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OPINION POLL FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS FOR THE SOUTHERN NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNTRIES

Tunisia

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Methodology

For more than two decades now, the European Union has been actively cooperating with its southern partners on diverse and important areas including but not limited to good governance, socio-economic development, migration, support to refugees, climate change, environment, energy, and security. This cooperation essentially takes place through the European Neighbourhood Policy and was implemented through bilateral, regional, neighbourhood-wide, and cross-border cooperation programmes[1].

This survey was commissioned within the framework of the EU Neighbours South Communication Programme designed to create awareness about the European Union in the 10 Southern Neighbourhood: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, and Tunisia. This survey aims to help better understand the awareness amongst citizens of each of the 10 countries about the EU and about its initiatives and action, in the region and at the national level. The survey also gauges the populations support and perceptions about these actions and about the partnership with the EU.

This year's report has been upgraded to refine the analysis by taking into consideration the socioeconomic, political, and cultural environment of the different countries. The questionnaires have been designed and reviewed through a consultation process with the EU delegations in the southern neighbourhood.

This report presents the results of this survey for **Tunisia,** conducted in autumn 2022, and explores a range of issues, including:

- Image and perceptions of the European Union
- Awareness of cooperation programmes
- Citizens' opinion on the relations of their country with the EU
- The use of media (mainstream and online).

The survey covers the population aged 15 years.

Using the latest official statistics, broad demographic quotas were set in each country to ensure all subgroups are adequately included and represented in the sample. This stratification was designed using the following sociodemographic variables:

1. Gender (male, female)
2. Age (15 – 24, 25 – 39, 40 – 54, 55 – 64, 65 years or more)
3. Region: The widest geographical coverage of the population was sampled to ensure representativeness. All citizens living in Tunisia were eligible to participate in the survey.
4. Urbanisation (rural area, small or middle size town, large city).

[1] https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/european-neighbourhood-policy/southern-neighbourhood_en

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	Tunisia
Base All Respondents	1001
Gender	
Male	50 %
Female	50 %
Age	
15 – 24 years	17 %
25 – 39 years	37 %
40 – 54 years	30 %
55 – 64 years	12 %
65+ years*	4 %
Education	
Still studying	13 %
No education	15 %
15 years or less	20 %
16 – 19 years	39 %
20 years and more	13 %
Occupation	
White collar, manager*	4 %
Employee	18 %
Self employed	11 %
Manual worker	15 %
Not occupied	52 %
Type of locality	
Rural area or village	32 %
Small/middle size town*	21 %
Large town	47 %

The sample profile achieved in Tunisia for the 2022 survey is detailed in the table to the left.

Respondents in Tunisia were interviewed by telephone, using fixed lines and mobile. In total, 1005 interviews were conducted with fieldwork taking place in autumn 2022. A national weighting procedure was carried out to make sure that the samples match the target population distribution.

Readers are reminded that the survey results are estimates, the accuracy of which, other things being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage.

1. Key Findings

1.1 Knowledge and Perceptions of the EU

The knowledge of the EU has slightly increased but remains low.

In 2022, Tunisian respondents have expressed stronger views on the EU still benefits from a positive image by almost half of the surveyed.

- There has been an increase of + 6 ppt in the proportion of Tunisian respondents who believe they know what the EU is all about, reaching 37% in the survey conducted in 2021.
- 58% of Tunisian respondents say that they do not know about the EU, - 7 ppt since 2021.
- The relatively low level of subjective knowledge is confirmed by the factual questions where 13% answered all the questions incorrectly, with an average of 2.3 correct answers out of a possible six.
- The proportion of Tunisian respondents who have a positive image of the EU has increased (48% compared to 40% in 2021), while the proportion expressing a negative sentiment has also increased from 10% to 19%. The proportion describing themselves as neutral has decreased from 43% to 30%.
- The main reason mentioned by 43% of those who felt the EU had a positive image was related to the EU as an important trade partner for Tunisia. Around one in five mentioned either the EU's high social standards (23%) or democratic values (20%) for having a positive image of the EU.
- 46% of those who believe that the EU has a negative image is because it does not do enough to help Tunisian people. The EU's lack of political support for the Tunisian government is mentioned by 17%.

1.2 Values of the EU

The EU is perceived as exemplifying most of the values presented, even more than 2021.

- The values most likely to be associated with the EU were human rights (71%), equality (71%), democracy (71%), economic prosperity (71%) and social justice (66%).
- All presented values that could exemplify the EU gathered the agreement of at least half of the respondents. A level that has increased for all values, most notably for social justice (+ 17 ppt, up to 66%).

1.3 Relationship with the European Union

Most Tunisian respondents believe there is a good relationship between Tunisia and Europe, although there is a sharp increase in the proportion qualifying it as poor.

The EU is still seen by Tunisian respondents as the key partner to their country and a lead donor delivering effective and impactful support. However, a much higher proportion of respondents described the EU support as ineffective this year than in 2021.

EU cooperation programs are being increasingly recognised, especially the health programs.

- Over six in ten respondents (61%) in Tunisia believe that the European Union has a good relationship with their country, a proportion which has decreased from 68% since 2021.
- Over a quarter (27%) feel that the relationship is poor – a notable increase of 17 percentage points from the 10% observed in the 2021 survey.
- There has been an increase in the level of awareness in Tunisia for all cooperation programs, with the largest increase seen for agricultural development (increasing by 8 percentage points).
- The EU support programmes for health recorded the highest level of awareness, as in 2021, with 48% claiming to have heard of this.
- Just over half of respondents in Tunisia (55%) think that support from the EU to their country is effective. This is a decrease of - 5 ppt since 2021 while the ones describing the EU support as ineffective have increased by + 17 ppt since 2021, reaching almost a third in 2022.
- Health (43%), tourism (35%) and humanitarian aid (32%) are the areas where respondents feel that Tunisia has benefited the most from current EU policies; all areas have seen notable increases since 2021.
- The top five areas where respondents think that Tunisia has benefited the most from current EU policies include:
  - Health (43%)
  - Tourism (35%)
  - Humanitarian aid (32%)
  - Human rights (24%)
  - Gender equality (17%)
- Health is the priority area for increased EU engagement for Tunisian respondents (46% cf. 41% in 2021), closely followed by tourism (43%) and humanitarian aid (41%).
- There has been an increase in the proportion wishing for more EU engagement across all areas.
- The most mentioned areas where less engagement is favoured include digital transition (63%), civil society (60%) and decent employment (60%).
- Around half (51%) of respondents said that the European Union has a positive impact on the development of their country.
- A quarter (24%) said that the impact has been negative – an increase of + 15 ppt since 2021.
- 61% in Tunisia believe the EU is an important partner of their country (56% in 2021).
- Tunisian respondents are still most likely to see the EU as a key partner (39% cf. 40% in 2021), compared to other countries:
  - The EU is also seen as the lead donor of support to Tunisia, mentioned by 41% (38% in 2021).
- The EU is the most trusted institution with 50% saying they trust it, followed by 39% who trust the United Nations. There is less trust in the Arab League (28%). Trust in both the EU and Arab League has decreased since 2021.
- For 47%, the EU's response to the war in Ukraine has changed their view positively. Just over a quarter (27%) said that it had affected their perceptions negatively.

1.4 Information about the European Union

A low exposure to EU information for a population mainly informing itself through television.

Increased proportion of respondents looking for EU information proactively, an information that overall impacts positively the opinion about the EU.

- The top three preferred channels for information about the EU remain the same as in 2021: television (51%, + 15 ppt since 2021), radio (18%) and online social networks (18%).
- The usage of EU "official" online information sources remains very low with EU official web-sites most likely to be mentioned (8%).
- There has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents who never look for information about the EU (30%, - 12 ppt since 2021).
- Fewer than 4 in 10 respondents (37%) said that they had seen or heard anything about the EU in the last 12 months.
  - Younger, employed people and those living in cities were most likely to have seen or heard something.
- Just over half (55%) recalled seeing or hearing a specific campaign. The "Concours Lina Ben Mhenni pour la liberté d'expression" was mentioned by 24%, 19% claimed to be aware of Campagne environnement « Sawer bel a5dhar », followed by 16% who mentioned « 16 jours d'activisme ».
- Of the other initiatives presented to respondents in the survey, awareness was highest for #StandWithUkraine with two thirds of respondents (66%) saying that they knew something about it. Awareness levels for the other campaigns were much lower.
- Over half (55%) said the communications had changed their perception positively with 7% saying very positively. Only 16% said that these communications had negatively affected their perception, while 26% said that it did not change their perceptions.

1.5 Personal Life in general

A surveyed population largely dissatisfied about its life and mainly concerned about rising prices and inflation.

- Life satisfaction in Tunisia has worsened since 2021 with 25% describing themselves as very or fairly satisfied (- 6 ppt since 2021).
- 7 in 10 Tunisian respondents (72%) describe themselves as not very or not at all satisfied (+7 ppt since 2021).
- The key issue facing Tunisia is rising prices and inflation which was the most important issue for 30% and mentioned in total by 75%.
  - The next issues most likely to be mentioned are the economic situation (mentioned by 75% in total) and unemployment (mentioned by 64% in total).

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2. Knowledge and Perceptions of the European Union

The knowledge and perceptions of Tunisian respondents about the European Union are analysed in this section of the report. The analysis covers the following themes:

» The image of the EU the respondents are holding, the characteristics they think best represent the EU, and the assessment of their country's relationship with the EU.

» The respondent's level of awareness of the EU's cooperation, the perceived effectiveness of EU's support and the most beneficial areas of this support.

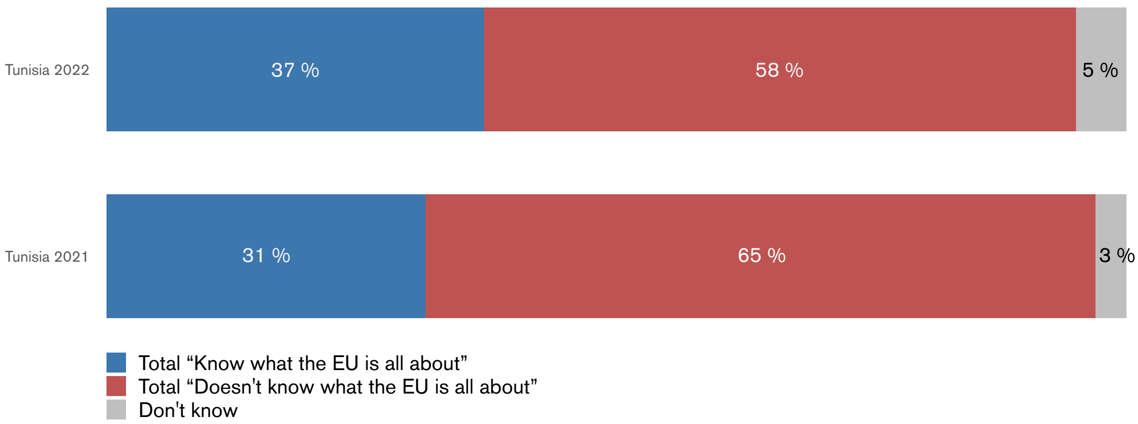
» The respondent's perception of the EU's impact on development in Tunisia, the importance of its partnership and the level of trust they have in the EU.

