sampling a man or a woman. If you should be conducting the interview with a woman, only women in that household are eligible.

The survey itself contains detailed instructions on how to conduct household sampling. Here are the instructions:

1. **First, ask about and make sure you record the total number of men/women in the household and the total number of eligible men/women in the household given the criteria above**.

2. Then, inform the person helping you select a respondent in the household that you have to randomly select someone to interview. Use your cards numbered 1 to 12. Ask the person who is helping you to randomly select one of them, informing him or her that each card corresponds to a month of the year and that whichever month is drawn, you will need to interview someone of the pre-assigned gender born in that month. If more than one person who qualifies was born in that month, take the person with the earliest birthday in the month. If no one who qualifies was born in that month, move to the next calendar month until you find someone who fits the criteria.

3. Once you have identified a candidate to interview, ask if the sampled respondent is home and if the interview can be conducted. If they are home, then proceed. If they are not home but will be back later, then schedule an appointment to come back. If they will not be home that day, then you should select a replacement respondent within the same household who fits the criteria by taking the next eligible respondent by birthdate.

7.2.4 Frequently asked questions

How do I select a replacement main respondent?

If a **REPLACEMENT** main respondent is needed, take the next person by birthday that is of the pre-assigned gender for that interview.

Importantly, if there are no replacement respondents given the assigned gender, then select a replacement household. This could happen, for instance, if you are supposed to conduct the interview with a male member of the household, but the male member of the household is unwilling or unable to participate and there are no other eligible male members in that particular household. In this case, you follow the instructions for selecting a replacement household. You do not conduct the interview with another non-male (female) member of the household.

IF there is only one person on the Respondent Sampling Table, then you automatically select that person.

What happens if a respondent wants to finish the interview before we are done?

Sometimes once you have started an interview in a household it will end early for some reason. If possible, you should try to schedule a time later in the day to complete the visit. If it is not possible to complete the interview, you should tell your supervisor and your supervisor will tell you—based on the schedule for the village/city/subdistrict—whether you should complete a visit with a replacement household.

8 Quality Control

Quality control procedures to ensure the highest quality of data will be implemented by Information International according to its standard operating procedures. Details will be provided in training and in separate documentation delivered to you by Information International's staff.

In addition to Information International's regular field procedure for ensuring high quality data collection, the Research Team will also be checking the data for balance in the experiments to make sure that ALL enumerators are performing the various treatment and control assignments an equal number of times and according to what they have been assigned to perform by the Research Team. No enumerator should be exclusively performing only a particular set of experiments. We will be able to tell if there are patterns among enumerators with regard to petition signings and Facebook invitation acceptances and we will be able to tell if surveys are not being enumerated according to the correct gender and treatment assignments. If you deviate from the assignments you will be compromising the integrity of the entire project and effectively invalidating all of the hard work performed by your peers and others involved in making this research program a success. And we will be able to tell who you are.

The Research Team will also be asking all enumerators to use a sampling worksheet to record the procedures taken in selecting any given household for enumeration. The Research Team (and not only Information International) reserves the right to independently follow up on the sampling process by using the information on these worksheets to ensure that the sampling of households is performed correctly in all areas of the country.