

EU NEIGHBOURS south

OPEN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Communicating for
a stronger partnership:
connecting with citizens
across the Southern
Neighbourhood

OPINION POLL
THIRD WAVE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction

The European Union has had cooperation programmes with its neighbours for many years, governed by the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The ENP was launched in 2003, and has been reviewed several times in the intervening years to help ensure the EU and its neighbours can build effective partnerships¹. Work under the auspices of this policy is funded primarily through the European Neighbourhood Instrument, with most funding used to enhance bilateral cooperation, and funded projects tailor made to fit each Neighbourhood partner country².

The project 'OPEN Neighbourhood - Communicating for a stronger partnership: connecting with citizens across the Southern Neighbourhood' (CSP South project) was launched in November 2015, and is one of the three projects to be implemented as part of the Regional Communication Programme 'OPEN Neighbourhood: opportunities, participation, engagement and networking with people from the Southern Neighbourhood area (Regional Communication Programme phase II)'.³

The general aim of CSP South is to improve the public perception of the EU in this region, as well as increase understanding of European policies and the support the EU provides to its partner countries in the Southern Neighbourhood area.

The current study, which began in 2016, has been designed to assess the current levels of awareness among the general public about EU support in the Southern Neighbourhood countries, as well as public attitudes towards, and perceptions of the EU in these countries⁴. A key focus of the study are the differences between the Maghreb⁵ and Mashrek⁶ groups of countries.

This report presents the results of the third wave of this survey, conducted in Autumn 2018. Areas covered by this survey include:

- Perceptions of, and attitudes towards the EU;
- Awareness of financial support provided by the EU, and the main areas of cooperation with the EU;
- Use of mainstream and Internet-based media, and the EU's media profile;
- The general mood of respondents in Southern Neighbourhood countries, including their views on current and future economic, employment and general life situations.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/overview_en

² http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/overview/index_en.htm

³ *Southern Neighbourhood partner countries are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia.*

⁴ Excluding Syria, Libya and Egypt

⁵ Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia

⁶ Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine

2. Methodology

Between August and October 2018, a consortium led by Stantec conducted opinion polls in the EU Southern Neighbourhood countries, as part of the project entitled 'OPEN Neighbourhood - Communicating for a stronger partnership: connecting with citizens across the Southern Neighbourhood' on behalf of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR).

The survey was designed, managed and coordinated by Kantar Public Brussels.

This report presents the results of the opinion polls conducted in seven⁷ of the ten EU Southern Neighbourhood countries.

In total, 7006 respondents were interviewed face-to-face. The survey covers the population aged 15 years and over in the following countries:

South		Institute	No of interviews	Fieldwork	
				Start	End
DZ	Algeria	El Amouri Algerie	1000	29/08/2018	23/09/2018
IL	Israel	PCPO / Maagar Mohot	1003	17/08/2018	30/08/2018
JO	Jordan	Statistics Lebanon / Brand Vision	1000	23/08/2018	31/08/2018
LB	Lebanon	Statistics Lebanon	1000	16/08/2018	05/09/2018
MA	Morocco	TNS Maroc	1000	09/09/2018	01/10/2018
PS	Palestinian territories	PCPO	1003	23/08/2018	10/09/2018
TN	Tunisia	El Amouri Institute	1000	14/08/2018	16/09/2018

Broad national demographic quotas on the following parameters were set to ensure all subgroups of the universe of interest are adequately represented (source: national statistics offices) on the following variables:

- Gender;
- Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64, older than 65);
- Education (if information is available);
- Region;
- Urbanisation (if information is available).

⁷ Since May 2011, the European Commission has suspended any type of cooperation with the Syrian Government. For this reason, it has been decided not to conduct the survey in this country.

Libya has not been covered due to constant insecurity situation in the country. In Egypt, the survey was not conducted, as the local authorities did not grant the necessary permissions.

A national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out so that the samples match the target universes. In all countries, the above variables except education were introduced in the iteration procedure. Two population weighting factors have also been established (for Maghreb and for Mashrek)⁸, taking into consideration the respective sizes of national 15+ populations in the group of countries in question.

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

⁸ Maghreb= Algeria (DZ) + Morocco (MA) + Tunisia (TN) – Mashrek= Israel (IL) + Jordania (JO) + Lebanon (LB) + Palestine (PS)

KEY FINDINGS

1. Perceptions of the European Union

Information about and image of the EU

- Less than half of the respondents in Maghreb (46%) or Mashrek (44%) say they feel well informed about the European Union.
- However, the image of the European Union is rather positive in both regions. Just over half of all respondents in Maghreb (55%) say the European Union conjures up a positive image for them, compared to 45% in Mashrek.
- However, compared to Spring 2017, the image is less positive in Maghreb (-7 points) mainly due to a large drop in Morocco (59%, -13 points).
- The image remains stable in Mashrek compared to Spring 2017 (45% say it is positive, +1 point).
- Respondents in Maghreb say that the EU is most likely to represent human rights, freedom of speech or media freedom, individual freedom (all 74%).
- In Mashrek, respondents are most likely to say equality between men and women (70%), individual freedom (68%) and democracy (68%) represent the EU for them.

Relations with the EU and key areas of cooperation

- More than six in ten respondents in both Maghreb (74%) and Mashrek (65%) say the EU has good relations with their country. This is rather stable compared to Spring 2017.
- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to say the European Union is the closest partner to their country (41%), while in Mashrek respondents are much more likely to mention the United States (43%) than other countries.
- The majority of respondents in Maghreb trust the European Union (53%), compared to 45% in Mashrek. Trust in the European Union has, however, slightly decreased compared to Spring 2017 (-3 points in Maghreb and -4 points in Mashrek).
- Respondents in both regions are less likely to trust the Arab League or the United Nations.
- The majority of respondents in both groups of countries agree the EU is an important partner (Maghreb: 61%, Mashrek: 59%), and that their country and the EU have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (Maghreb: 59%, Mashrek: 61%).
- At least half of all respondents in Maghreb (52%) and Mashrek (50%) agree the support of the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country, while around half agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country (Maghreb: 49%, Mashrek: 51%).
- Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to agree the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (51% vs. 42% in Mashrek) or that the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (52% vs. 48%).

- The majority in both Maghreb (60%) and Mashrek (57%) say the EU has a positive influence on their country. Again, this has decreased in Maghreb compared to Spring 2017 (-5 points) but remained rather stable in Mashrek (-1 point).
- Respondents in Maghreb think the EU should have a greater role to play in trade (70%), economic development (66%) and migration and human rights (both 64%).
- In Mashrek the most mentioned areas are trade (72%), economic development (71%) and human rights (65%).

EU financial support

- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to say their country has benefited from EU support in trade (37%), tourism (34%), and economic development (23%).
- In Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are tourism, economic development (both 26%), and education (25%).
- Awareness of the financial support the EU provides to countries in the Southern Neighbourhood is much higher in Mashrek (48%) than in Maghreb (30%).
 - However, amongst those who are aware of EU support, the majority in both Maghreb (59%) and Mashrek (69%) say this support has been effective.
 - Amongst those aware of EU support, respondents in Mashrek are much more likely to be aware of programmes financed by the EU in their country (51% vs 32% in Maghreb).
 - Amongst those aware of programmes, the most mentioned in Maghreb are education, human rights or health programmes (all 30%). In Mashrek the most mentioned are education programmes (58%), health programmes (42%) or cultural programmes (40%).
 - However, only a minority of those aware of these programmes in Maghreb (11%) or Mashrek (21%) have ever been personally involved in one.

2. Information on the European Union

- More than four in ten respondents in Maghreb (44%) or Mashrek (48%) look for information on the EU.
 - Amongst respondents that do look for this information, those in Maghreb are most likely to look on television (40%) or online social networks (27%), while in Mashrek respondents are most likely to look at other Internet sources (39%) or online social networks (31%).
 - Amongst respondents that do look for this information, those in Maghreb are most likely to look for economic and financial (30%), cultural information (28%) or visa information (25%), while those in Mashrek are most likely to look for economic and financial information (38%), information concerning cooperation with their country (35%), or political information (29%).
 - More than two thirds of respondents in Maghreb (67%) and Mashrek (76%) who look for information on the EU usually find what they are looking for.

- Less than one in five in either Maghreb or Mashrek have visited a range of official EU sites and accounts, with the EU Facebook page the most mentioned by respondents in Maghreb (18%), and EU institutions websites the most mentioned in Mashrek (18%).
- In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents are most likely to say that the national media talks just about the right amount about the EU.
 - In Maghreb 47% say this about television, 43% about the printed press, 42% about radio, and 41% say this about websites.
 - In Mashrek 39% say this about television, 36% about radio, 34% about websites and 34% about the printed press.
- Respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek are most likely to think the EU has a positive image in national media.
 - In Maghreb 62% say this about television, 49% about websites, and 45% say this about radio or the printed press.
 - In Mashrek 47% say this about television, 41% about websites and 35% about the printed press or radio.
- Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say websites (86% vs. 77% in Maghreb) play an important role in influencing public opinion, but there are only small differences when it comes to the opinion about television (Maghreb: 86%, Mashrek: 83%), radio (Maghreb: 65%, Mashrek: 63%) or the printed press (Maghreb: 66%, Mashrek: 62%).
- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to trust public TV channels (23%), online social networks or private TV channels (both 18%) when looking for news on political matters. In Mashrek, respondents are most likely to trust the Internet (21%), private TV channels (19%) or online social networks (18%).
- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to get most of their news on national political matters television (69%), followed by Internet and social media (50%). In Mashrek, Internet and social media are the most mentioned, followed by television (64%).

3. The national and personal situation

- The majority of respondents in Maghreb (72%) and Mashrek (68%) are satisfied with the life they lead and more than two thirds in Maghreb (69%) and Mashrek (67%) say their life in general is good.
- Satisfaction with life decreased significantly in Maghreb compared to Spring 2017 (-7 points) while it increased slightly in Mashrek (+3 points).
- At least half of all respondents in each region say their personal job situation is good (Maghreb: 53% vs. Mashrek 50%), although respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say the financial situation of their household is good (vs. 50% in Mashrek).

- Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say they think their personal job situation (41% vs. 25%), household financial situation (48% vs. 31%) and life in general (49% vs. 35%) will be better in the next 12 months, compared to those in Mashrek.
- The majority of respondents in Maghreb (64%) or Mashrek (61%) say the current economic situation in their country is bad. The situation has strongly worsened in Maghreb with an increase of 21 points of the proportion of respondents who say that the economic situation is bad compared to 2017. Results are, again, rather stable in Mashrek.
- Respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic than those in Mashrek that their country's economic situation (31% vs. 22%) or employment situation (29% vs. 19%) will be better in the next 12 months.
- In Maghreb, respondents consider the most important issues facing the country to be unemployment (72%), corruption (62%), crime (56%) and rising prices / inflation (55%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned issues are the economic situation (56%), unemployment (48%), corruption (46%) and rising prices / inflation (46%).

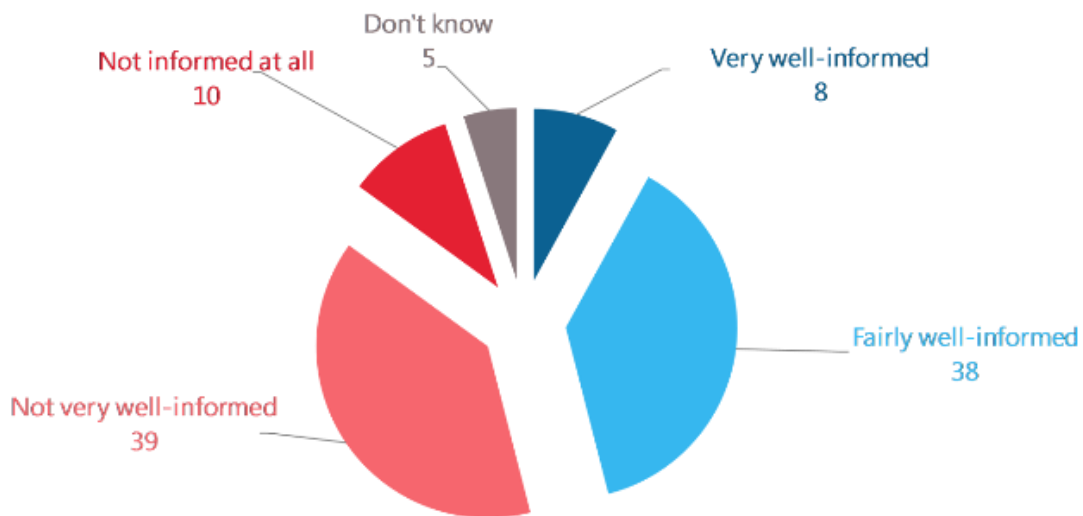
I. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

This section of the report reviews the perceptions respondents living in Maghreb and Mashrek have about the European Union, including: how well informed they feel about the EU; their image of the EU; the characteristics they think best represent the EU; and their opinions about the relationship their country has with the EU. Opinions about the EU as a partner are considered, and the areas where respondents think their country has most benefited from EU policies are presented. The level of awareness about EU funding for projects in the respondent's country is also discussed.

1. Information and Image of European Union

Only a minority of respondents in Maghreb or Mashrek say they feel well informed about the European Union⁹. In Maghreb, 46% say they feel well informed, although only 8% say they feel 'very well-informed'. In Mashrek 44% say they feel well informed, with 10% saying they feel very well-informed. This question was asked for the first time and therefore there is no comparison with past results available.