2.1 Knowledge of the European Union

At the beginning of the survey, respondents were asked the extent to which they feel that they know what the EU is all about.

37% of respondents believe they know what the EU is all about which has increased by + 6 ppt since the survey conducted in 2021. Almost six in ten (58%) of Tunisian respondents say that they do not know about the EU (- 7 ppt since 2021).

Subjective knowledge of the EU



Base: All respondents (1005)

Sociodemographic analysis[2] shows some clear differences by gender, age, education, occupation, and area of residence.

Indeed, while 4 in 10 men (42%) claim to know what the EU is about, this falls to 3 in 10 women (32%).

[2] Throughout the report the sociodemographic analysis includes some groups with extremely low base sizes – these are indicated by an asterisk in the tables – where data should be treated cautiously. Any differences shown by these groups is unlikely to be statistically significant and is not commented upon in this report.

Younger respondents are more likely to feel knowledgeable – 59% of those aged 15 – 24 compared to 15% of those aged 55 – 64.

Around one in ten respondents with no formal education (10%) or who finished education aged 15 or under (9%) said that they feel knowledgeable compared to seven in ten (69%) of those who finished education aged 20 and older. Those still studying have the 2nd largest proportion of the ones feeling knowledgeable about the EU.

Manual workers and not occupied respondents were less likely to feel knowledgeable than those in other occupations. Those living in rural areas also feel less knowledgeable than those in more urbanised areas.

	Tunisia		
Base all Respondents	1005		
	Total "Know what the EU is all about"	Total "Don't know what the EU is all about"	Don't know
Total	37 %	58 %	5 %
Gender			
Male	42 %	51 %	6 %
Female	32 %	64 %	4 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	59 %	35 %	5 %
25 – 39 years	43 %	52 %	4 %
40 – 54 years	29 %	68 %	4 %
55 – 64 years	15 %	77 %	7 %
65+ years*	5 %	75 %	19 %
Education			
Still studying	62 %	34 %	3 %
No education	10 %	75 %	16 %
15 years or less	9 %	80 %	11 %
16 – 19 years	39 %	60 %	1 %
20 years and more	69 %	31 %	0 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager*	70 %	28 %	3 %
Employee	43 %	53 %	4 %
Self employed	43 %	56 %	2 %
Manual worker	25 %	69 %	6 %
Not occupied	35 %	60 %	6 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	27 %	65 %	8 %
Small/ middle size town	40 %	50 %	8 %
Large town	42 %	56 %	2 %

To provide a more objective assessment of the knowledge levels in all countries, respondents were also asked a series of factual questions about the EU:

- The European Union has a parliament directly elected by its citizens.
- The European Union is an economic and political union of 27 European countries.
- The European Union is a regional institution of the United Nations.
- The Euro is the currency of all member states of the European Union.
- The European Union has an embassy and an appointed ambassador of its own in Tunisia.
- The European Union's has its main headquarters in Brussels.

By calculating the average number of correct answers, the data provides a more objective assessment of the knowledge that citizens have of the EU. In the case of Tunisia, the relatively low level of subjective knowledge is confirmed by the factual questions where 13% answered all the questions incorrectly, with an average of 2.3 correct answers out of a possible six.

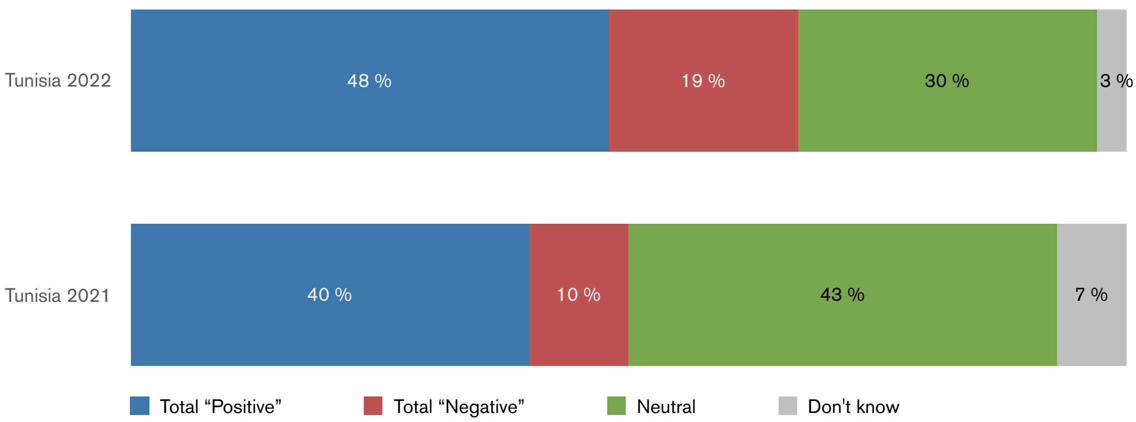
Base all Respondents	Tunisia 1005	
	No correct answers	Average number of correct answers
Total	13 %	2,3
Gender		
Male	7 %	2,5
Female	19 %	2,1
Age		
15 – 24 years	10 %	2,6
25 – 39 years	6 %	2,5
40 – 54 years	17 %	2,2
55 – 64 years	29 %	1,5
65+ years*	13 %	2,3
Education		
Still studying	2 %	3,1
No education	31 %	1,9
15 years or less	28 %	1,4
16 – 19 years	7 %	2,3
20 years and more	2 %	3,1
Occupation		
White Collar, Manager*	3 %	3,6
Employee	7 %	2,6
Self employed	6 %	2,7
Manual worker	11 %	2,2
Not occupied	18 %	2,1
Type of locality		
Rural area or village	20 %	1,8
Small/ middle size town	9 %	2,4
Large town	10 %	2,6
Image of the EU		
Positive	5 %	2,7
Neutral	20 %	2,1
Negative	14 %	1,9
Don't know*	74 %	0,4
Knowledge of the EU		
Total "know what the EU is all about"	1 %	3,1
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	21 %	1,8

Those who believed they were knowledgeable about the EU were slightly more likely to correctly answer the factual questions: an average of 3.1 correct answers compared to 1.8 of those who felt they were not knowledgeable. Those in rural areas, with a lower level of education, aged over 55, in manual work or unemployed and women were also less likely to answer the questions correctly.

2.2 Perceived Image of the European Union

Almost half Tunisian respondents have a positive image of the EU (48%), an increase of + 8 ppt since 2021, while the proportion expressing a negative sentiment has also increased from 10% to 19%. The data suggest that the opinion is more polarised since the proportion describing themselves as neutral has decreased by - 13 ppt, reaching 30% in 2022.

A2. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative image?



Base: All respondents (1005)

There are some notable sociodemographic differences, including age, education, and gender. Men are more likely to have a positive image than women (54% cf. 42%).

The greater proportions of positive answers came from men (+ 10 ppt more than women), younger respondents (+ 13 ppt more than older ones), those who finished education aged 20 or over and those still studying (with at least + 17 ppt more than the ones with no education).

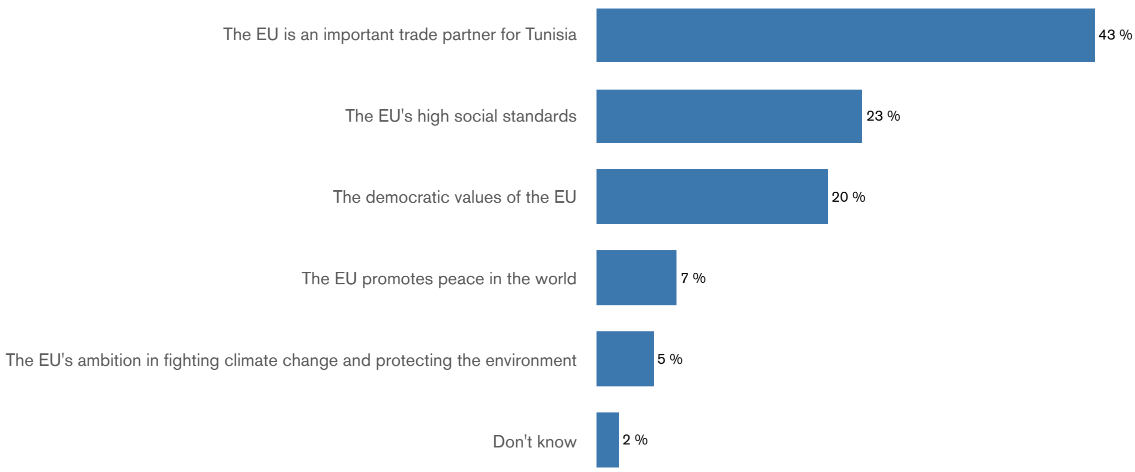
Base all Respondents	Tunisia 1005			
	Total "Positive"	Neutral	Total "Negative"	Don't know
Total	48 %	30 %	19 %	3 %
Gender				
Male	54 %	26 %	19 %	1 %
Female	42 %	34 %	19 %	4 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	53 %	37 %	10 %	1 %
25 – 39 years	54 %	27 %	18 %	1 %
40 – 54 years	44 %	30 %	22 %	4 %
55 – 64 years	40 %	32 %	21 %	7 %
65+ years*	28 %	27 %	43 %	3 %
Education				
Still studying	61 %	30 %	10 %	0 %
No education	39 %	42 %	10 %	9 %
15 years or less	37 %	29 %	31 %	3 %
16 – 19 years	50 %	25 %	23 %	2 %
20 years and more	56 %	35 %	8 %	1 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager*	42 %	55 %	2 %	0 %
Employee	57 %	22 %	21 %	0 %
Self employed	54 %	19 %	25 %	2 %
Manual worker	46 %	30 %	22 %	2 %
Not occupied	44 %	34 %	18 %	4 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	46 %	26 %	25 %	4 %
Small/ middle size town	50 %	30 %	17 %	3 %
Large town	49 %	33 %	16 %	2 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	66 %	22 %	12 %	0 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	37 %	35 %	23 %	4 %

Reasons for positive or negative perceptions of EU image

For the 2022 survey, those who said either that the EU had a positive or negative image were asked a follow-up question concerning what they considered to be the main reasons for this image.

The importance of the EU as a trade partner for Tunisia was the main reason mentioned by 43% of those who felt the EU had a positive image. Around one in five mentioned either the EU's high social standards (23%) or democratic values (20%) for having a positive image of the EU. Finally, 7% cite the EU's role in promoting global peace and 5% its part in tackling climate change.

A2e. Which of the following, if any, could be the main reasons for having a **positive** image of the European Union?



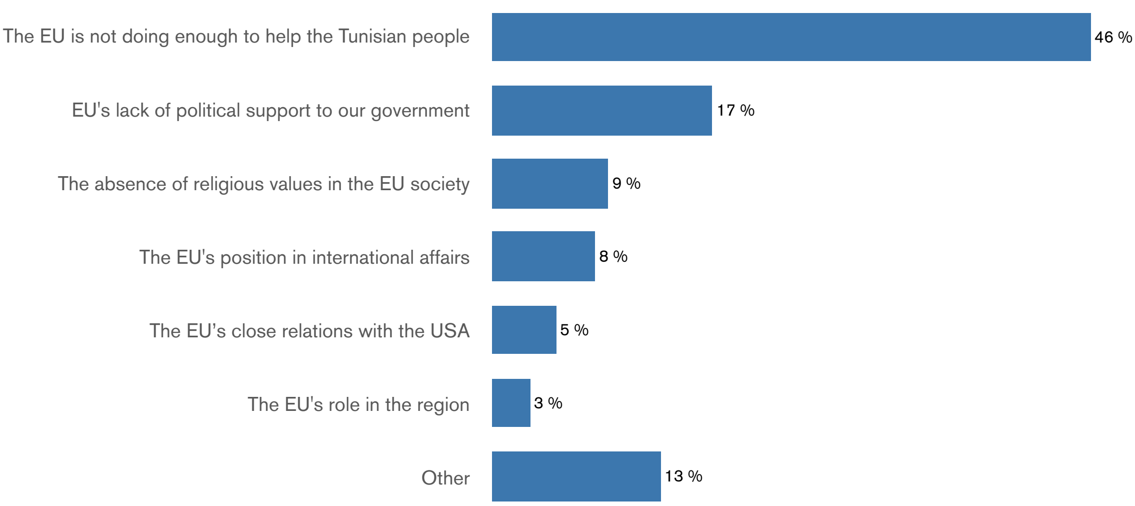
Base: All respondents with a positive image of EU (484)

Overall base sizes are too small to draw meaningful comparisons between sociodemographic groups.

The same question was asked of the respondents who believe that the EU has a negative image. Of the statements presented, the one most likely to be agreed with – mentioned by 46% – is that it does not do enough to help Tunisian people. It was followed by the EU's lack of political support for the Tunisian government (17%). Smaller proportions mention the absence of religious values in EU society (9%), the EU's position in international affairs (8%), its close relations with the US (5%) and 3% its role in the region.

Around one in ten (13%) say the negative image is due to something else.

A2f. Which of the following, if any, could be the main reasons for having a **negative** image of the European Union?



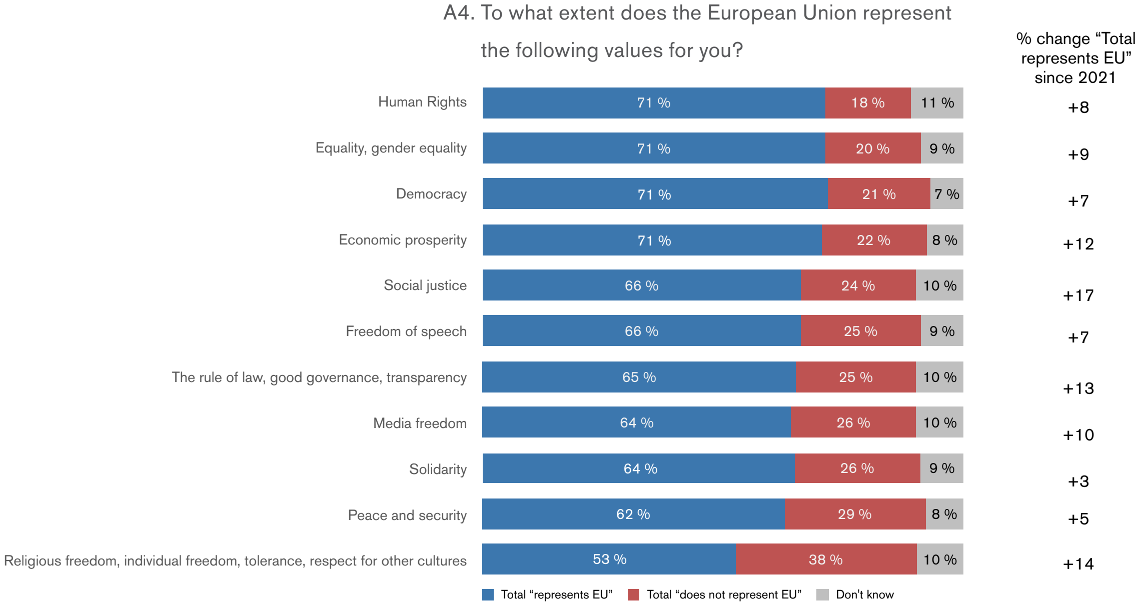
Base: All respondents with a negative image of EU (218)

The base size is too small to allow any sociodemographic analysis.

2.3 Characteristics that exemplify the European Union

Respondents were asked the extent to which the European Union represents several values to them.

A4. To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?



Base: All respondents (1005)

Most respondents agree that all the values presented are representative of the EU, even religious freedom, gathering the lowest level of agreement, was at 53%.

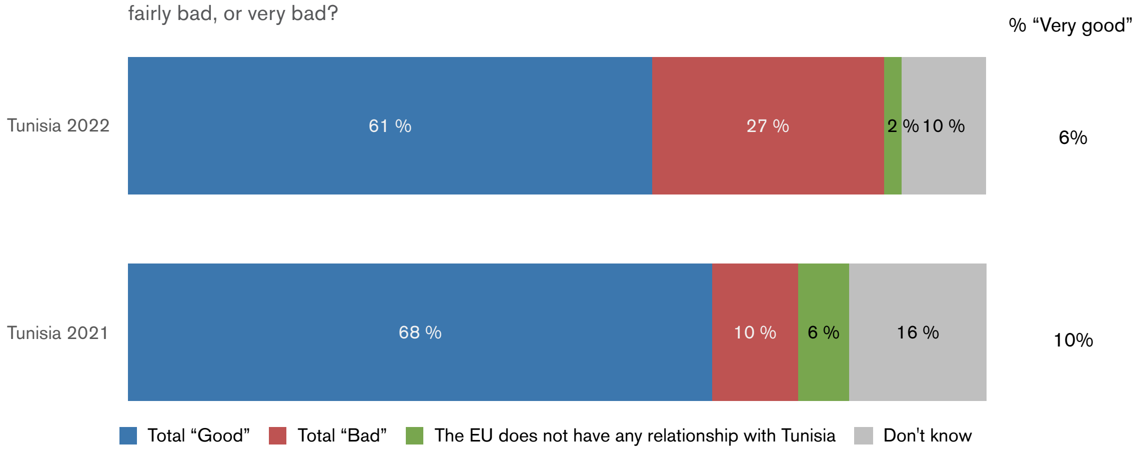
In addition, there have been increases in the level of agreement across all the values – most notably social justice (+ 17 ppt to 66%).

The values most likely to be associated with the EU were human rights (71%), equality (71%), democracy (71%), economic prosperity (71%) and social justice (66%).

2.4 Relation with the European Union

61% in Tunisia believe that the European Union has a good relationship with their country, a proportion which has decreased from by - 7 ppt since 2021. The proportion who describe the relationship as “very good” has also decreased (6% cf. 10% in 2021). 27% feel that the relationship is poor – a notable increase of + 17 ppt from the 10% observed in the 2021 survey. The proportion of respondents who feel there is no relationship between the EU and Tunisia has decreased from 6% to 2%.

A5. Would you describe the European Union’s relation with Tunisia as very good, fairly good, fairly bad, or very bad?



Base: All respondents (1005)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals differences by gender and age, with men more likely to describe the relationship between the EU and Tunisia as good (64% cf. 59%) and 7 in 10 of those aged 15 – 24 who view the relationship positively compared to around half (49%) of those older than this.

Those with a lower level of education (educated until age 15) are in general less likely to be positive than those who finished aged 20 and over (48% cf. 73%). However, it is interesting to note that those without any education were the ones viewing the most the relationship positively.

Those in manual work or unemployed and those living in rural areas are also less likely to be positive.

The main differentiator is overall sentiment towards the EU, which is positively correlated with the way the relation between the EU and Tunisia is perceived. Indeed, 87% of those having a positive image of the EU see the relation as good, opposed to 13% of those having a negative image of the EU. Those who feel knowledgeable about the EU are also more likely to view the relationship positively than those who do not (77% cf. 52%).

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Base all Respondents	Tunisia 1005			
	Total "Good"	Total "Bad"	No relation	Don't know
Total	61 %	27 %	2 %	10 %
Gender				
Male	64 %	30 %	2 %	4 %
Female	59 %	23 %	2 %	16 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	70 %	19 %	5 %	6 %
25 – 39 years	65 %	28 %	2 %	6 %
40 – 54 years	59 %	29 %	1 %	12 %
55 – 64 years	49 %	26 %	1 %	25 %
65+ years*	46 %	43 %	0 %	11 %
Education				
Still studying	75 %	21 %	2 %	2 %
No education	60 %	15 %	1 %	24 %
15 years or less	48 %	36 %	2 %	14 %
16 – 19 years	59 %	31 %	2 %	8 %
20 years and more	73 %	19 %	3 %	4 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager*	95 %	5 %	0 %	0 %
Employee	66 %	29 %	2 %	3 %
Self employed	65 %	32 %	0 %	2 %
Manual worker	51 %	36 %	3 %	11 %
Not occupied	59 %	23 %	2 %	15 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	53 %	31 %	3 %	13 %
Small/ middle size town	61 %	28 %	3 %	7 %
Large town	67 %	24 %	1 %	9 %
Image of the EU				
Positive	87 %	11 %	1 %	1 %
Neutral	56 %	21 %	4 %	19 %
Negative	13 %	79 %	3 %	6 %
Don't know	15 %	0 %	0 %	85 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	77 %	21 %	1 %	1 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	52 %	31 %	2 %	15 %

2.5 Awareness of EU Cooperation

This section of the report analyses the level of awareness of respondents towards EU cooperation programmes in their country. The cooperation programmes that were included in this question differ slightly between countries.

The below table presents the awareness level of each cooperation programme that were measured in the survey.

A6. For each of the following areas, could you tell me whether you have heard of any existing EU cooperation programmes in Tunisia? Have you ever heard of?