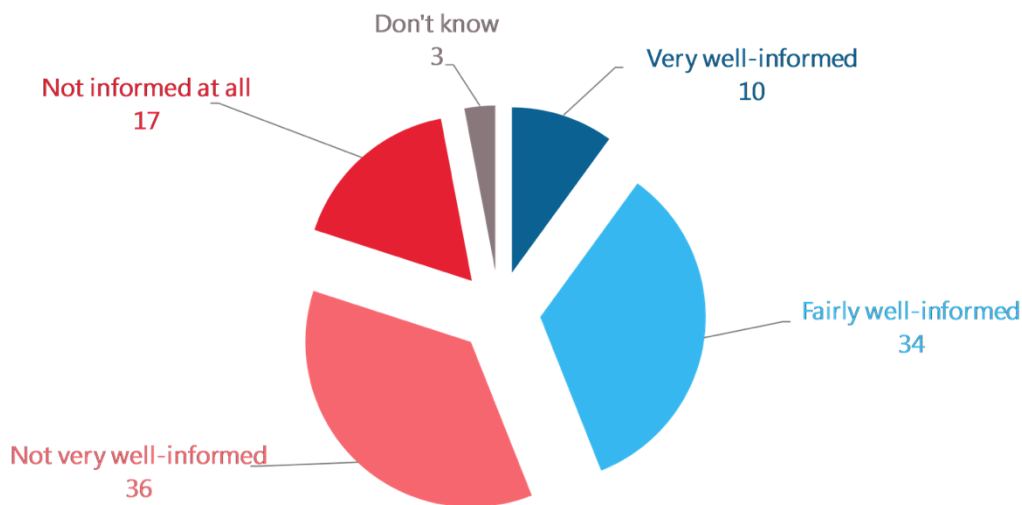
A1 How well informed do you feel about the European Union?
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

⁹ A1. How well informed do you feel about the European Union?

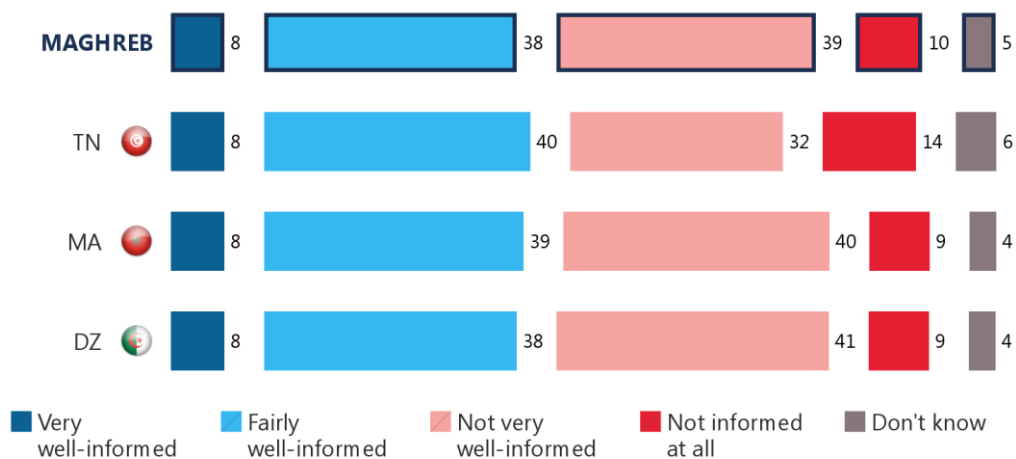
A1 How well informed do you feel about the European Union?
(% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

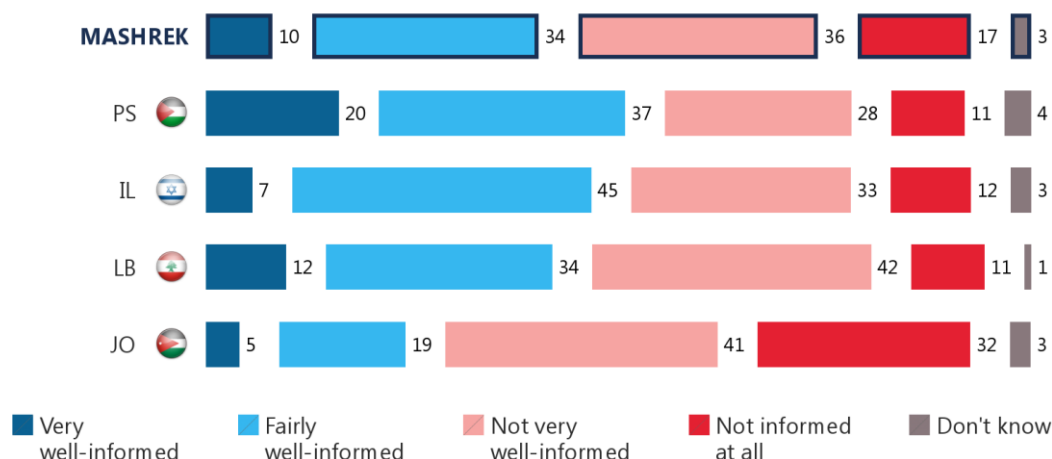
There is little variation between countries in Maghreb in the proportion of respondents who feel well informed about the EU, but the same cannot be said for Mashrek. Here more than half of all respondents in Palestine (57%) and Israel (52%) say they feel informed, compared to just 24% in Jordan.

A1 How well informed do you feel about the European Union?
(%)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A1 How well informed do you feel about the European Union?
(%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The socio-demographic illustrates that:

- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, men are more likely to feel well-informed than women. For instance, in Mashrek 51% of men feel well-informed, compared to 37% of women.
- In **Maghreb** respondents under 55 are the most likely to feel well-informed about the EU (47%-48% vs. 39% of those aged 55+). However, the opposite is true in **Mashrek**, where those aged 55+ are the most likely to say they feel well-informed (49% vs. 43%-44% of younger respondents).
- In **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to feel well-informed. For example, 54% who completed education aged 20+ feel well-informed, compared to 36% who completed education aged 15 or younger. This pattern does not occur in Maghreb.
- In **Maghreb**, those living in rural areas or large towns are the most likely to say they feel well-informed (47% vs. 39% living in small/mid-sized towns). In **Mashrek**, on the other hand, the more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to say they feel well-informed.
- In **Maghreb** white collar workers (55%) are the most likely to say they feel well-informed, while in **Mashrek** it is managers (60%).

In addition, **in both Maghreb and Mashrek** respondents with relatives living in the EU are more likely to say they feel well-informed, compared to those without relatives in the EU.

A1 How well informed do you feel about the European Union?
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Total 'Well-informed'	Total 'Not informed'	Don't know
MAGHREB	46	49	5
Gender			
Male	50	47	3
Female	43	51	6
Age			
15-24 years	48	48	4
25-39 years	48	49	3
40-54 years	47	48	5
55 years or more	39	52	9
Education (End of)			
15-	48	47	5
16-19	52	44	4
20 or more	44	51	5
Still studying	46	51	3
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	47	48	5
Small/mid size town	39	55	6
Large town	47	49	4
Occupation			
Self-employed	51	44	5
Managers	42	56	2
White collars	55	43	2
Manual workers	46	48	6
House persons	40	52	8
Unemployed	48	49	3
Retired	38	58	4
Students	49	48	3
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	50	47	3
No	42	51	7

A1 How well informed do you feel about the European Union?
(% - **MASHREK**)

	Total 'Well-informed'	Total 'Not informed'	Don't know
MASHREK	44	53	3
Gender			
Male	51	46	3
Female	37	59	4
Age			
15-24 years	44	52	4
25-39 years	43	54	3
40-54 years	43	55	2
55 years or more	49	48	3
Education (End of)			
15-	36	59	5
16-19	40	59	1
20 or more	54	43	3
Still studying	42	54	4
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	37	59	4
Small/mid size town	42	54	4
Large town	49	49	2
Occupation			
Self-employed	48	48	4
Managers	60	39	1
White collars	47	51	2
Manual workers	43	51	6
House persons	31	66	3
Unemployed	43	52	5
Retired	51	47	2
Students	40	56	4
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	57	41	2
No	40	57	3

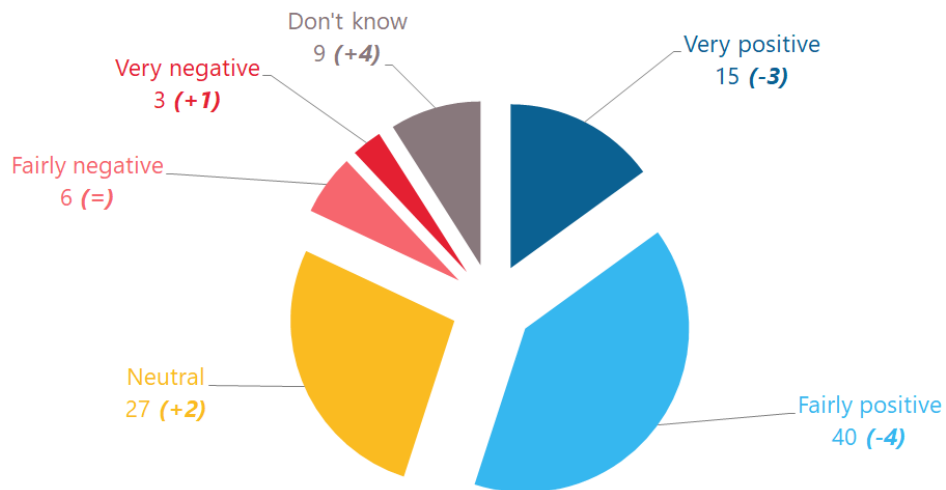
Image of the European Union

Just over half of all respondents in Maghreb (55%) say the European Union conjures up a positive image for them, compared to 45% in Mashrek¹⁰. The proportion that is neutral is similar: 27% in Maghreb say the EU conjures up a neutral image, compared to 28% in Mashrek.

Fewer than one in ten in Maghreb has a negative image of the EU (9%), compared to more than one in five in Mashrek (22%).

Compared to 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to have a positive opinion of the EU (-7 percentage points), while there has been little change in Mashrek (-1 pp).

- A2** In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - **MAGHREB**)

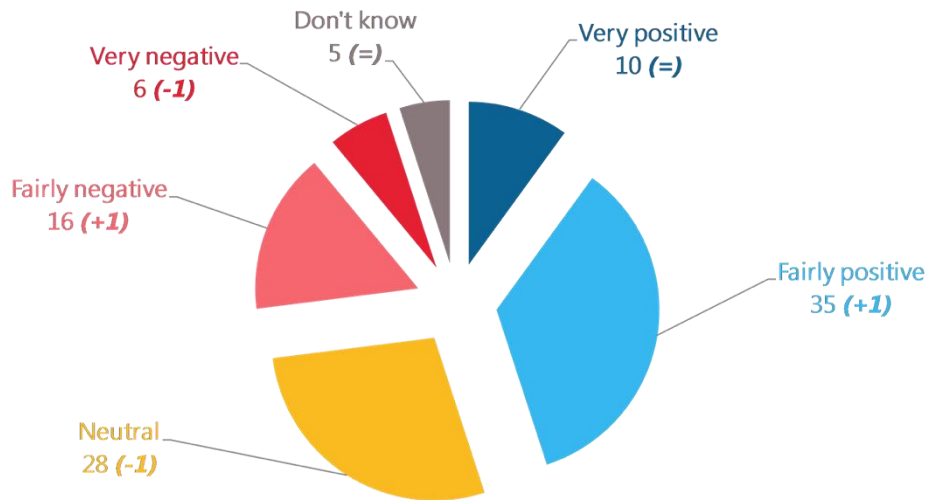


(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

¹⁰ A2. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

A2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
 (% - MASHREK)

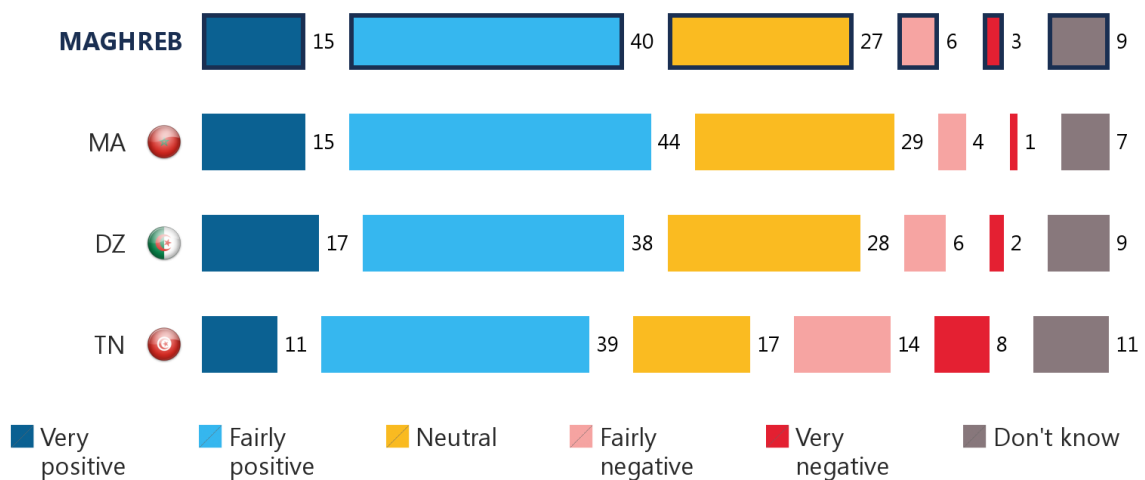


(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

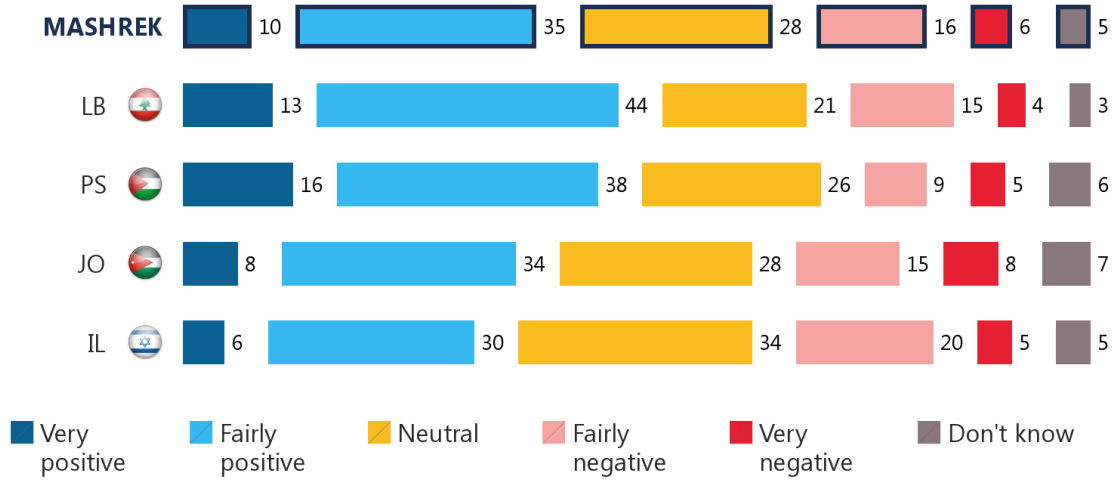
The country level results show there is a wider variation in opinion in Mashrek than in Maghreb. In Maghreb, at least half of the respondents in each country have a positive image. In Mashrek, on the other hand, at least half in Lebanon (57%) and Palestine (54%) have a positive image, compared to 42% in Jordan and 36% in Israel.

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

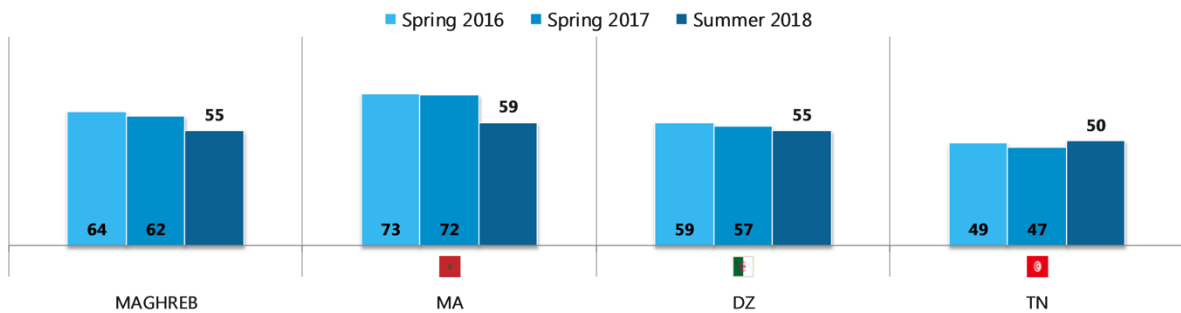
A2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

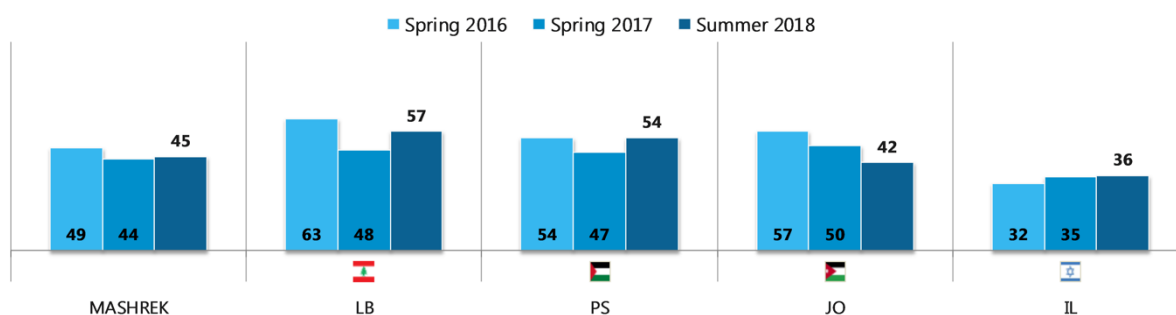
Respondents in Morocco are now much less likely to have a positive image of the EU than they were in 2016 or 2017, but there has been little change in Algeria or Tunisia. In Mashrek, however, the trends are more variable. Opinion in Lebanon and Palestine has become more positive after a negative trend between 2016 and 2017, while in Jordan the proportion who have a positive image of the EU has been steadily declining since spring 2016.

A2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)






The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely to have a positive image of the EU (48% vs. 42% of women), and the same trend is seen in Maghreb, although the difference is small.
- In **Maghreb**, respondents aged 15-39 are more likely to have a positive image of the EU compared to those aged 40+. For example, 61% of those aged 15-24 have a positive image, compared to 50% of those aged 55+. The same pattern does not apply in Mashrek.
- In **Maghreb**, those who remained in education until at least 16 years of age are the most likely to have a positive image of the EU. For instance, 60% who completed education aged 16-19 have a positive image, compared to 53% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those living in large towns are the most likely to have a positive image.
- In **Maghreb**, managers (66%) are the most likely to have a positive image of the EU, while in **Mashrek** the self-employed (52%) are the most likely to do so.






In addition, in **both groups of countries** respondents who feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to have a positive image than those who do not feel well informed, with the largest difference seen in Mashrek (60% vs. 35%).

Finally, respondents in **Maghreb** who have relatives who live in the EU are more likely to have a positive opinion of the EU (61% vs. 49% of those who do not), and this relationship also occurs in **Mashrek** (54% vs. 43%).

A2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - MAGHREB)

	Total 'Positive'	Don't know	Total 'Negative'
MAGHREB	55	9	9
 Gender			
Male	58	6	11
Female	54	11	6
 Age			
15-24 years	61	7	8
25-39 years	58	7	8
40-54 years	51	8	11
55 years or more	50	14	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	53	8	11
16-19	60	9	10
20 or more	58	9	7
Still studying	60	5	7
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	53	7	10
Small/mid size town	50	12	8
Large town	58	8	9
 Occupation			
Self-employed	56	8	13
Managers	66	4	5
White collars	58	7	11
Manual workers	51	10	12
House persons	48	14	7
Unemployed	58	8	8
Retired	48	8	14
Students	61	6	7
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	61	6	8
No	49	12	11
Informed about the EU			
Well-informed	62	3	8
Not informed	54	8	10

A2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - MASHREK)

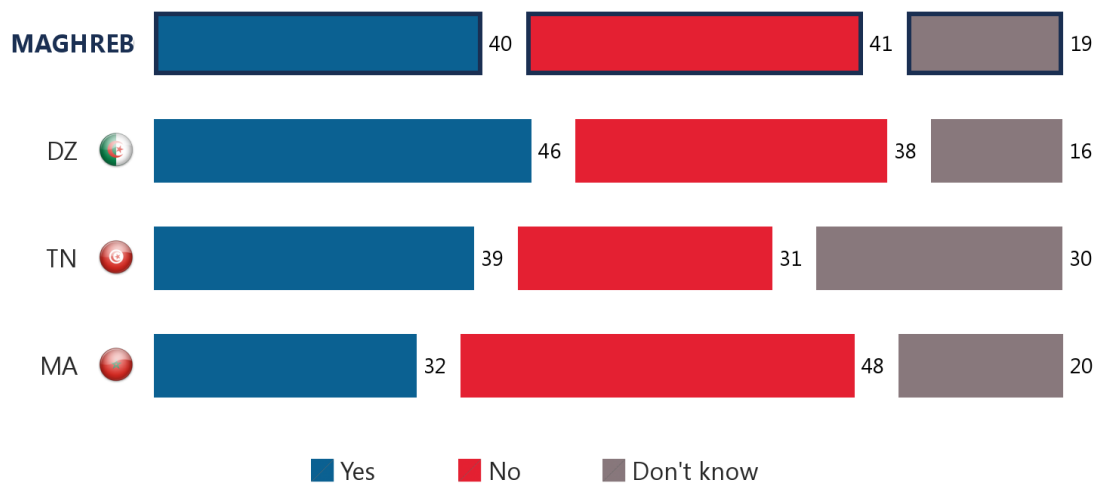
	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
MASHREK	45	22	5
 Gender			
Male	48	23	4
Female	42	19	7
 Age			
15-24 years	50	18	5
25-39 years	43	21	6
40-54 years	42	21	6
55 years or more	46	24	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	45	21	7
16-19	48	19	5
20 or more	43	24	4
Still studying	48	22	4
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	42	23	5
Small/mid size town	42	24	5
Large town	49	19	5
 Occupation			
Self-employed	52	19	3
Managers	48	25	2
White collars	43	24	4
Manual workers	40	26	6
House persons	42	20	8
Unemployed	46	17	7
Retired	42	23	5
Students	47	21	5
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	54	21	2
No	43	21	6
Informed about the EU			
Well-informed	60	17	0
Not informed	35	25	7

Awareness of the existence of the EU embassy

Respondents in Maghreb (40%) are more likely to be aware of an EU embassy in their country compared to those in Mashrek (32%).¹¹ Within Maghreb, however, awareness is higher in Algeria (46%) than it is in Tunisia (39%) or Morocco (32%).

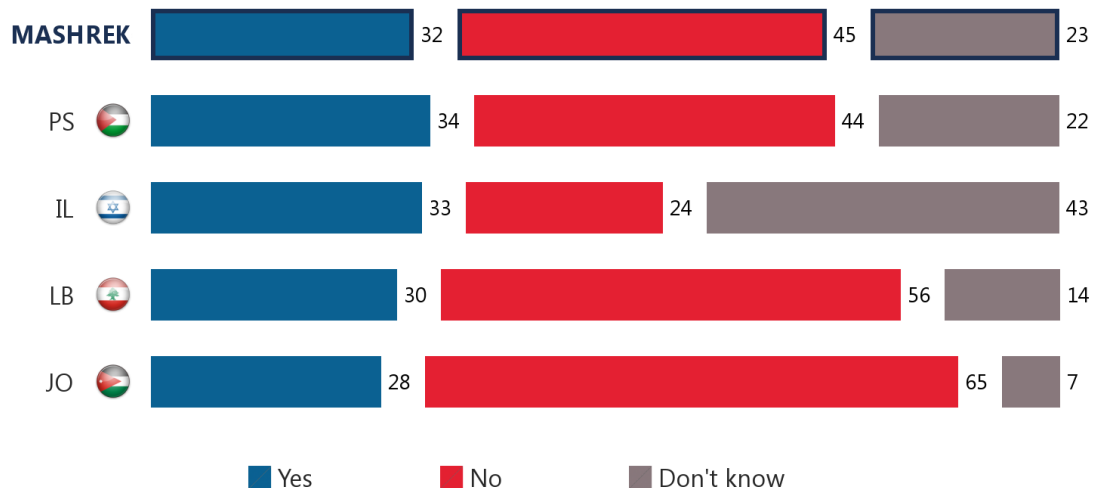
In Mashrek the differences in awareness are smaller, ranging from 34% in Palestine to 28% in Jordan. In Israel, more than four in ten (43%) respondents say they don't know.

A18 Are you aware or not that the European Union has an embassy in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A18 Are you aware or not that the European Union has an embassy in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

¹¹ A18 Are you aware or not that the European Union has an embassy in (COUNTRY)?

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in both Maghreb and Mashrek, those who are aware of the EU embassy in their country are more likely to be men, managers, those who have relatives living in the EU, those with a positive opinion of the EU or those who feel well-informed about the EU. In addition:

- In **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be aware of the embassy: 35% who completed education aged 20+ are aware of it, compared to 26% who completed their education aged 15 or younger.
- In **Maghreb**, respondents living in large towns are the most likely to be aware of the EU embassy (43% vs. 31%-35%).

A18 Are you aware or not that the European Union has an embassy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Yes	No	Don't know
MAGHREB	40	41	19
Gender			
Male	45	38	17
Female	35	43	22
Education (End of)			
15-	34	49	17
16-19	50	37	13
20 or more	42	37	21
Still studying	37	42	21
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	35	45	20
Small/mid size town	31	40	29
Large town	43	39	18
Occupation			
Self-employed	48	35	17
Managers	52	31	17
White collars	42	36	22
Manual workers	35	47	18
House persons	30	44	26
Unemployed	42	45	13
Retired	45	38	17
Students	40	40	20
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	47	35	18
No	32	48	20
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	51	35	14
Neutral	26	52	22
Negative	41	36	23
Informed about the EU			
Well-informed	46	40	14
Not informed	37	42	21

A18 Are you aware or not that the European Union has an embassy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Yes	No	Don't know
MASHREK	32	45	23
Gender			
Male	36	45	19
Female	27	46	27
Education (End of)			
15-	26	57	17
16-19	30	49	21
20 or more	35	36	29
Still studying	38	45	17
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	28	45	27
Small/mid size town	32	45	23
Large town	32	45	23
Occupation			
Self-employed	36	47	17
Managers	42	33	25
White collars	29	40	31
Manual workers	27	53	20
House persons	25	56	19
Unemployed	28	51	21
Retired	31	36	33
Students	37	42	21
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	39	42	19
No	29	47	24
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	37	43	20
Neutral	26	47	27
Negative	31	49	20
Informed about the EU			
Well-informed	44	37	19
Not informed	22	53	25

2. Values associated with the European Union

Respondents were asked the extent to which the European Union represented a number of values¹².

For those in Maghreb, human rights, freedom of speech or media freedom, individual freedom (all 74%), equality between men and women, and democracy (both 73%) are most likely to represent the European Union to them.

In Mashrek, respondents are most likely to say equality between men and women (70%), individual freedom (68%), democracy (68%), human rights (67%) and freedom of speech or media freedom (65%) represent the EU for them.

In both groups of countries, the five most mentioned values are the same, although they are ranked differently. In addition, respondents in Maghreb are more likely to mention each of these five values, and in particular freedom of speech or media freedom (74% vs. 65%), human rights (74% vs. 67%) or individual freedom (74% vs. 68%).