	Tunisia 2021	Tunisia 2022	Difference since 2021
Health	43 %	48 %	+5
Human rights	29 %	33 %	+4
Economic reform or business and small or medium enterprises (SMEs)	23 %	30 %	+7
Education and skills	22 %	29 %	+7
Culture	22 %	28 %	+6
Youth	21 %	26 %	+5
Support for refugees and displaced people	21 %	27 %	+6
Infrastructure development	15 %	19 %	+4
Digital transition	15 %	22 %	+7
Civil society	13 %	20 %	+7
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	11 %	17 %	+6
Agricultural and rural development	10 %	18 %	+8
Support for social protection	10 %	14 %	+4
Justice or police reforms	3 %	10 %	+7

Lowest awareness

Highest awareness

There has been an increase in the level of awareness in Tunisia for all cooperation programs, with the largest increase seen for agricultural development (+ 8 ppt).

As in 2021, the highest level of awareness is for EU support programmes for health with 48% claiming to have heard of this (43% in 2021). Around a third mention human rights (33%), followed by economic reform (30%). As in 2021, awareness is lowest for EU programmes relating to justice or police reforms (10% cf. 3% in 2021).

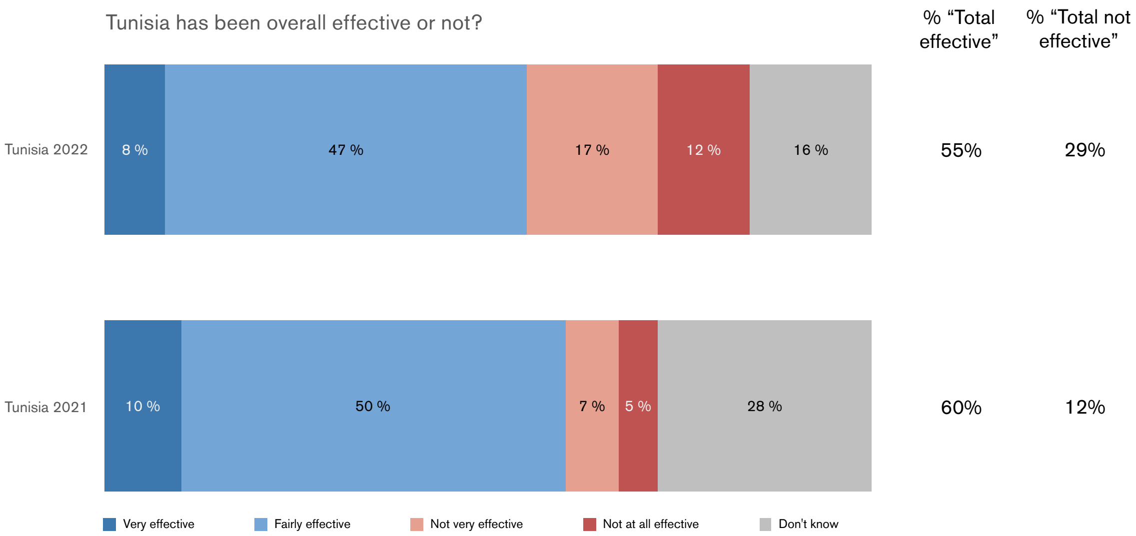
When asked whether they were personally involved in an EU-funded project[3], participation remains low – 83% have never been involved as part of any project. While only a small number of respondents say they have either been involved as a volunteer (6%), employee (2%), a slightly higher proportion had been a beneficiary (8%).

[3] A8. Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project? Yes, as a volunteer; Yes as an employee; Yes as a beneficiary; No, Never; Other; Don't know.

2.6 Effectiveness of EU's Support

Just over half of respondents in Tunisia (55%) think that support from the EU to their country is effective: 47% believe it to be fairly effective and 8% find it very effective. This is a decrease from 2021 when 60% considered EU support to be effective. 29% describe EU support as ineffective, an increase of + 17 ppt since 2021, and 16% were unable to say.

A7. To what extent do you think that the support provided by the European Union to Tunisia has been overall effective or not?



Base: All respondents (1005)

The sociodemographic analysis shows some differences by gender, age, level of education and area of residence.

The groups describing the more the EU support as effective are men (60% cf. 50% for women), those who finished their education aged 20 years or more (74% cf. 32% for those who finished at 15 years and 53% of those with no education) and those living in cities (60% cf. 46% of those living in rural areas).

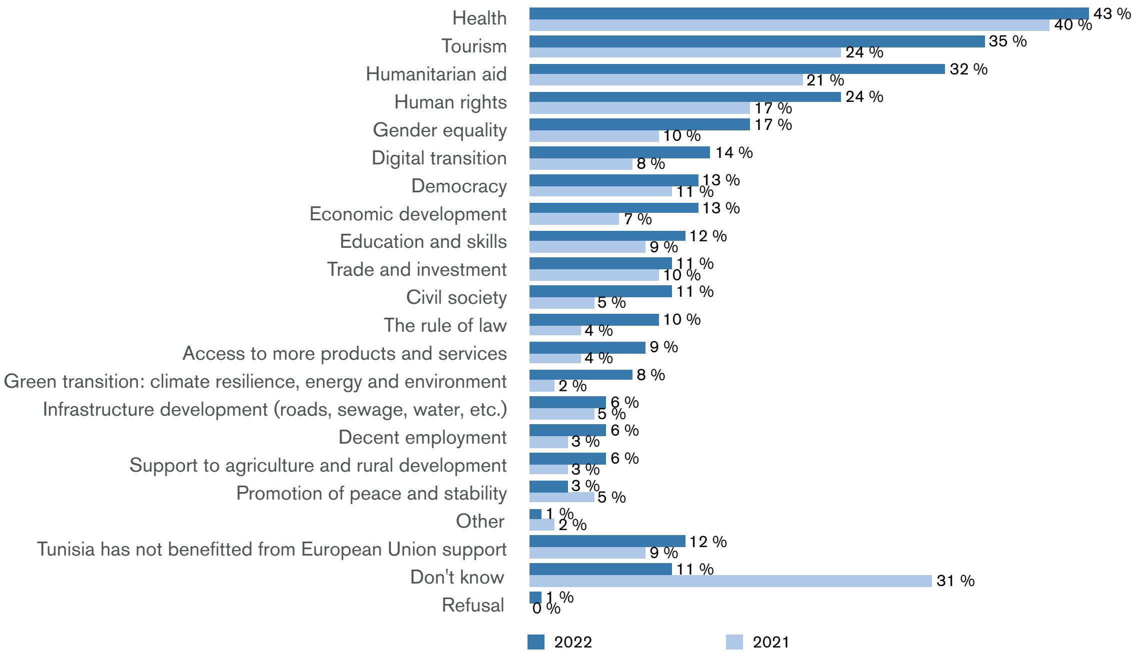
The overall image of the EU is the most notable difference with a 58 ppt gap between those with a positive image describing EU support as effective and those with a negative image (76% vs 18%). Knowledge of the EU is also a factor that weighted on the answers, with 71% of those who feel knowledgeable about the EU describing its support as effective, compared with 45% of those who are not knowledgeable.

Base all Respondents	Tunisia 1005		
	Total "Effective"	Total "Not effective"	Don't know
Total	55 %	29 %	16 %
Gender			
Male	60 %	27 %	13 %
Female	50 %	31 %	19 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	70 %	21 %	9 %
25 – 39 years	57 %	31 %	12 %
40 – 54 years	53 %	31 %	16 %
55 – 64 years	38 %	32 %	30 %
65+ years*	30 %	30 %	40 %
Education			
Still studying	75 %	20 %	6 %
No education	53 %	23 %	24 %
15 years or less	32 %	37 %	30 %
16 – 19 years	54 %	34 %	13 %
20 years and more	74 %	18 %	8 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager*	95 %	5 %	0 %
Employee	60 %	30 %	9 %
Self employed	60 %	29 %	11 %
Manual worker	44 %	32 %	23 %
Not occupied	52 %	30 %	18 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	46 %	33 %	22 %
Small/ middle size town	58 %	25 %	17 %
Large town	60 %	28 %	12 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	76 %	16 %	8 %
Neutral	49 %	29 %	22 %
Negative	18 %	64 %	17 %
Don't know	11 %	12 %	77 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	71 %	24 %	4 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	45 %	31 %	23 %

2.7 Most beneficial Areas of EU Support

Respondents were asked about the areas where they feel that their country benefited the most from current EU policies. In Tunisia, health (43%), tourism (35%) and humanitarian aid (32%) are the areas most likely to be mentioned and all have seen notable increases since 2021. The proportion of respondents who believe Tunisia has not benefited in any areas from EU support has risen to 12% (+ 3 ppt since 2021) with the proportion unaware of any benefits to Tunisia considerably falling from 31% in 2021 to 11% in the current survey.

A9. In which of the following areas would you say that Tunisia has benefited from European Union support?



Base: All respondents (1005)

The top five areas where respondents think that Tunisia has benefited the most from current EU policies and mentioned by at least one in ten respondents include:

- Health (43%)
- Tourism (35%)
- Humanitarian aid (32%)
- Human rights (24%)
- Gender equality (17%)

2.8 Areas where the EU could be more engaged or less engaged

Respondents were asked whether they think the European Union should have a greater role to play (i.e., be more engaged) in their country in a range of areas.

As observed in the 2021 survey, health is the priority area for increased EU engagement for Tunisian respondents (46% cf. 41% in 2021), closely followed by tourism (43%) and humanitarian aid (41%).

Other areas such as trade and investment (35%), gender equality (32%) and human rights (32%) are also high on the list of priority areas for EU engagement.

There has been an increase in the proportion wishing for more EU engagement across all areas.

A12. And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union could be **more engaged** in Tunisia?

Tunisia	2021	2022
Health	41 %	46 %
Tourism	35 %	43 %
Humanitarian aid	34 %	41 %
Trade and investment	23 %	35 %
Gender equality	22 %	32 %
Human rights	29 %	32 %
Democracy	25 %	28 %
Economic development	19 %	26 %
Education and skills	19 %	25 %
Access to more products and services	14 %	24 %
Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	11 %	24 %
Promotion of peace and stability	16 %	22 %
the rule of law	14 %	22 %
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	9 %	21 %
Digital transition	15 %	21 %
civil society	12 %	18 %
Support to agriculture and rural development	8 %	15 %
Decent employment	9 %	12 %

A12. And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union could be **less engaged** in Tunisia?

Tunisia	2021	2022
Digital transition	59 %	63 %
civil society	62 %	60 %
Decent employment	66 %	60 %
Promotion of peace and stability	58 %	58 %
Democracy	54 %	57 %
Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	63 %	57 %
the rule of law	61 %	57 %
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	61 %	56 %
Economic development	62 %	55 %
Access to more products and services	66 %	55 %
Support to agriculture and rural development	63 %	55 %
Education and skills	59 %	53 %
Trade and investment	57 %	50 %
Gender equality	53 %	50 %
Human rights	50 %	45 %
Health	41 %	44 %
Humanitarian aid	45 %	44 %
Tourism	48 %	42 %

There has been a decrease in the preference for less EU engagement across almost all areas.