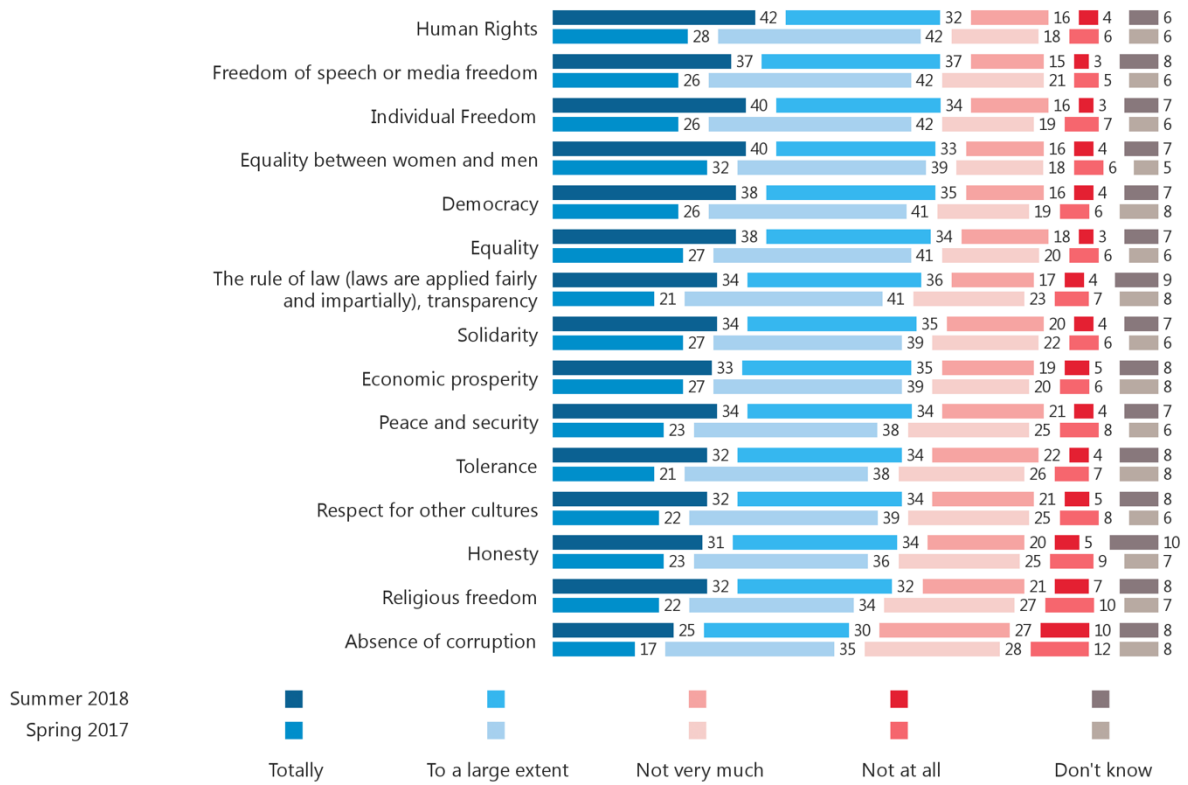
Looking more broadly at the full list of values, respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say the European Union represents each value, compared to respondents in Mashrek. The most notable differences are for solidarity (69% vs. 51%), honesty (65% vs. 48%), the rule of law (70% vs. 55%), an absence of corruption (55% vs. 40%), peace and security (68% vs. 58%), equality (72% vs. 60%) and tolerance (66% vs. 55%).

Comparing the current results to those from Spring 2017 shows respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to say each value represents the EU to them, with the largest increases observed for the rule of law, religious freedom (both +8 pp), tolerance (+7 pp), and individual freedom, honesty, or freedom of speech or media freedom (all +6 pp).

In Mashrek respondents are now more likely to say each value represents the EU to them, with the exception of solidarity and honesty, where there has been no change, and an absence of corruption, where there has been a two-point decrease. The largest increases are for individual freedom (+6 pp) and peace and security (+5 pp).

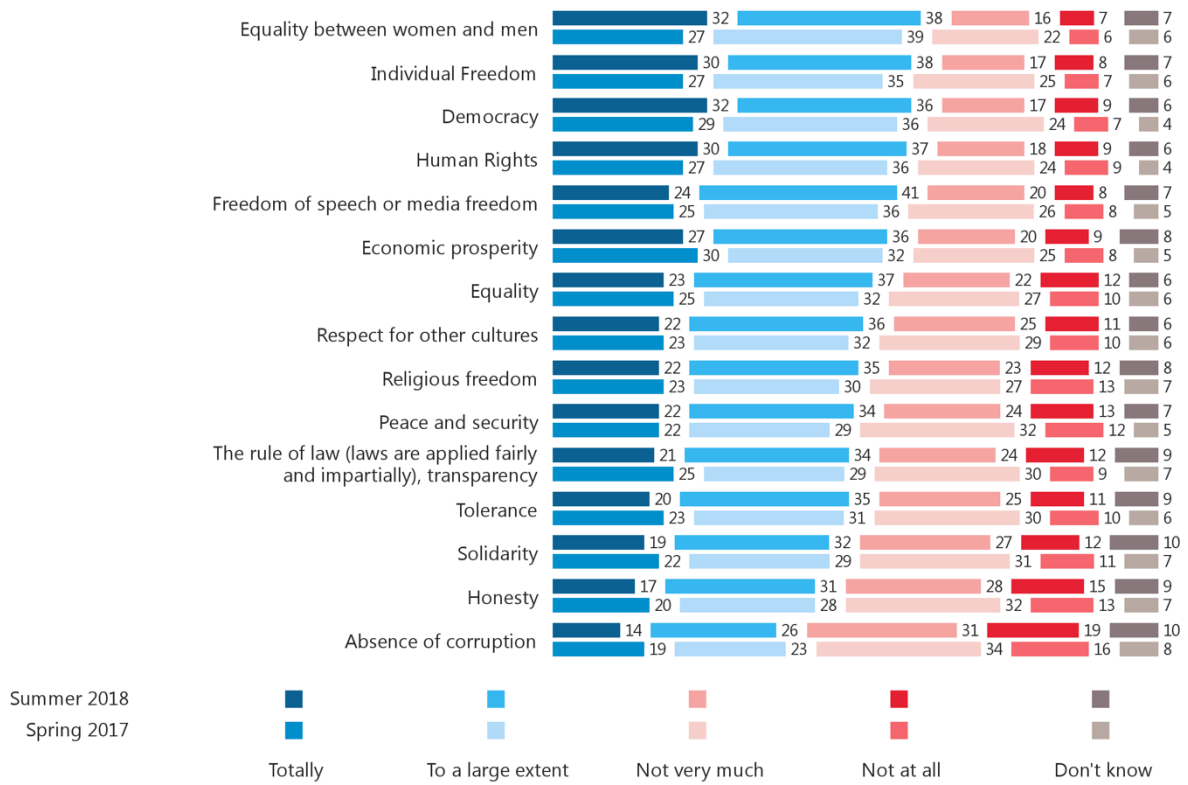
¹² A3. To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?

A3 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
 (% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A3 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
 (% - MASHREK)






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

A country level analysis of the top three items in Maghreb shows that for each item respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say it represent the EU for them, followed by those in Algeria and Tunisia. Compared to 2017, respondents in each country are also more likely to say that the EU represents human rights, freedom of speech or media freedom or individual freedom, with the largest increases observed in Morocco.




A3.6 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Human Rights (%)

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	74	+4	20	-4	6	=
MA 	82	+6	16	-6	2	=
DZ 	72	+3	20	-4	8	+1
TN 	64	+2	25	-3	11	+1

A3.2 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Freedom of speech or media freedom (%)

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	74	+6	18	-8	8	+2
MA 	83	+12	13	-12	4	=
DZ 	72	+5	19	-7	9	+2
TN 	62	+1	26	-3	12	+2





A3.7 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Individual Freedom (%)

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	74	+6	19	-7	7	+1
MA 	83	+10	14	-9	3	-1
DZ 	70	+3	21	-5	9	+2
TN 	64	+3	24	-4	12	+1



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

In Maghreb, at least six in ten respondents in each of the four countries think the EU represents equality between men and women, individual freedom or democracy. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Jordan and Lebanon are now more likely to say this, while those in Palestine are less likely to do so. Changes in Israel are minor.





A3.14 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Equality between women and men (%)

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	70	+4	23	-5	7	+1
IL 	61	-3	27	+1	12	+2
JO 	75	+17	20	-20	5	+3
LB 	74	+15	23	-10	3	-5
PS 	72	-11	22	+7	6	+4

A3.7 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Individual Freedom (%)

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	68	+6	25	-7	7	+1
IL 	60	+3	28	-5	12	+2
JO 	78	+21	19	-21	3	=
LB 	70	+17	26	-12	4	-5
PS 	68	-15	26	+11	6	+4

A3.9 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Democracy (%)

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	68	+3	26	-5	6	+2
IL 	64	=	26	-4	10	+4
JO 	72	+15	23	-16	5	+1
LB 	70	+20	27	-16	3	-4
PS 	67	-20	28	+16	5	+4

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** focusses on the three most mentioned values in each group of countries.

In **Maghreb**:

- Respondents under 55 are the most likely to say each of these values represents the EU to them. For example, 77% of 15-24 year olds say this about human rights, compared to 70% of those aged 55+.
- Those who completed their education aged 16 or older are the most likely to say freedom of speech or media freedom represents the EU (76%-78% vs. 71% who completed aged 15 or younger).

In addition, respondents who have relatives living in the EU are more likely to say freedom of speech or media freedom (77% vs. 71% who don't have relatives living in the EU), or

human rights (77% vs. 70%) represent the EU. Finally, those who have a positive opinion of the EU and who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to say each value represents the EU.

In Mashrek:

- Men are more likely than women to say each of these values represents the EU. For instance, 71% of men say this about democracy, compared to 65% of women.
- Those who completed education aged 16 or older (69%-70%) are more likely to say democracy represents the EU, compared to 64% of those aged 15 or younger.

In addition, those who have relatives living in the EU, those with a positive opinion of the EU or those who fell well informed about the EU are all more likely to say each value represents the EU for them.

A3 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Total 'Does represent the EU' (% - MAGHREB)

	Freedom of speech or media freedom	Human Rights	Democracy
MAGHREB	74	74	73
Gender			
Male	76	76	74
Female	73	73	71
Age			
15-24 years	77	77	75
25-39 years	74	75	73
40-54 years	76	74	74
55 years or more	67	70	66
Education (End of)			
15-	71	72	70
16-19	78	76	73
20 or more	76	77	76
Still studying	79	78	79
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	77	77	75
No	71	70	70
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	86	86	85
Neutral	70	69	66
Negative	55	55	54
Informed about the EU			
Well-informed	78	79	76
Not informed	73	73	72

A3 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Total 'Does represent the EU' (% - MASHREK)

	Democracy	Human Rights	Freedom of speech or media freedom
MASHREK	68	67	65
Gender			
Male	71	68	69
Female	65	65	61
Age			
15-24 years	70	72	65
25-39 years	68	66	65
40-54 years	68	64	65
55 years or more	66	63	66
Education (End of)			
15-	64	65	61
16-19	69	68	65
20 or more	70	66	67
Still studying	74	73	69
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	74	73	73
No	66	65	63
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	81	82	79
Neutral	62	62	59
Negative	55	46	51
Informed about the EU			
Well-informed	77	74	76
Not informed	62	61	57

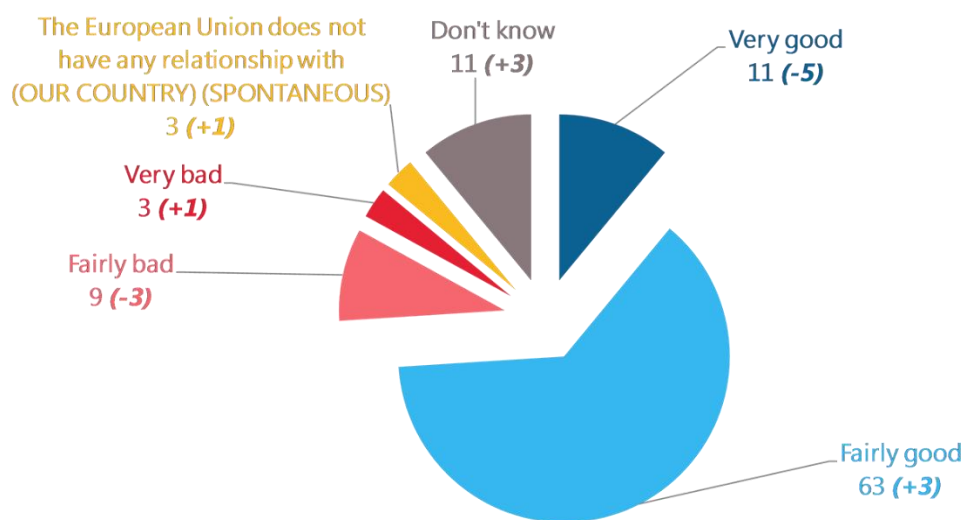
3. Relation with the European Union and other countries and institutions

More than six in ten respondents in both Maghreb (74%) and Mashrek (65%) say the EU has good relations with their country¹³. Just over one in ten respondents in Maghreb says relations with the EU are bad (12%), while 23% in Mashrek say this.

Fewer than one in twenty in either group of countries says the EU does not have a relationship with their country.

Compared to spring 2017, there has been little change in either Maghreb or Mashrek in the proportions saying their country has a good relationship with the EU.