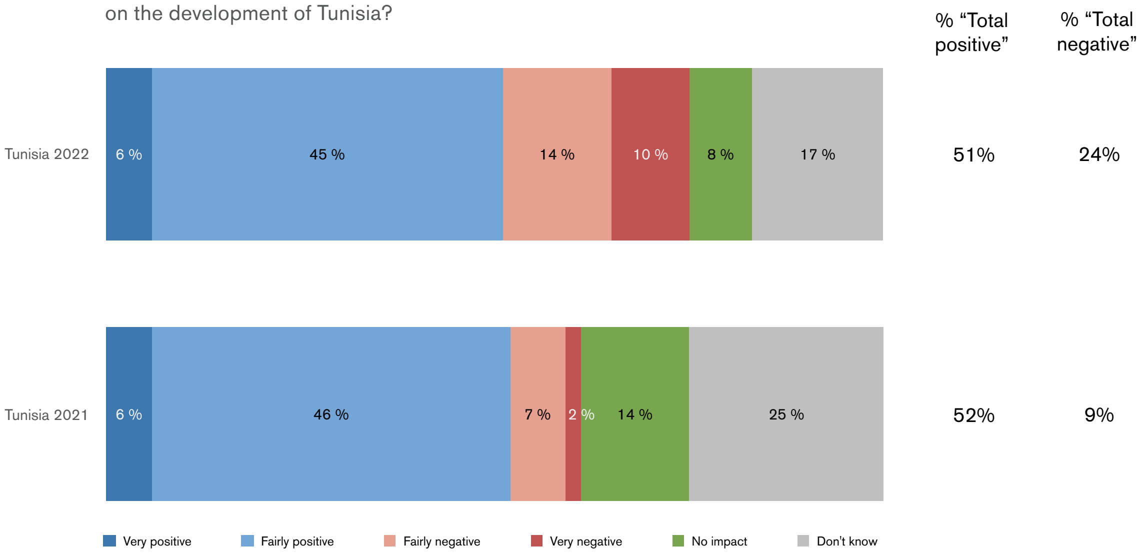
The most mentioned areas where less engagement is favoured include digital transition (63%), civil society (60%) and decent employment (60%).

2.9 EU's Impact on Development

Respondents were asked to evaluate the impact of the European Union on the development of their country.

In Tunisia, around half (51%) of respondents said that the European Union has a positive impact on the development of their country, with 6% believing that is has a "very" positive impact. It is in line with the data from 2021 when overall 52% described the impact as positive. A quarter (24%) said that the impact has been negative – a considerable increase of + 15 ppt since 2021. The proportion who do not feel that the EU has any impact, either positive or negative, has decreased from 25% to 17%.

A10. To what extent do you think the European Union has a positive or a negative impact on the development of Tunisia?



Base: All respondents (1005)

Sociodemographic differences can be observed across most groups. Men are more positive than women (56% cf. 46%), younger people are more positive than older respondents (71% of those aged 15–24 compared with 33% of those aged 55–64). The level of education also shows significant differences: 73% of those who finished education aged 20 and over compared with 35% of those without a formal education. Those in urban areas and those with non-manual occupations were also more positive.

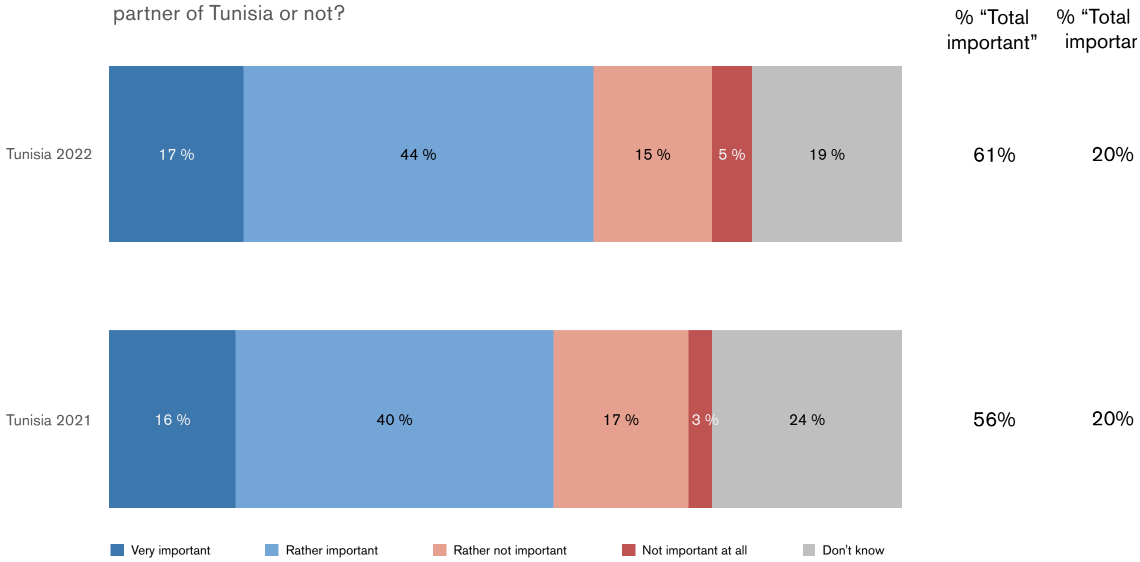
The largest difference was between those who feel the EU has a positive image overall (73%) compared to 13% who have a negative image overall. Those who feel knowledgeable about the EU were also more likely to feel the impact is positive: 71% compared with 39% of those who do not feel knowledgeable.

Base all Respondents	Tunisia 1005			
	Total "Positive"	Total "Negative"	No impact	Don't know
Total	51 %	24 %	8 %	17 %
Gender				
Male	56 %	25 %	6 %	12 %
Female	46 %	23 %	10 %	22 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	71 %	13 %	7 %	8 %
25 – 39 years	55 %	24 %	8 %	12 %
40 – 54 years	42 %	29 %	9 %	20 %
55 – 64 years	33 %	26 %	7 %	35 %
65+ years*	40 %	33 %	0 %	27 %
Education				
Still studying	82 %	12 %	4 %	3 %
No education	35 %	17 %	5 %	43 %
15 years or less	28 %	31 %	9 %	33 %
16 – 19 years	48 %	31 %	9 %	11 %
20 years and more	73 %	15 %	8 %	4 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager*	87 %	5 %	5 %	3 %
Employee	59 %	27 %	7 %	7 %
Self employed	56 %	26 %	3 %	16 %
Manual worker	40 %	31 %	12 %	17 %
Not occupied	47 %	23 %	8 %	22 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	39 %	28 %	9 %	24 %
Small/ middle size town	56 %	19 %	7 %	17 %
Large town	57 %	23 %	7 %	13 %
Image of the EU				
Positive	73 %	13 %	5 %	10 %
Neutral	44 %	19 %	14 %	23 %
Negative	13 %	63 %	7 %	17 %
Don't know	4 %	7 %	4 %	85 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	71 %	19 %	6 %	5 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	39 %	27 %	9 %	24 %

2.10 Importance of the EU's Partnership

61% in Tunisia believe the EU is an important partner of their country, with 17% saying that the EU was a very important partner and 44% a rather important partner. This represents a + 5 ppt increase since 2021. As in 2021, 1 in 5 describe the partnership as not important.

A11. Could you tell me to what extent you believe that the European Union is an important partner of Tunisia or not?



Base: All respondents (1005)

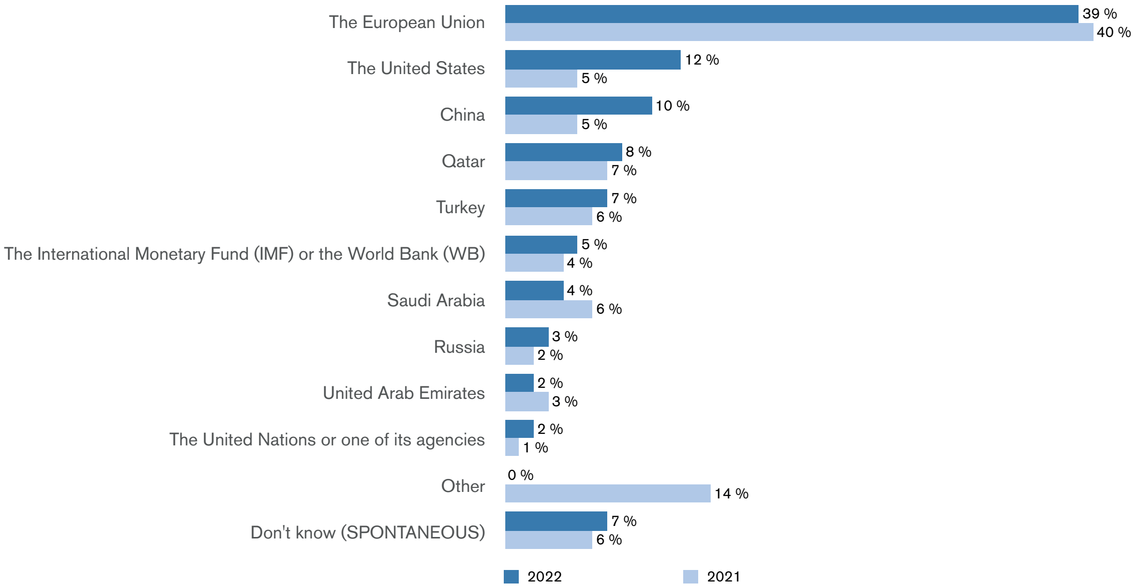
The sociodemographic analysis shows that those who believe the EU to be an important partner are most likely to be male, younger respondents, those with a higher level of education, those with non-manual occupations and those living in urban areas. Those with a positive image of the EU overall or feel knowledgeable about the EU were also much more likely to describe Tunisia's partnership with the EU as important.

Base all Respondents		Tunisia 1005	
	Total "Important"	Total "Not important"	Don't know
Total	61 %	20 %	19 %
Gender			
Male	66 %	19 %	15 %
Female	56 %	21 %	23 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	74 %	18 %	7 %
25 – 39 years	69 %	18 %	13 %
40 – 54 years	52 %	23 %	25 %
55 – 64 years	42 %	20 %	38 %
65+ years*	48 %	22 %	30 %
Education			
Still studying	82 %	17 %	1 %
No education	44 %	11 %	46 %
15 years or less	41 %	23 %	35 %
16 – 19 years	61 %	23 %	15 %
20 years and more	81 %	15 %	4 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager*	93 %	7 %	0 %
Employee	68 %	19 %	13 %
Self employed	66 %	16 %	18 %
Manual worker	52 %	25 %	24 %
Not occupied	58 %	20 %	22 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	49 %	20 %	31 %
Small/ middle size town	58 %	18 %	24 %
Large town	70 %	21 %	9 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	81 %	7 %	11 %
Neutral	56 %	18 %	26 %
Negative	24 %	56 %	19 %
Don't know	8 %	11 %	81 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	79 %	15 %	6 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	50 %	22 %	27 %

Respondents were then asked to select the closest partner to their country amongst a list of international institutions and countries.