A4 Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
 (% - MAGHREB)

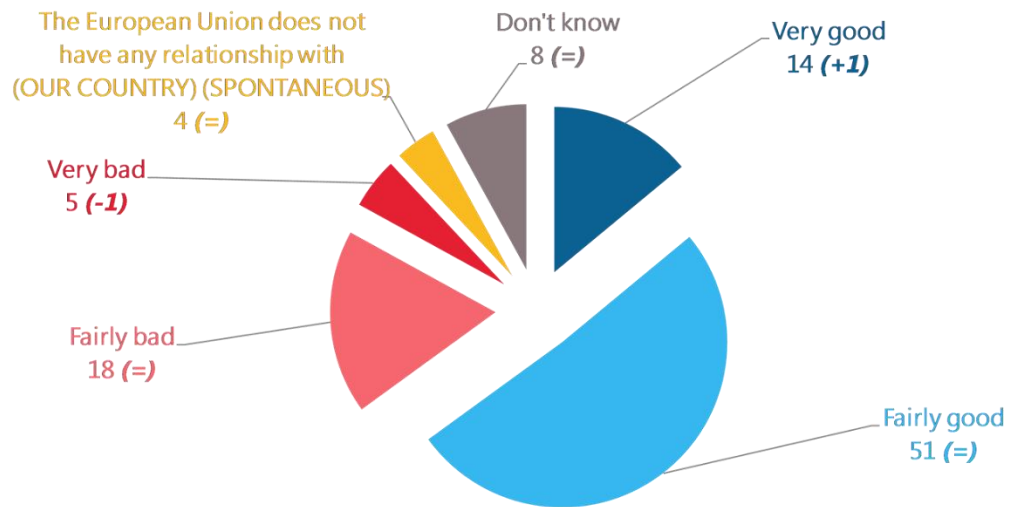


(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

¹³ A4 Would you describe the European Union's relations with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

A4 Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
(% - MASHREK)

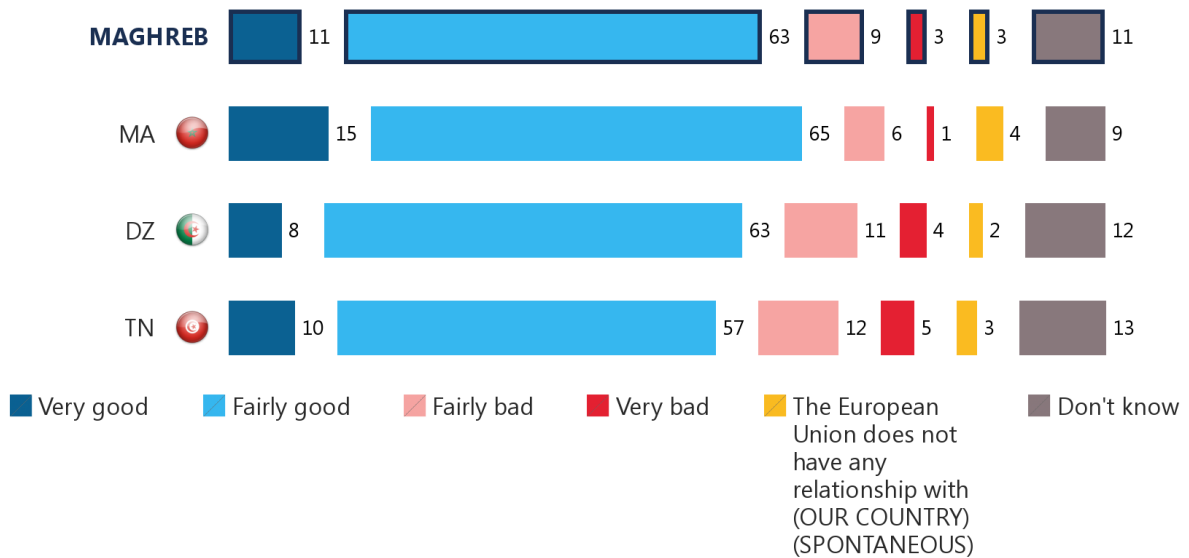


(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco (80%) are more likely to say their country has a good relationship with the EU compared to those in Algeria (71%) or Tunisia (67%).

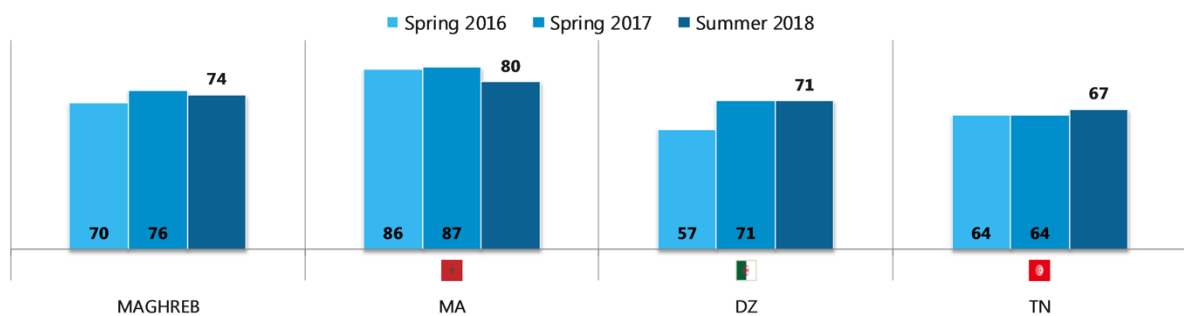
A4 Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? (%)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

However, respondents in Morocco are now less likely to say this than they were in 2017 (-7 pp).

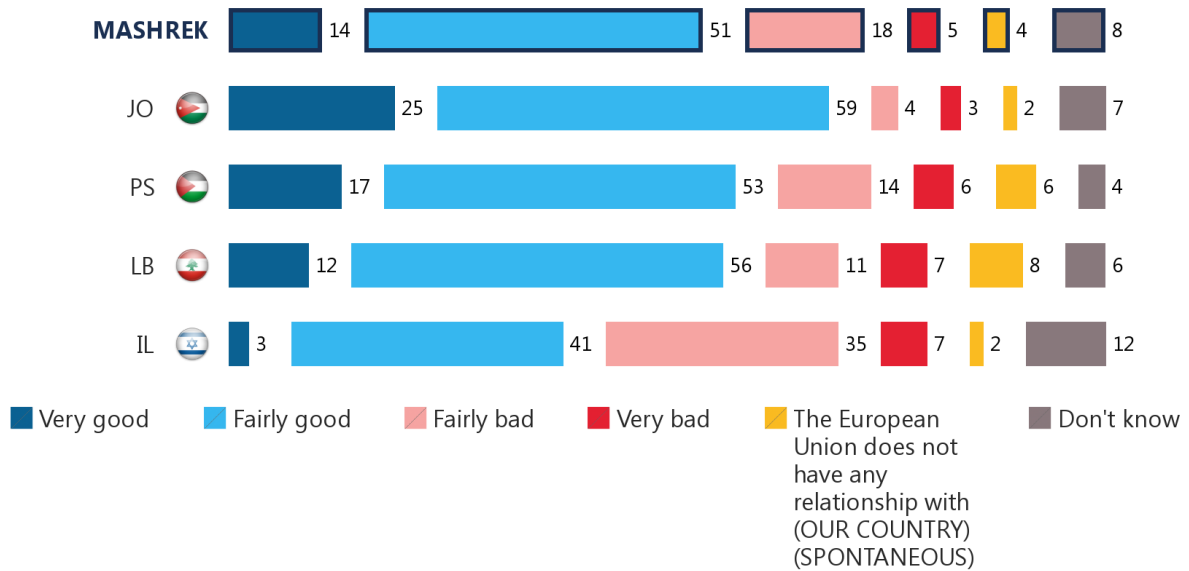
A4 Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? (% - TOTAL 'GOOD')



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

In Mashrek, on the other hand, opinion is more varied: More than eight in ten in Jordan say their country has a positive relationship with the EU (84%), compared to 70% in Palestine, 68% in Lebanon and 44% in Israel.

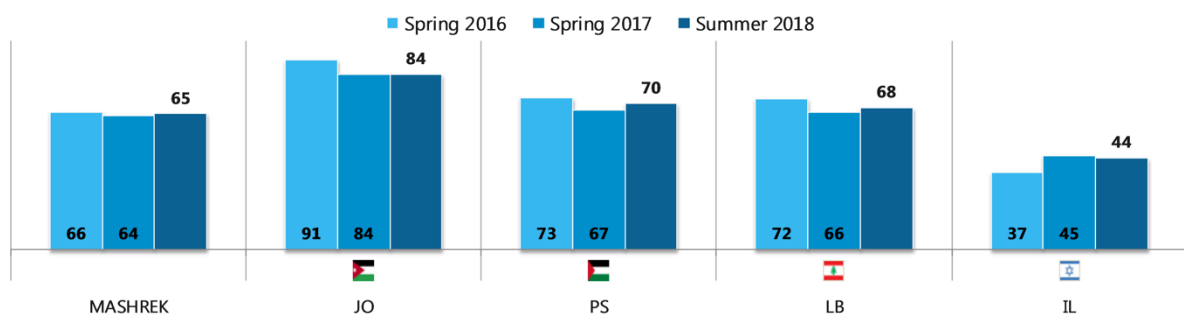
A4 Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
(%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

At a country levels, changes in these results since 2017 are minor (1-3 pp), although it is worth noting opinion in Palestine and Lebanon has become more positive, after declining between 2016 and 2017.

A4 Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
(% - TOTAL 'GOOD')



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:

- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, those aged 15-39 are the most likely to say the EU has a good relationship with their country.
- In **Maghreb**, those who remained in education until at least 16 years of age are the most likely to have a positive image of the EU (76% vs. 67% who finished education aged 15 and older. In Mashrek, on the other hand, those who completed education aged 19 or younger are the most likely to say the relationship is good.
- Differences in opinion based on occupation group are most pronounced in Mashrek, with the unemployed (70%), housepersons (69%) and the self-employed (68%) the most likely to say relations are good, particularly compared to retired persons (58%), manual workers and managers (both 59%).

In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the more positive a respondent's opinion about the EU, the more likely they are to say relations between their country and the EU are good. For example, 88% of those with a positive opinion in Maghreb say relations are good, compared to 70% with a neutral opinion and 44% with a negative opinion.

A4 Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
(% - MAGHREB)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
MAGHREB	74	12	11
Age			
15-24 years	76	10	11
25-39 years	76	13	9
40-54 years	73	15	10
55 years or more	66	11	19
Education (End of)			
15-	67	18	11
16-19	76	12	10
20 or more	76	11	11
Still studying	80	9	8
Occupation			
Self-employed	73	15	9
Managers	78	13	6
White collars	74	12	11
Manual workers	70	14	13
House persons	74	8	15
Unemployed	73	14	11
Retired	68	16	12
Students	76	11	10
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	88	7	4
Neutral	70	14	11
Negative	44	40	10

A4 Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?
(% - MASHREK)

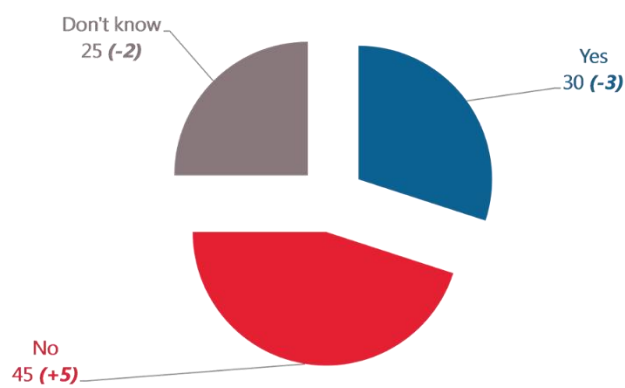
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Don't know
MASHREK	65	23	8
Age			
15-24 years	68	20	8
25-39 years	67	21	8
40-54 years	64	24	8
55 years or more	60	30	7
Education (End of)			
15-	70	19	6
16-19	72	18	8
20 or more	58	30	9
Still studying	66	22	8
Occupation			
Self-employed	68	24	5
Managers	59	32	6
White collars	64	26	7
Manual workers	59	30	9
House persons	69	17	10
Unemployed	70	19	6
Retired	58	31	11
Students	64	20	11
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	83	13	3
Neutral	63	23	11
Negative	37	50	5

Awareness of financial support by the EU

Awareness of the financial support the EU provides to countries in the Southern Neighbourhood is much higher in Mashrek than in Maghreb.¹⁴ It is relatively low in Maghreb, with 30% aware of support, 45% unaware and 25% saying they do not know. In Mashrek, 48% say they are aware of this support, while 30% are not aware and 22% say they do not know.

In both Maghreb (-3 pp) and Mashrek (-4 pp) respondents are now slightly less likely to be aware of EU financial support to their country, compared to 2017.

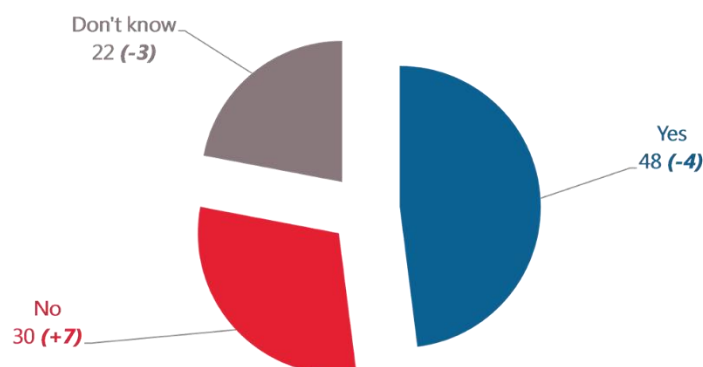
A5 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support?
(% - **MAGHREB**)



(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A5 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support?
(% - **MASHREK**)



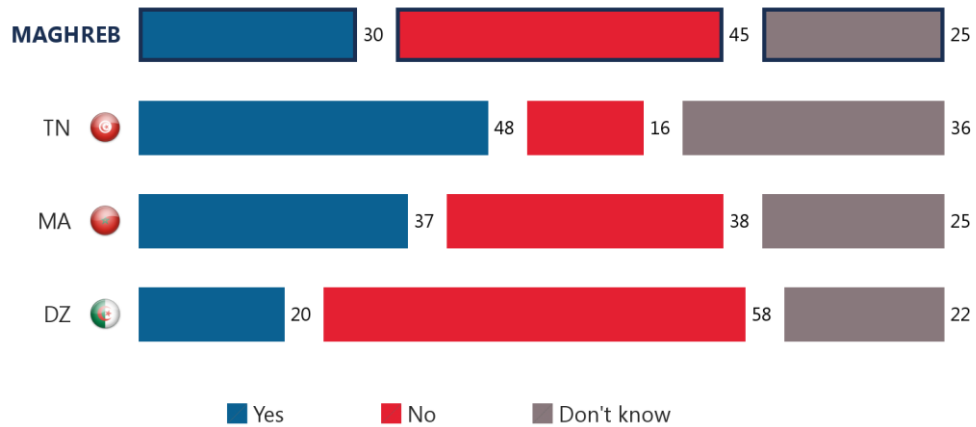
(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

¹⁴ A5. As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support?

In Maghreb respondents in Tunisia are the most likely to be aware of EU financial support (48%), particularly compared to those in Algeria (20%).

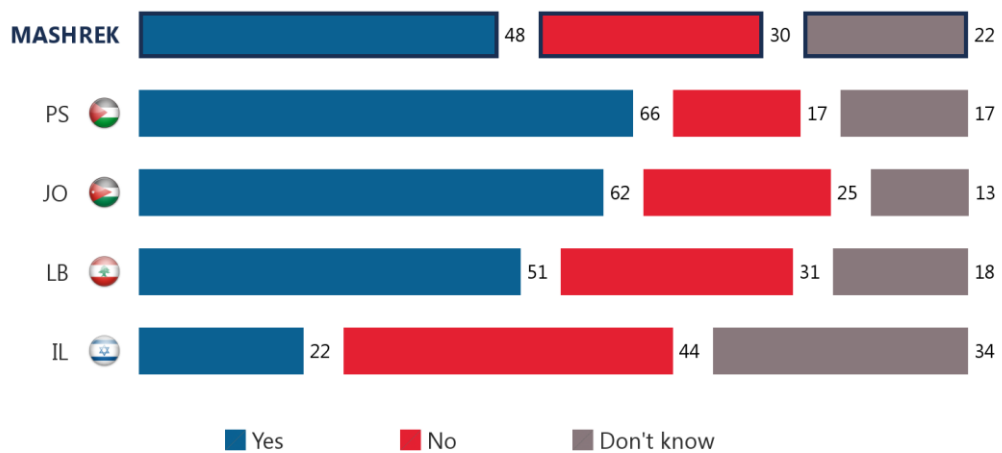
A5 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support? (%)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

In Mashrek, more than six in ten respondents in Palestine (66%) and Jordan (62%) are aware of EU financial support, compared to 51% in Lebanon and 22% in Israel.

A5 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support? (%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights a number of differences:

- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely to be aware of this support than women (51% vs. 45%).
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents aged under 55 are the most likely to be aware of this support. For example, 32%-34% of 15-54 year olds in Maghreb are aware, compared to 22% of those aged 55+.
- In **Mashrek**, those who completed education aged 19 or younger are the most likely to be aware of this support (52%-55% vs. 41% of those who completed aged 20+).
- Respondents living in rural villages (49%) or large towns (50%) in **Mashrek** are more likely to be aware of this support than those in small/mid-sized towns (43%).
- In **Maghreb**, white collar workers are the most likely to be aware of this support (37%), while in **Mashrek** the unemployed (58%) and the self-employed (56%) are the most likely to be aware.

Opinion about the EU is also relevant. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who hold a positive view of the EU are at the same time more likely to say the EU provides this kind of support, compared to those who have a neutral or negative opinion. For example, 38% of respondents in Maghreb who have a positive opinion about the EU say the EU provides this kind of financial support, compared to 23% of those who are neutral and 24% who are negative.

A5 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support?

	Yes	No	Don't know
MAGHREB	30	45	25
Gender			
Male	32	45	23
Female	29	44	27
Age			
15-24 years	34	41	25
25-39 years	32	45	23
40-54 years	32	42	26
55 years or more	22	51	27
Education (End of)			
15-	30	48	22
16-19	31	51	18
20 or more	32	42	26
Still studying	32	40	28
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	33	42	25
Small/mid size town	32	31	37
Large town	29	48	23
Occupation			
Self-employed	34	44	22
Managers	28	54	18
White collars	37	36	27
Manual workers	30	45	25
House persons	26	44	30
Unemployed	35	42	23
Retired	21	59	20
Students	29	44	27
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	38	45	17
Neutral	23	49	28
Negative	24	47	29
Relations between EU and country			
Good	38	42	20
Bad	15	65	20

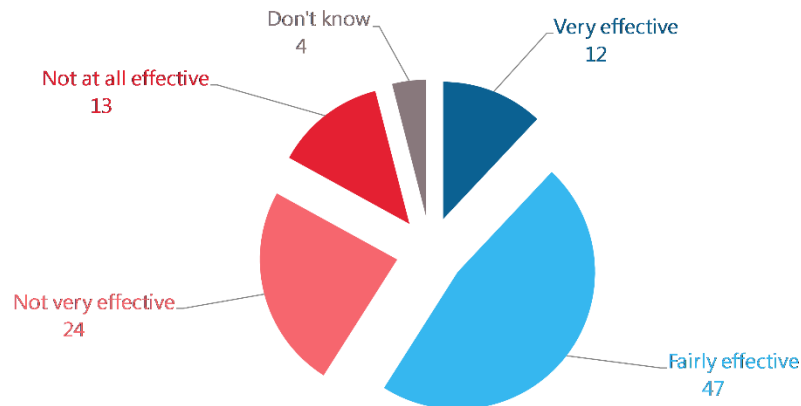
A5 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support?

	Yes	No	Don't know
MASHREK	48	30	22
Gender			
Male	51	32	17
Female	45	29	26
Age			
15-24 years	50	28	22
25-39 years	48	30	22
40-54 years	49	29	22
55 years or more	42	38	20
Education (End of)			
15-	55	25	20
16-19	52	28	20
20 or more	41	35	24
Still studying	49	32	19
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	49	29	22
Small/mid size town	43	32	25
Large town	50	30	20
Occupation			
Self-employed	56	28	16
Managers	44	36	20
White collars	41	31	28
Manual workers	44	34	22
House persons	49	32	19
Unemployed	58	23	19
Retired	40	38	22
Students	45	30	25
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	60	24	16
Neutral	41	30	29
Negative	34	48	18
Relations between EU and country			
Good	62	21	17
Bad	23	55	22

Perception of financial support's effectiveness

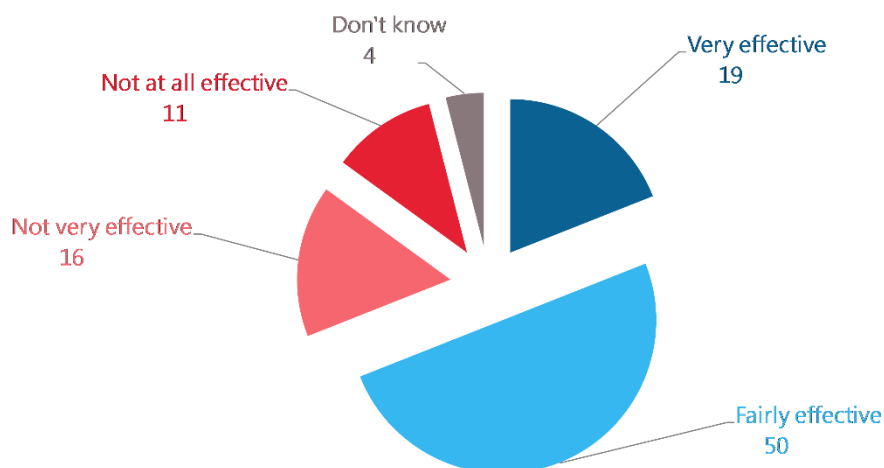
Respondents who said the EU provides their country with financial support were asked how effective they thought this support had been¹⁵. The majority in both Maghreb (59%) and Mashrek (69%) say this support has been effective, while 37% in Maghreb and 27% in Mashrek say this support has not been effective.

A6 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?
(% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents aware of the EU financial support in Maghreb (N=912)

A6 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?
(% - **MASHREK**)



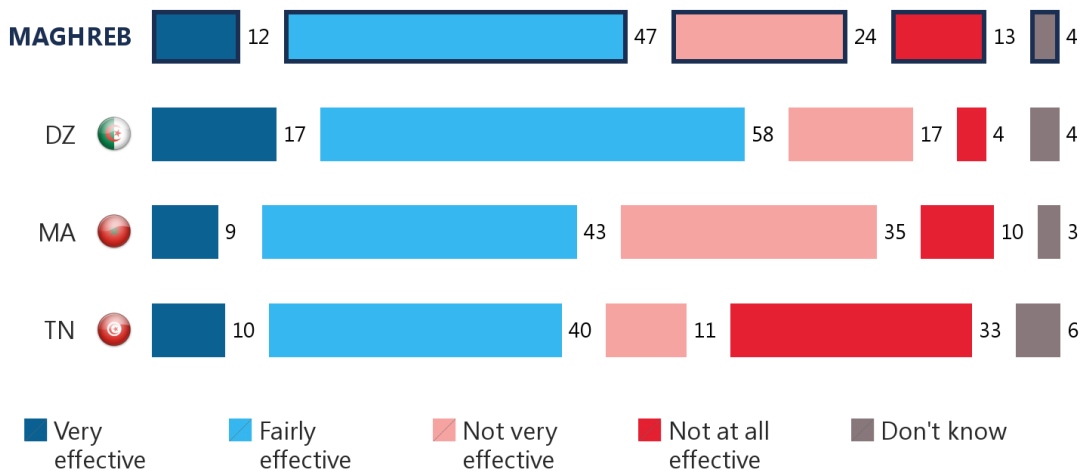
Base: Respondents aware of the EU financial support in Mashrek (N=1,915)

¹⁵ A6. How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?

In Maghreb, respondents in Algeria (75%) are much more likely to say financial support from the EU has been effective, compared to those in Morocco (52%) and Tunisia (50%).

A6 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?

(%)

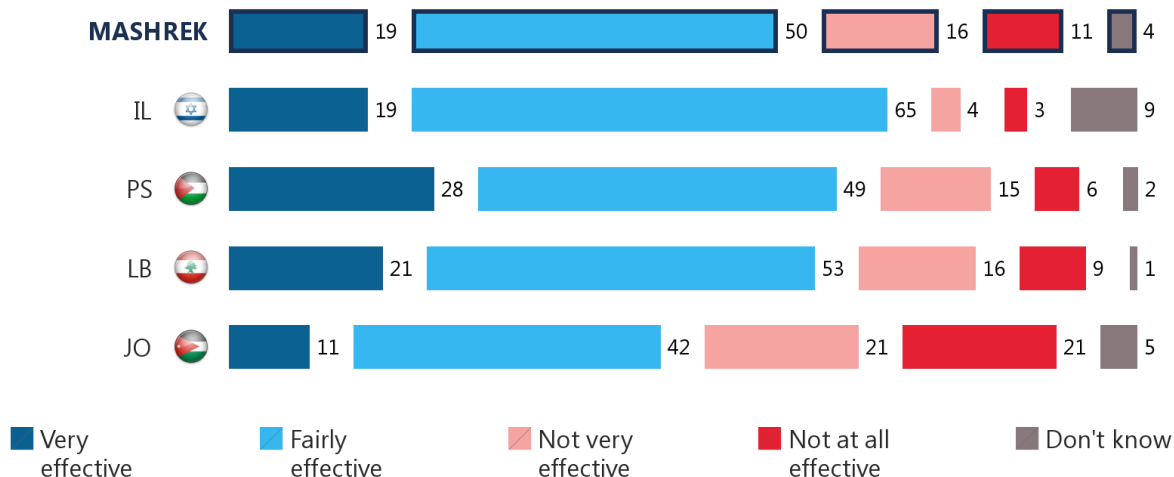


Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=912)

In Mashrek, respondents in Israel are the most likely to say financial support has been effective (84%), particularly compared to respondents in Jordan (53%).

A6 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?

(%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=1,915)

The results of the **socio-demographic analysis** illustrate the following:

- In **Maghreb**, respondents younger than 55 are the most likely to say this financial support has been effective. For instance, 61% of the youngest respondents in Maghreb say this, compared to 53% of those aged 55+. There are no notable age-based differences based in Mashrek.
- In **Maghreb**, those who completed education aged 16-19 are the most likely to think this support has been effective. However, in **Mashrek** those who completed education aged 20+ are the most likely to think support has been effective (72% vs. 64%-66%).
- In **Maghreb**, those living in large towns are the most likely to say this support has been effective (63% vs. 53%-54% of those living in smaller towns or rural areas).
- In **both Maghreb (74%) and Mashrek (75%)**, managers are the most likely to think this support has been effective.

In addition, opinions about the EU and its relations with their country are once again relevant. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who hold a positive view of the EU are at the same time more likely to think that this support has been effective, compared to those who are neutral or negative in their opinion. For instance, 64% of those in Maghreb who have a positive opinion about the EU say the support has been effective, compared to 48% of those who are neutral or negative.

Respondents who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to think this financial support has been effective, compared to those who do not feel informed – although the differences are larger in Mashrek (80% vs. 56%) than in Maghreb (64% vs. 52%).

A6 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not Effective'	Don't know
MAGHREB	59	37	4
Age			
15-24 years	61	35	4
25-39 years	59	37	4
40-54 years	59	38	3
55 years or more	53	41	6
Education (End of)			
15-	58	39	3
16-19	63	34	3
20 or more	56	40	4
Still studying	61	34	5
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	53	43	4
Small/mid size town	54	39	7
Large town	63	34	3
Occupation			
Self-employed	62	35	3
Managers	74	26	0
White collars	72	24	4
Manual workers	46	52	2
House persons	47	46	7
Unemployed	57	39	4
Retired	63	33	4
Students	62	34	4
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	64	33	3
Neutral	48	46	6
Negative	48	49	3
Relations between EU and country			
Good	61	35	4
Bad	33	67	0

A6 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?
(% - **MASHREK**)




	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not Effective'	Don't know
MASHREK	69	27	4
Age			
15-24 years	71	25	4
25-39 years	69	28	3
40-54 years	65	30	5
55 years or more	68	26	6
Education (End of)			
15-	64	32	4
16-19	66	31	3
20 or more	72	22	6
Still studying	73	23	4
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	67	28	5
Small/mid size town	66	30	4
Large town	71	25	4
Occupation			
Self-employed	68	28	4
Managers	75	23	2
White collars	71	26	3
Manual workers	69	23	8
House persons	62	32	6
Unemployed	69	28	3
Retired	60	34	6
Students	74	22	4
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	80	18	2
Neutral	61	34	5
Negative	45	51	4
Relations between EU and country			
Good	72	25	3
Bad	55	39	6

Relation to the European Union and other countries and institutions

Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to say the European Union is the closest partner to their country, compared to the other countries or institutions asked about¹⁶. The United States (11%) is the only other country mentioned by at least one in ten. In Mashrek, respondents are much more likely to say the United States (43%) than they are other countries/institutions. The EU and Saudi Arabia (both 14%) are the only other countries or institutions mentioned by at least one in ten. This question was asked for the first time and therefore there is no comparison with past results available.