As in 2021, Tunisian respondents are still most likely to see the EU as a key partner (39% cf. 40% in 2021), compared to 12% who believe the US to be their closest partner (+ 7 ppt since 2021). 10% mention China while other countries and institutions are only mentioned by small proportions of respondents.

A13. In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to Tunisia?



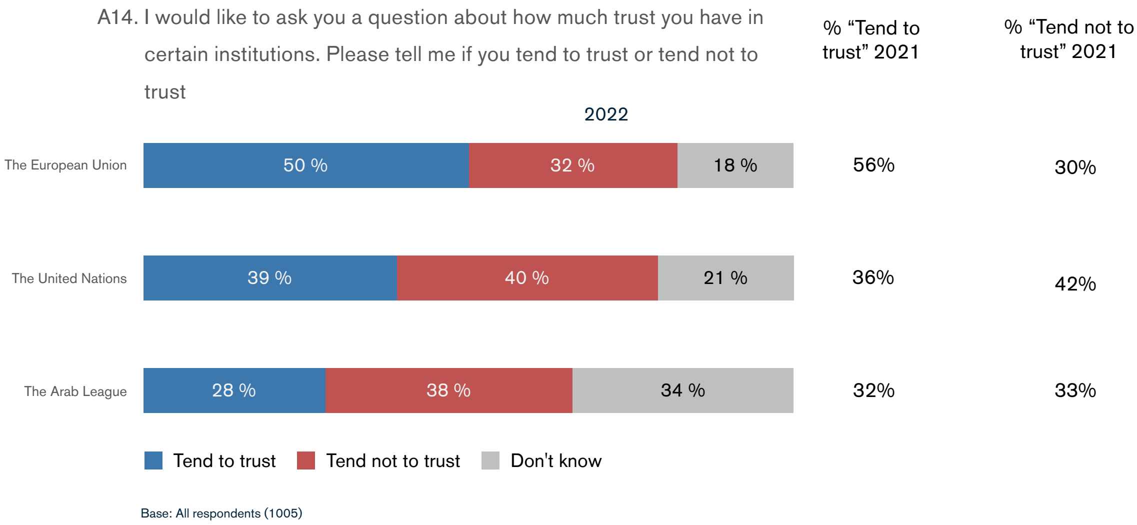
Base: All respondents (1005)

The EU was most likely to be mentioned by men (42% cf. 36% of women), those aged under 55, those with a higher level of education and in employment.

Those with a positive overall image of the EU were more likely to see the EU as a close partner than those who see the EU negatively (59% cf. 16%) as were those who feel knowledgeable (53% compared to 31% of those who do not).

2.11 Trust in Institutions

Respondents were asked about the extent to which they trust (or not) three international institutions, namely the European Union, the United Nations, and the Arab League.



In Tunisia, the EU is the most trusted institution with 50% saying they trust it, followed by United Nations (39%). There is less trust in the Arab League (28%). Trust in both the EU and Arab League has decreased since 2021.

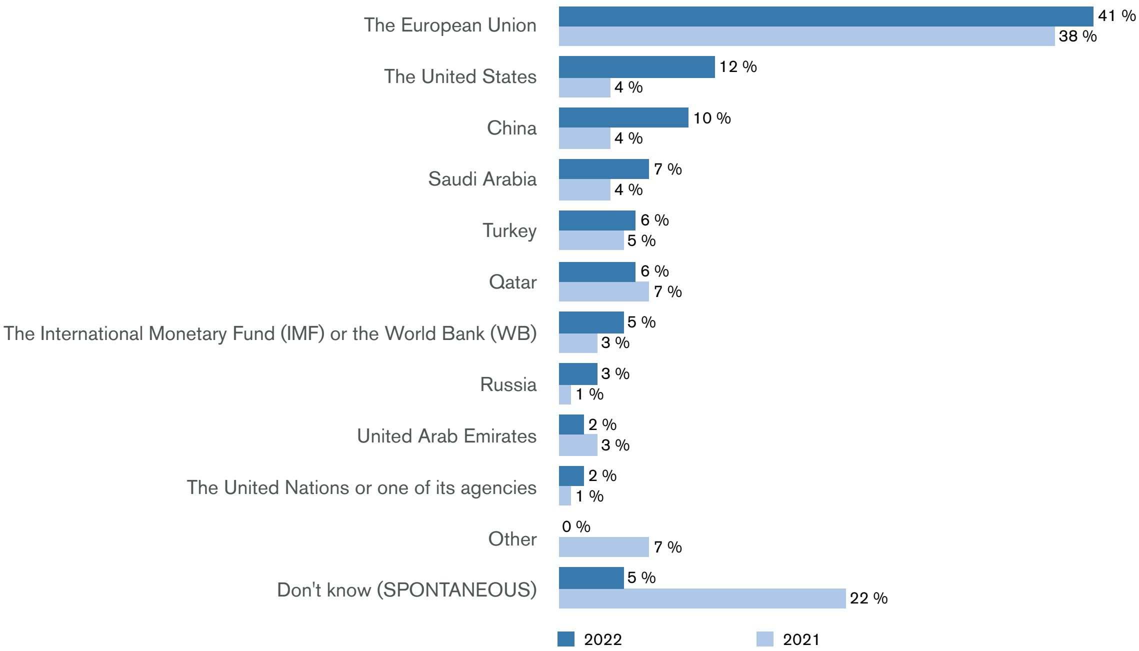
Looking at sociodemographic analysis, trust in the EU tends to be higher amongst men (53% cf. 46% of women), younger respondents (59% of those aged 15 – 24 compared to 36% of those aged 55 – 64) and those with a high level of education – 67% of those who left education aged 20 or over compared with 47% with no education and 28% of those who left education aged 15 or under. Those in manual occupations or unemployed and those in rural areas were also likely to trust the EU.

Those with an overall positive image of the EU and those who felt the most knowledgeable about the UE were also most likely to trust it, with respectively 72% compared to 14% of those with a negative view and 66% compared to 40% of those who don't feel knowledgeable.

2.12 Leading Donors for Country Support

A list of international institutions and countries was read out to respondents asking them to select which, in their views, was the leading donor or institution supporting their country.

B4. In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the lead donor of support to Tunisia?



Base: All respondents (1005)

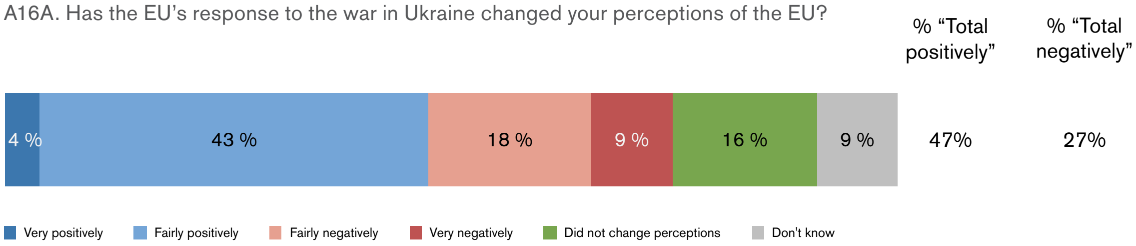
The EU is not only seen as the most important partner, but also as the lead donor of support to Tunisia, mentioned by 41% (38% in 2021). The US is mentioned by 12% (compared to 4% in 2021), China by 10% with other countries and institutions mentioned by only small proportions.

2.13 Impact of the War in Ukraine on Perceptions of the EU

For the 2022 survey, a question was asked to measure to what extent the EU's response to the war in Ukraine had affected perceptions of the EU, and whether positively or negatively.

For 47% of the respondents, the EU's response has changed their view positively. Just over a quarter (27%) said that it had affected their perceptions negatively. For 16% of respondents in Tunisia, the EU's response is described as not changing their perception.

A16A. Has the EU's response to the war in Ukraine changed your perceptions of the EU?



Base: All respondents (1005)

The EU response to the war in Ukraine was more likely to have a positive impact on perceptions of the EU overall amongst men (53% cf. 43% of women), younger respondents (59% of those aged 15 – 24 cf. 35% of those aged 55 – 64) and those with a higher level of education (69% of those who left school aged 20 or over compared to 50% of those with no education and 28% who left education aged 15 or under). Those in manual occupations, unemployed and those in rural areas were also likely to say it had a positive impact on their perceptions.

Those with a positive image of the EU overall and those who feel knowledgeable about it were most likely to react positively to the EU response to the war (73% compared with 12% of those with a negative image and 66% cf. 37% of those who do not feel knowledgeable).

Base all Respondents	Tunisia 1005			
	Total "positively"	Total "negatively"	Did not change perceptions	Don't know
Total	47 %	27 %	16 %	9 %
Gender				
Male	53 %	26 %	16 %	4 %
Female	43 %	29 %	15 %	14 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	59 %	15 %	17 %	9 %
25 – 39 years	50 %	26 %	18 %	7 %
40 – 54 years	47 %	32 %	13 %	8 %
55 – 64 years	35 %	32 %	16 %	17 %
65+ years*	22 %	48 %	14 %	16 %
Education				
Still studying	63 %	12 %	18 %	7 %
No education	50 %	21 %	10 %	19 %
15 years or less	28 %	44 %	14 %	13 %
16 – 19 years	44 %	31 %	20 %	5 %
20 years and more	69 %	16 %	9 %	7 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager*	78 %	7 %	12 %	2 %
Employee	55 %	25 %	16 %	5 %
Self employed	58 %	24 %	14 %	4 %
Manual worker	40 %	39 %	14 %	7 %
Not occupied	43 %	28 %	17 %	12 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	43 %	29 %	18 %	9 %
Small/ middle size town	50 %	24 %	18 %	8 %
Large town	50 %	28 %	12 %	10 %
Image of the EU				
Positive	73 %	13 %	13 %	1 %
Neutral	34 %	26 %	22 %	18 %
Negative	12 %	71 %	13 %	4 %
Don't know	7 %	8 %	3 %	82 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	66 %	18 %	14 %	3 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	37 %	33 %	16 %	12 %

EU NEIGHBOURS south

GALLUP INTERNATIONAL

3. Information on the European Union

3.1 General Media Landscape

Respondents were asked a series of questions about general media consumption. The questions asked about which media were watched or read “regularly”, which was defined in the question as at least five times per week.