In each country in Maghreb, respondents are most likely to mention the European Union, but those in Morocco (44%) and Algeria (41%) are more likely to do so than those in Tunisia. Respondents in Tunisia are also much more likely than those in the other two countries to mention Qatar or the IMF or the World Bank.

A15 In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)





	The European Union	The United States	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank (WB)	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	The United Nations or one of its agencies	United Arab Emirates	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
MAGHREB	41	11	7	6	5	4	3	4	19
MA 	44	14	3	5	5	3	4	1	21
DZ 	41	11	7	3	5	4	3	7	19
TN 	30	7	17	18	5	4	2	2	15
	Highest percentage per country					<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>			
	Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item			

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

¹⁶ A15. In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to (OUR COUNTRY)?

The country differences are even greater in Mashrek. More than nine in ten respondents in Israel say the United States is the closest partner to their country. Only a minority in the other countries nominate the United States, although the US is also the most mentioned answer in Jordan. Respondents in Lebanon are most likely to mention Saudi Arabia (27%), closely followed by the EU (25%), while respondents in Palestine are most likely to mention the EU (33%).

A15 In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)

	The United States	The European Union	Saudi Arabia	The United Nations or one of its agencies	Qatar	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank (WB)	United Arab Emirates	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	
MASHREK	43	14	14	7	6	4	3	3	6	
IL 	91	3	-	5	-	0	-	0	1	
JO 	35	6	24	7	7	8	4	4	5	
LB 	4	25	27	11	6	6	2	4	15	
PS 	10	33	11	8	16	3	7	4	8	
	Highest percentage per country					<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
	Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item				

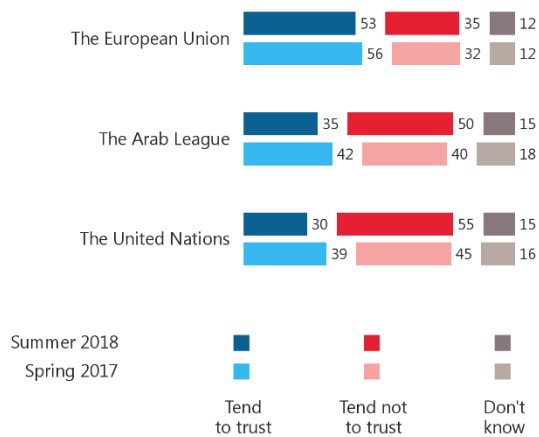
Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

Trust in the European Union

Respondents in Mashrek and Maghreb are most likely to tend to trust the EU, with those in Maghreb more likely to do so (53% vs. 45% in Mashrek)¹⁷. More than one third of respondents in both Maghreb (35%) and Mashrek (38%) say they tend to trust the Arab League, although in both countries at least half tend not to trust it. Three in ten respondents in Maghreb (30%) and almost as many in Mashrek (29%) tend to trust the UN, but in both groups of countries the majority of respondents tend not to trust it.

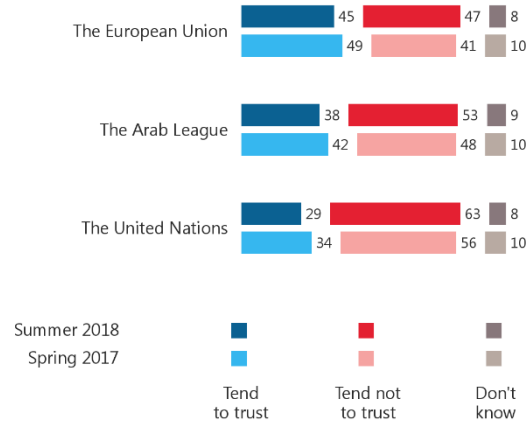
Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to trust each institution, with the largest declines for the United Nations (-9 pp) and the Arab League (-7 pp). Respondents in Mashrek are also less likely to trust each institution than they were in spring 2017, but the differences are smaller, with the largest decline for the United Nations (-5 pp).

A17 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.
(% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A17 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.
(% - **MASHREK**)






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

¹⁷ QA17. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. The European Union; The Arab League; The United Nations.

In Mashrek, respondents in Morocco (64%) and Algeria (49%) most often say they trust the EU, while those in Tunisia are most likely to say they don't trust it. There have only been small declines in the proportion of respondents who tend to trust the EU in each country, although mistrust has increased seven points in Tunisia.

A17.1 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.

The European Union (%)





	Tend to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Tend not to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	53	-3	35	+3	12	=
MA 	64	-1	26	=	10	+1
DZ 	49	-4	38	+4	13	=
TN 	39	-4	48	+7	13	-3

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

In Maghreb, respondents in Jordan (60%) and Israel (48%) are most likely to say they don't trust the EU, while those in Palestine (57%) and Lebanon (52%) are most likely to trust it. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Jordan are now much less likely to trust the EU (-20 pp), while trust has increased in Lebanon (+8 pp).

A17.1 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.

The European Union (%)

	Tend to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Tend not to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	45	-4	47	+6	8	-2
IL 	38	-1	48	+1	14	=
JO 	37	-20	60	+23	3	-3
LB 	52	+8	44	-5	4	-3
PS 	57	+2	34	+1	9	-3




Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

Trust in the United Nations

At least half of all respondents in each country in Maghreb tend not to trust the United Nations. Respondents in Algeria (-14 pp) and Morocco (-6 pp) are now less likely to trust the United Nations than they were in spring 2017.

A17.2 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.

The United Nations (%)

	Tend to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Tend not to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	30	-9	55	+10	15	-1
MA 	35	-6	50	+8	15	-2
DZ 	30	-14	56	+13	14	+1
TN 	23	+1	63	+5	14	-6

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

The majority of respondents in each country in Mashrek say they tend not to trust the United Nations. Compared to spring 2017 those in Jordan now much less likely to tend to trust the United Nations (-20 pp). Trust also declined in Palestine (-5 pp), but increased in Lebanon (+5 pp).

A17.2 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.

The United Nations (%)

	Tend to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Tend not to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	29	-5	63	+7	8	-2
IL 	17	+2	73	-1	10	-1
JO 	34	-20	63	+23	3	-3
LB 	41	+5	55	-3	4	-2
PS 	31	-5	55	+7	14	-2




Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

Trust in the Arab League

In each country in Maghreb, respondents are most likely to say they tend not to trust the Arab League. Trust in the Arab League declined in all three countries since spring 2017, with the largest decrease in Morocco (-14 pp).

A17.3 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.

The Arab League (%)




	Tend to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Tend not to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	35	-7	50	+10	15	-3
MA 	36	-14	47	+15	17	-1
DZ 	38	-4	48	+6	14	-2
TN 	22	-6	63	+12	15	-6

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

In Mashrek too, respondents in all four countries are most likely to tend not to trust the Arab League. Respondents in Lebanon are now much more likely to trust the Arab League than they were in spring 2017 (+10 pp), while those in Jordan are less likely to do so (-15 pp).

A17.3 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.

The Arab League (%)

	Tend to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Tend not to trust	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	38	-4	53	+5	9	-1
JO 	43	-15	54	+16	3	-1
LB 	31	+10	63	-8	6	-2
PS 	37	-1	46	+2	17	-1

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following notable differences:

- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to trust the EU (48% vs. 41%).
- In **Mashrek**, respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to trust each institution. For example, 33% of the youngest respondents tend to trust the UN, compared to 23% of those aged 55+.
- In **Maghreb** managers are the most likely to tend to trust each institution. For example, 62% tend to trust the EU, compared to 47% of manual workers and retired persons.

Perhaps not surprisingly, respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek who have relatives living in the EU, those who have a positive opinion of the EU, or who think their country has a good relationship with the EU are more likely to tend to trust it.

A17 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.

Tend to trust (% - MAGHREB)

	The European Union	The Arab League	The United Nations
MAGHREB	53	35	30
Gender			
Male	54	35	31
Female	52	35	30
Age			
15-24 years	54	37	30
25-39 years	55	36	31
40-54 years	52	33	32
55 years or more	49	33	29
Education (End of)			
15-	51	35	24
16-19	54	32	31
20 or more	56	35	34
Still studying	59	38	31
Occupation			
Self-employed	55	39	32
Managers	62	48	38
White collars	54	35	34
Manual workers	47	28	27
House persons	52	35	28
Unemployed	52	33	31
Retired	47	29	27
Students	56	36	31
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	57	36	32
No	49	34	29
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	66	38	36
Neutral	47	36	30
Negative	26	26	20
Relations between EU and country			
Good	63	39	35
Bad	30	24	18

A17 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. Please tell me if you tend to trust or tend not to trust each of the following institutions.

Tend to trust (% - MASHREK)

	The European Union	The Arab League	The United Nations
MASHREK	45	38	29
Gender			
Male	48	37	30
Female	41	39	28
Age			
15-24 years	48	43	33
25-39 years	41	38	30
40-54 years	45	36	27
55 years or more	44	32	23
Education (End of)			
15-	46	39	31
16-19	45	41	33
20 or more	43	27	23
Still studying	46	47	32
Occupation			
Self-employed	49	29	30
Managers	44	26	20
White collars	46	43	30
Manual workers	44	37	28
House persons	38	39	30
Unemployed	48	41	32
Retired	41	31	15
Students	44	46	34
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	52	35	30
No	42	39	29
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	66	43	40
Neutral	39	37	24
Negative	13	27	14
Relations between EU and country			
Good	57	41	36
Bad	23	28	15

4. The European Union as a partner

Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about the European Union¹⁸.

There are generally few differences between Maghreb and Mashrek, although respondents in Maghreb are more likely to agree the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (51% vs. 42% in Mashrek) or that the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (52% vs. 48%).

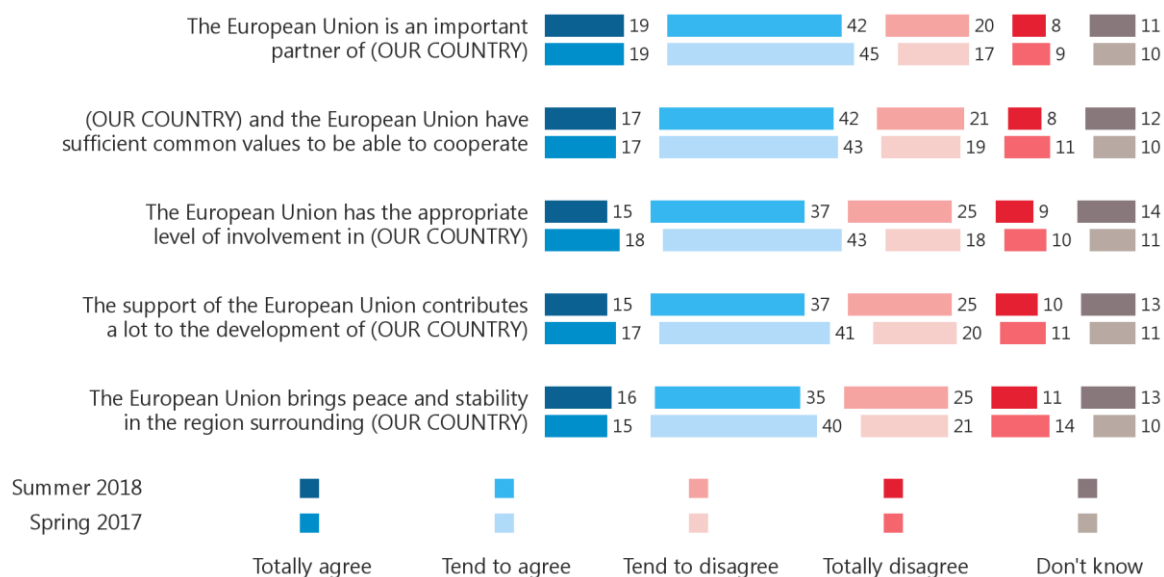
Almost half of all respondents in Maghreb (52%) agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country, and 48% in Mashrek also agree. Just over six in ten in Maghreb (61%) and 59% in Mashrek agree the EU is an important partner of their country, while 59% in Maghreb and 61% in Mashrek agree their country and the EU have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate. Finally, at least half in Maghreb (52%) and Mashrek (50%) agree the support of the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country.

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to agree the EU has an appropriate level of involvement in their country (-9 pp) or that the support of the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country (-6 pp).

There has been little change in opinions in Mashrek, with the largest a five-point decrease in the proportion who agree the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country.

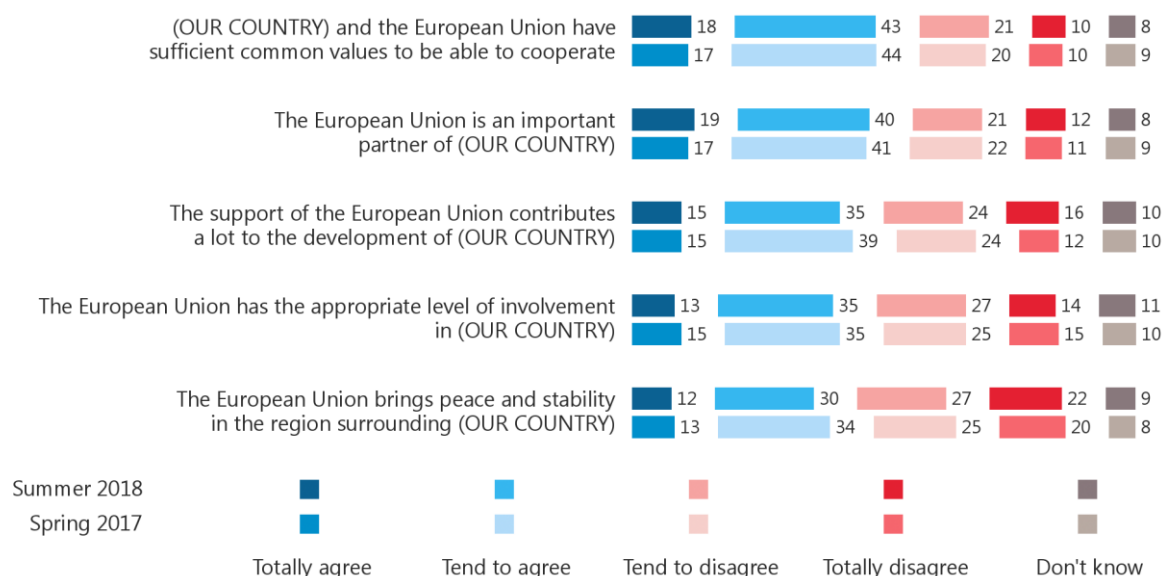
¹⁸ A13. Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union? 13.1 The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY); 13.2 The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY); 13.3 The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY); 13.4 The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY); 13.5 (OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate; 13.6 The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY).