On television, Wataniya 1 is the most popular channel (69%), followed by El Hiwar Ettounsi (56%) and Attasia TV (54%).

Mosaïque FM is by far the most popular radio station (77%), followed by Zitouna FM (27%), IFM (27%) and Jawhara (27%).

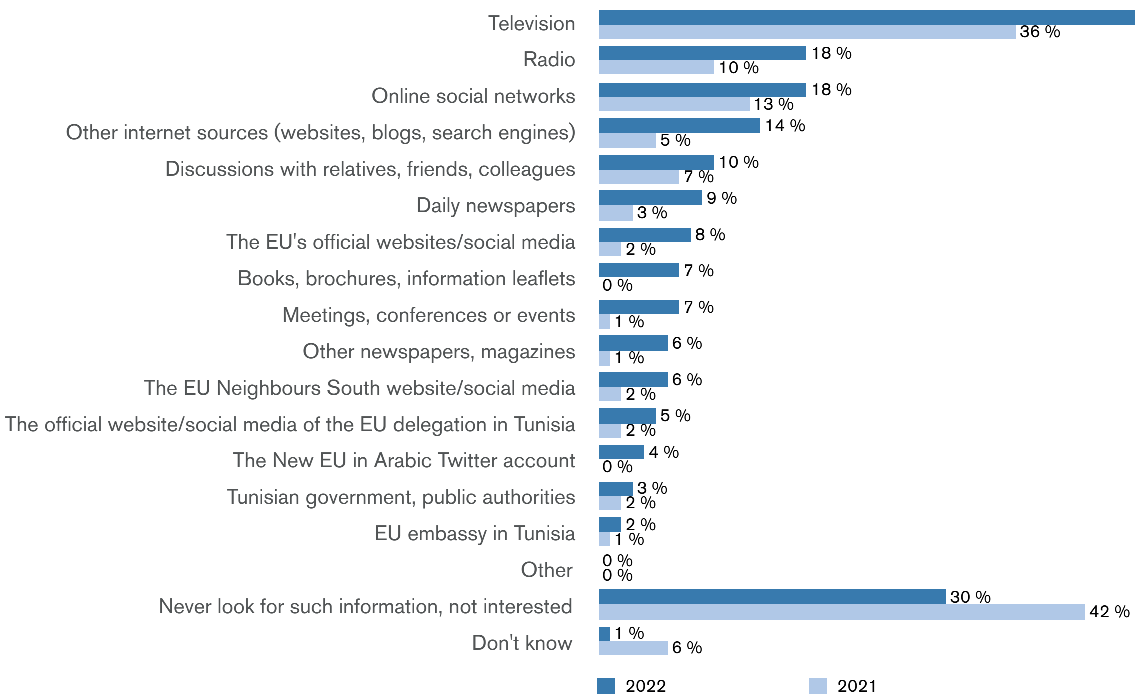
More than eight respondents out of 10 (86%) never read newspapers. Al Chourouk is read regularly by 11%, followed by Assabah (10%) and la Presse de Tunisia (2%).

The most common Website or social media used regularly are Facebook (41%), Instagram (15%), Snapchat (14%) and tayara.tn (37%). 15% suggest that they never use the internet.

3.2 Sources of Information about the EU

In Tunisia, the media landscape looks largely similar to 2021 with the top three preferred channels for information about the EU remaining television (51% – up from 36% in 2021), radio (18%) and online social networks (18%).

B2. When you look for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, do you use? Any others?



Base: All respondents (1005)

The usage of EU "official" online information sources remains very low with EU official websites most likely to be mentioned (8%).

There has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents who never look for information about the EU (30%, - 12 ppt since 2021).

3.3 EU Communication Campaign Awareness

For the 2022 survey, questions were added concerning awareness of any communication campaigns run by the EU in Tunisia, including the following specific campaigns:

- Concours Lina Ben Mhenni pour la liberté d'expression
- Campagne environnement « Sawer bel a5dhar »
- « 16 jours d'activisme »

Overall, fewer than four in ten respondents (37%) said that they had seen or heard anything about the EU in the last 12 months. Just under six in ten (58%) said they have not seen or heard anything.

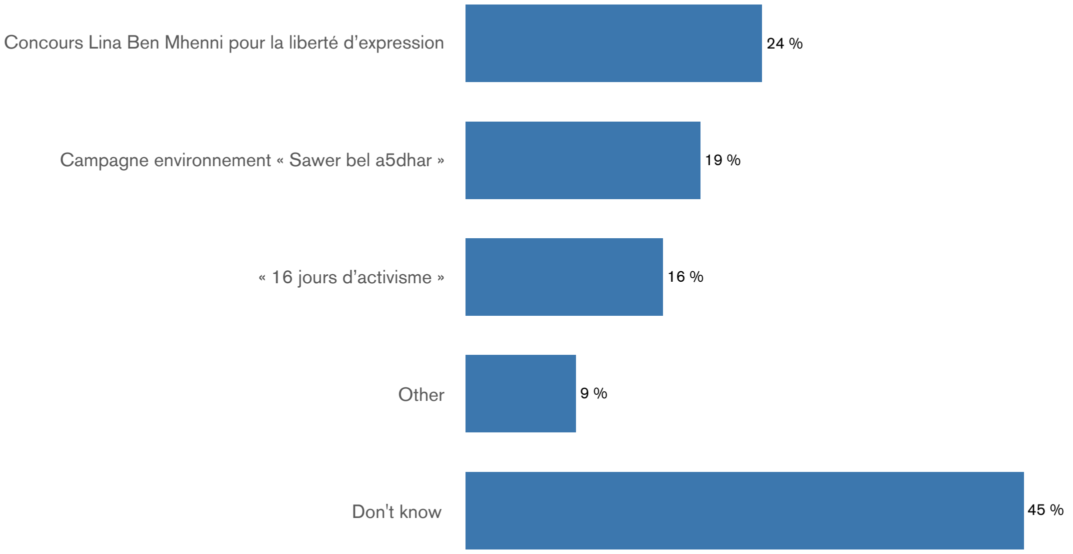
Base all Respondents	Tunisia 1005		
	Yes	No	Don't know
Total	37 %	58 %	5 %
Gender			
Male	37 %	59 %	4 %
Female	37 %	57 %	6 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	46 %	43 %	11 %
25 – 39 years	43 %	52 %	5 %
40 – 54 years	30 %	68 %	2 %
55 – 64 years	26 %	69 %	4 %
65+ years*	25 %	67 %	8 %
Education			
Still studying	53 %	37 %	10 %
No education	20 %	76 %	4 %
15 years or less	19 %	79 %	2 %
16 – 19 years	39 %	57 %	3 %
20 years and more	56 %	35 %	9 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager*	35 %	60 %	5 %
Employee	47 %	49 %	3 %
Self employed	46 %	51 %	3 %
Manual worker	34 %	61 %	5 %
Not occupied	32 %	62 %	6 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	29 %	70 %	1 %
Small/ middle size town	45 %	49 %	6 %
Large town	39 %	54 %	7 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	51 %	45 %	5 %
Neutral	21 %	72 %	8 %
Negative	33 %	67 %	1 %
Don't know	4 %	81 %	16 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	56 %	39 %	5 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	26 %	69 %	5 %

Younger age groups were more likely to have seen or heard something (46% of those aged 15 – 24 compared with 26% of those aged 55 – 64), as were those with a high level of education (56% of those who left education aged 20 or over compared with 20% of those with no education). Employed respondents and those living in cities were also more likely to have seen or heard something than those without employment or living in rural areas. Those who are positive about the EU overall were more likely to have seen or heard something about the EU (51% cf. 33% of those with a negative image), as are those who feel knowledgeable about the EU (56%) than those who do not (26%).

Those who said that they had seen or heard something about the EU in the last 12 months were then prompted with specific campaigns.

Just over half (55%) recalled seeing or hearing a specific campaign. The "Concours Lina Ben Mhenni pour la liberté d'expression" was mentioned by 24%, 19% claimed to be aware of Campagne environnement « Sawer bel a5dhar », followed by 16% who mentioned « 16 jours d'activisme ». 9% mentioned something else while 45% could not remember.

A3a. Have you heard, seen or read anything about the following regarding the European Union in the last 12 months?



Base: All respondents who have seen or heard something about the EU in the last 12 months (372)

Sample sizes for this question are too small to allow sociodemographic analysis.

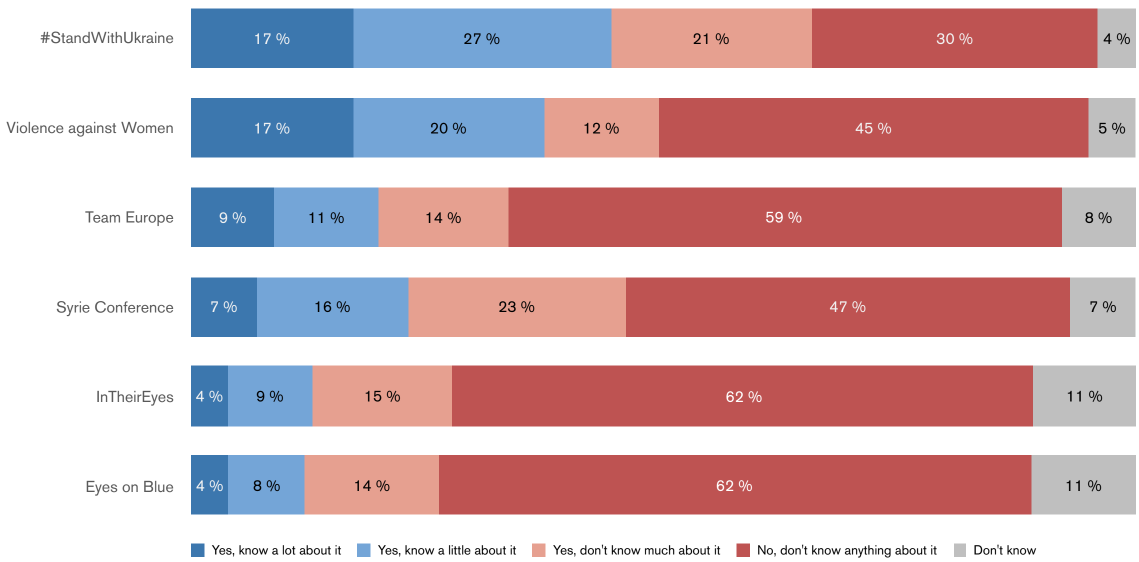
3.4 EU Initiative Awareness

Respondents were asked to give their level of knowledge about certain EU initiatives in Tunisia. These initiatives were:

- Team Europe
- #StandWithUkraine
- Syria Conference
- InTheirEyes
- Violence against Women
- Eyes on Blue

Awareness was highest for #StandWithUkraine with two thirds of respondents (66%) saying that they knew something about it. Awareness levels for the other campaigns were much lower, 50% were aware of Violence against women, 34% knew something about Team Europe, and 46% mentioned the Syria Conference. Fewer than 3 in 10 knew anything about InTheirEyes (28%) or Eyes on Blue (26%).

A3A. Level of knowledge of specific EU communications



Base: All respondents (1005)

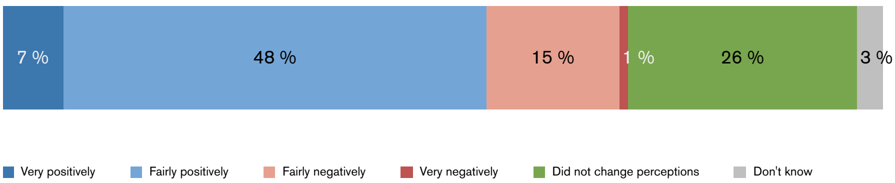
#StandWithUkraine was mentioned by a majority in most sociodemographic groups. Awareness of the campaign was highest among men (75% cf. 56% of women), 15-24 years old (78%), those with a high level of education (84% of those who finished education aged 20 or over). Those with a positive image of the EU overall or feel knowledgeable about the EU were also more likely to be aware of the campaign.

3.4 Impact of Communications on Perceptions of the EU

Respondents were asked whether what they had heard, seen, or read about the EU had changed their perceptions of the EU.

Over half (55%) said the communications had changed their perception positively with 7% saying very positively. Only 16% said that these communications had negatively affected their perception, while 26% said that it did not change their perceptions.

A3b. To what extent would you say that what you have heard, seen or read made you change your perception bout the European Union?



% "Total positively"	% "Total negativel"
55%	16%

Base: All respondents who have heard or seen something about EU in last 12 months (742)

Sociodemographic analysis reveal differences by age and level of education. Younger people were more likely to respond positively – 60% of those aged 15–24 compared with 44% of those aged 55–64. Only 41% of those who left education aged 15 or under felt more positive about the EU compared with over half of those with at least some level of education (55–57%).

However, the key differentiator is the existing sentiment towards the EU. Indeed, 80% of those who already feel positive about the EU in general are the most likely to feel their perceptions had been improved by the communications they had seen, compared to 13% of those with a negative image. Just under two thirds (64%) of those who feel knowledgeable felt more positively compared with (49%) of those who do not feel knowledgeable.

Base : All respondents who have heard or seen anything about the EU in the last 12 months	Tunisia 1005			
	Total "positively"	Total "negatively"	Did not change perceptions	Don't know
Total	55 %	16 %	26 %	3 %
Gender				
Male	57 %	17 %	24 %	3 %
Female	54 %	14 %	29 %	3 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	60 %	10 %	26 %	5 %
25 – 39 years	57 %	14 %	27 %	2 %
40 – 54 years	55 %	17 %	26 %	2 %
55 – 64 years	44 %	19 %	30 %	6 %
65+ years*	33 %	45 %	16 %	0 %
Education				
Still studying	65 %	7 %	24 %	4 %
No education	57 %	11 %	25 %	7 %
15 years or less	41 %	27 %	30 %	3 %
16 – 19 years	55 %	18 %	24 %	2 %
20 years and more	57 %	11 %	31 %	2 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager*	60 %	0 %	39 %	0 %
Employee	61 %	14 %	26 %	0 %
Self employed	58 %	18 %	19 %	5 %
Manual worker	49 %	20 %	27 %	4 %
Not occupied	54 %	16 %	27 %	4 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	59 %	23 %	17 %	2 %
Small/ middle size town	57 %	13 %	26 %	3 %
Large town	53 %	12 %	32 %	4 %
Image of the EU				
Positive	80 %	3 %	16 %	1 %
Neutral	32 %	10 %	53 %	7 %
Negative	13 %	66 %	18 %	3 %
Don't know	42 %	14 %	14 %	30 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	64 %	12 %	24 %	1 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	49 %	19 %	28 %	4 %

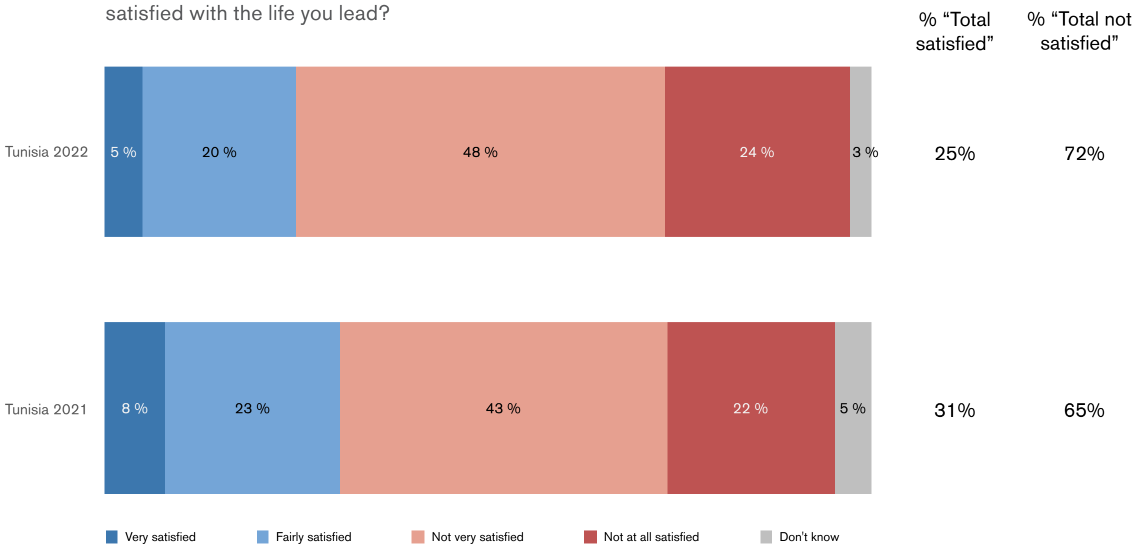
4. Citizens' Mood

This section of the report considers respondents' views on how satisfied they are with their personal life as well as the main challenges facing their country today.

4.1 Life Satisfaction

Life satisfaction in Tunisia has worsened since 2021 with 25% describing themselves as very or fairly satisfied (- 6 ppt since 2021). 72% describe themselves as not very or not at all satisfied (65% in 2021). The proportion who do not feel at all satisfied with their life has also remained high at 24%.

C1. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?



Base: All respondents (1005)

The sociodemographic analysis reveals considerable differences between subgroups of the population. Almost all of those with no education (98%) or who left education aged 15 or under (96%) describe themselves as not satisfied.

Life satisfaction is highest amongst younger age groups (43% of those aged 15 – 24 compared with 15% of those aged 55 – 64) and those living in cities (39% cf. 9% of those living in rural areas). By occupation, those in manual work were the ones considerably less satisfied than the others.

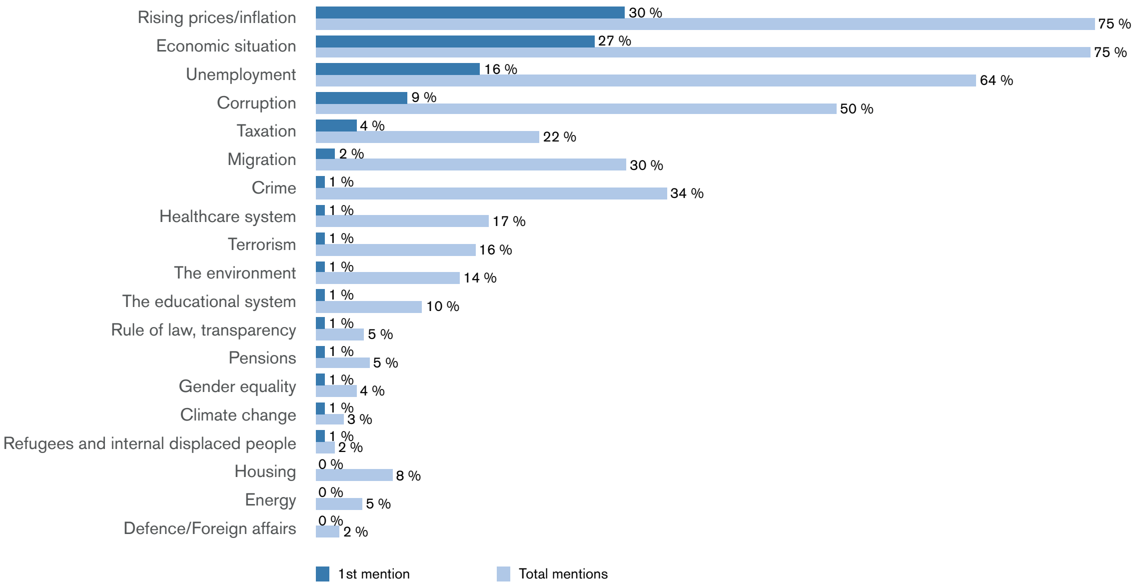
Base All Respondents	Tunisia 1005		
	Total "Satisfied"	Total "Not satisfied"	Don't know
Total	25 %	72 %	3 %
Gender			
Male	25 %	73 %	3 %
Female	24 %	72 %	3 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	43 %	55 %	1 %
25 – 39 years	29 %	68 %	3 %
40 – 54 years	17 %	80 %	4 %
55 – 64 years	15 %	82 %	3 %
65+ years*	3 %	94 %	3 %
Education			
Still studying	52 %	47 %	1 %
No education	1 %	98 %	1 %
15 years or less	1 %	96 %	2 %
16 – 19 years	25 %	70 %	6 %
20 years and more	52 %	47 %	2 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager*	45 %	55 %	0 %
Employee	28 %	66 %	4 %
Self employed	22 %	71 %	6 %
Manual worker	13 %	85 %	2 %
Not occupied	26 %	72 %	2 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	9 %	84 %	8 %
Small/ middle size town	16 %	82 %	1 %
Large town	39 %	60 %	1 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	31 %	65 %	3 %
Neutral	22 %	76 %	2 %
Negative	16 %	82 %	2 %
Don't know	0 %	85 %	16 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	42 %	54 %	4 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	15 %	82 %	3 %

4.2 Issues facing the Country

The chart below shows the most important issues facing Tunisia.

Rising prices and inflation was the most important issue for 30% of respondents and mentioned in total by 75% of them.

C2a/C2b. What do you think is the most important issue facing Tunisia at the moment? Firstly? And then?



Base: All respondents (1005)

The next issues most likely to be mentioned are the economic situation (mentioned by 27% as the most important issue and 75% in total) and unemployment (mentioned by 16% as the most important issue and by 64% in total).

After prompting, respondents expressed concern about other key issues including corruption (mentioned in total by 50% of respondents). At least 3 in 10 mentioned either migration (30%) or crime (34%).