A13 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A13 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?
 (% - **MASHREK**)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

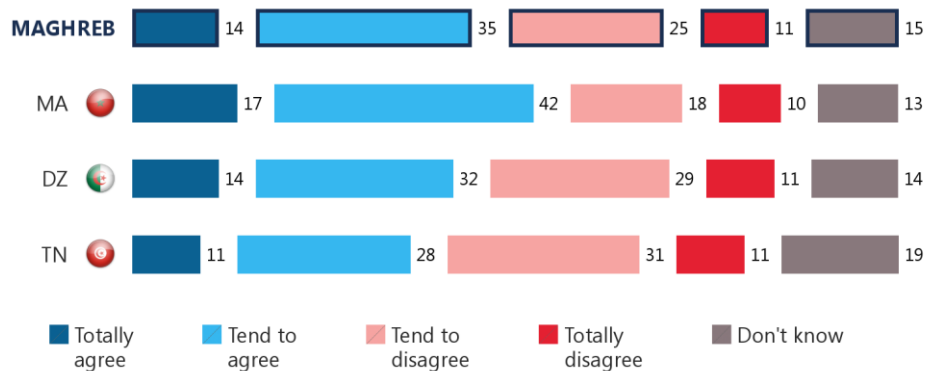
Level of regional involvement by the European Union

In a new statement this wave, respondents were also asked whether they agreed or disagreed that the EU has an appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country: 49% in Maghreb agree as do 51% in Mashrek.

In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco (59%) are more likely to agree than those in Algeria (46%) or Tunisia (39%). In Mashrek, those in Palestine are the most likely to agree (65%), particularly compared to respondents in Israel (36%).

A13.2 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

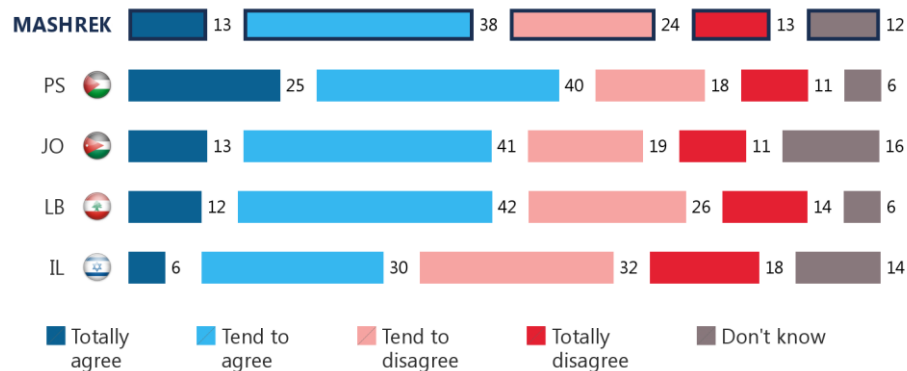
The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A13.2 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY) (%)






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

Maghreb

For the other statements, respondents in Morocco are consistently the most likely to agree, although in each case agreement has declined since spring 2017. The largest decline is for agreement that the support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of their country (-10 pp). The only instances where agreement has increased are in Tunisia for the European Union being an important partner (+5 pp), and in Algeria (+5 pp) and Tunisia (+4 pp) for their country and the European Union having sufficient common values to be able to cooperate.




A13.1 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	52	-9	34	+6	14	+3
MA 	62	-7	24	+2	14	+5
DZ 	47	-12	40	+10	13	+2
TN 	46	-6	38	+5	16	+1




A13.3 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	51	-4	36	+1	13	+3
MA 	65	-1	23	-3	12	+4
DZ 	45	-5	43	+3	12	+2
TN 	36	-4	48	+5	16	-1




A13.4 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	61	-3	28	+2	11	+1
MA 	65	-9	23	+4	12	+5
DZ 	59	-1	30	+1	11	=
TN 	57	+5	31	-2	12	-3




A13.5 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	59	-1	29	-1	12	+2
MA 	63	-10	25	+5	12	+5
DZ 	59	+5	30	-5	11	=
TN 	50	+4	35	-3	15	-1

A13.6 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	52	-6	35	+4	13	+2
MA 	62	-10	24	+4	14	+6
DZ 	49	-1	39	+1	12	=
TN 	38	-7	47	+9	15	-2

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)





Mashrek

Respondents in Israel are the least likely to agree with each statement, with the exception of the EU and their country having sufficient common values to be able to cooperate, where there is little difference between the four countries. This is also the only statement that a majority in each country agrees with.

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Jordan are now less likely to agree with each statement, sometimes by a considerable margin. Respondents in Israel are also less likely to agree with each statement, with the exception of the EU having an appropriate level of involvement in their country (+2 pp). In contrast, respondents in Lebanon and Palestine are now more likely to agree with each statement than they were in spring 2017.





A13.1 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	48	-2	41	+1	11	+1
IL 	29	+2	56	-5	15	+3
JO 	57	-18	29	+11	14	+7
LB 	56	+16	42	-11	2	-5
PS 	61	+3	32	+1	7	-4


A13.3 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	42	-5	49	+4	9	+1
IL 	23	-2	64	-1	13	+3
JO 	45	-25	46	+21	9	+4
LB 	49	+9	47	-5	4	-4
PS 	59	+3	34	=	7	-3





A13.4 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	59	+1	33	=	8	-1
IL 	49	-6	39	+4	12	+2
JO 	65	-9	28	+8	7	+1
LB 	62	+16	35	-12	3	-4
PS 	63	+10	31	-5	6	-5





A13.5 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	61	=	31	+1	8	-1
IL 	60	-3	30	+1	10	+2
JO 	64	-10	27	+9	9	+1
LB 	59	+14	36	-10	5	-4
PS 	62	+5	31	-1	7	-4

A13.6 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Agree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	50	-4	40	+4	10	=
IL 	30	-8	52	+4	18	+4
JO 	61	-13	31	+12	8	+1
LB 	55	+9	41	-4	4	-5
PS 	63	+8	31	-3	6	-5

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)





Highlights of the **socio-demographic analysis** include:

- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (53% vs 45%).
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the youngest respondents are the most likely to agree the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country, the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country, the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country, or that the EU is an important partner.
- In Mashrek, the earlier a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to agree the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country, the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country or that the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country.

In addition, respondents in both **Maghreb and Mashrek** who have a positive opinion of the EU, who think relations with their country are good, or who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to agree with each statement. For example, 62% of respondents in Maghreb who have a positive opinion of the EU agree the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country, compared to 50% who are neutral and 31% with a negative opinion.





A13 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

Total 'Agree' (% - MAGHREB)

	The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY)	(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)	The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)
MAGHREB	61	59	52	52	51	49
 Gender						
Male	61	60	54	53	52	51
Female	61	58	51	52	50	47
 Age						
15-24 years	65	61	56	54	55	50
25-39 years	61	59	52	52	51	50
40-54 years	61	59	51	56	51	50
55 years or more	55	56	47	47	45	47
 Education (End of)						
15-	60	57	52	56	53	48
16-19	62	57	49	51	48	51
20 or more	61	60	55	54	54	51
Still studying	68	63	56	51	56	50
 Opinion of the EU						
Positive	72	69	62	63	61	59
Neutral	58	57	50	49	49	48
Negative	36	41	31	29	28	29
Informed about the EU						
Well-informed	64	62	57	58	55	53
Not informed	61	59	51	50	50	49

A13 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?

Total 'Agree' (% - MASHREK)

	(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate	The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)	The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)
MASHREK	61	59	51	50	48	42
 Gender						
Male	64	61	52	52	53	44
Female	59	56	49	48	45	40
 Age						
15-24 years	62	63	54	55	55	46
25-39 years	60	57	49	51	48	43
40-54 years	61	59	51	48	47	40
55 years or more	62	55	49	44	42	37
 Education (End of)						
15-	57	57	59	56	56	51
16-19	63	62	51	55	52	46
20 or more	62	56	43	42	42	33
Still studying	63	63	57	55	53	43
 Opinion of the EU						
Positive	75	76	65	67	66	60
Neutral	58	54	44	45	42	34
Negative	44	36	33	26	27	18
Informed about the EU						
Well-informed	70	67	57	57	57	50
Not informed	56	52	45	45	42	35

5. Main areas of cooperation

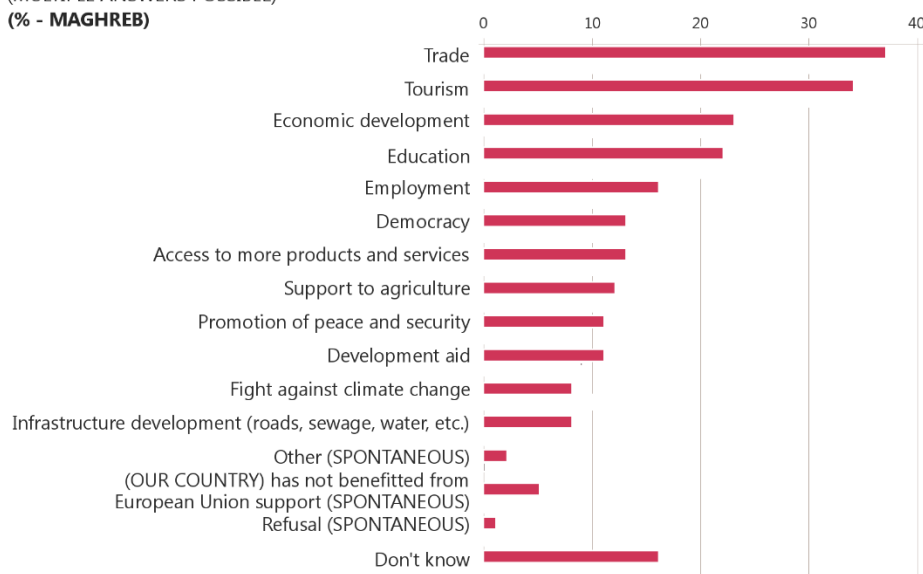
Respondents were asked about the areas where they felt their country had benefited most from EU support¹⁹. The five most mentioned areas by respondents in Maghreb are trade (37%), tourism (34%), economic development (23%), education (22%), and employment (16%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are tourism, economic development (both 26%), education (25%), trade (23%), and infrastructure development and access to more products and services (both 18%).

There are a number of notable differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to mention trade (37% vs. 23%) or tourism (34% vs. 26%), while those in Mashrek are more likely to mention infrastructure development (18% vs. 8%) or access to more products and services (18% vs. 13%).

Respondents in Mashrek are also more likely to spontaneously say their country has not benefited from EU support (15% vs. 5%).

As the wording of this question has changed since the last wave, no comparison with previous results is possible.

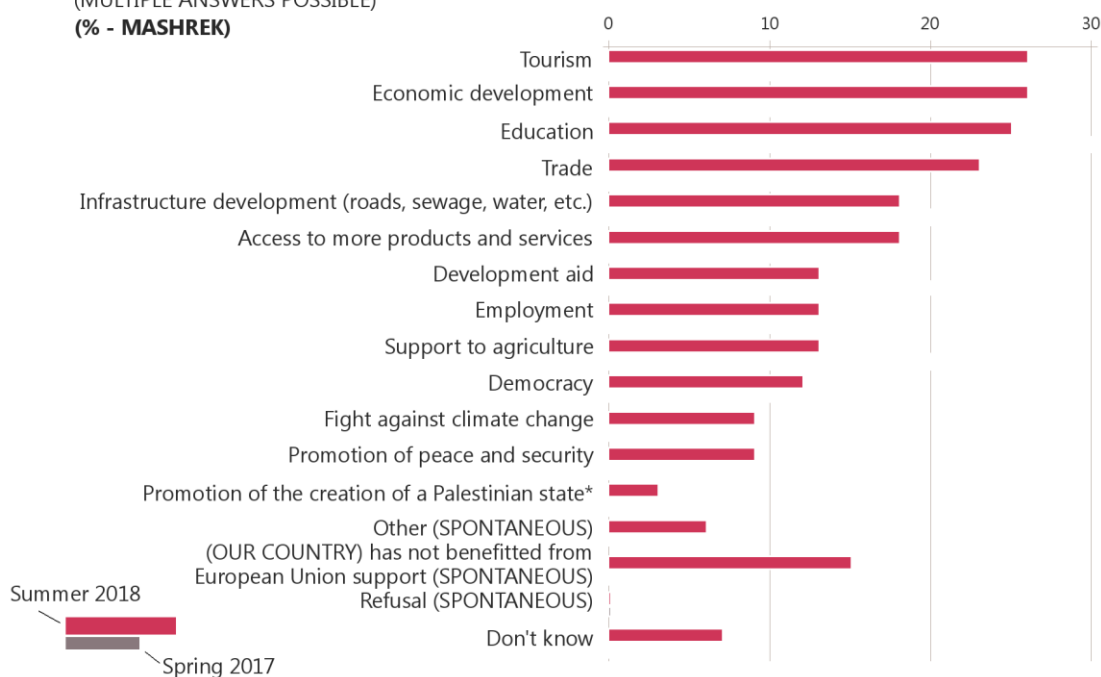
A11 In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from European Union support?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

¹⁹ A11. In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted the most from current European Union's policies?

A11 In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from European Union support? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Morocco (44%) and Tunisia (40%) are the most likely to mention tourism, while those in Algeria are the most likely to mention trade (43%), economic development (26%) or education (25%).





A11 In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from European Union support? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - TOP 8 ANSWERS)

	Trade		Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Tourism		Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Economic development		Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Education		Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Employment		Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Democracy		Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Access to more products and services		Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Support to agriculture		Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	37	=	34	+1	23	-5	22	-1	16	-3	13	-6	13	=	12	=								
MA 🇲🇦	34	-2	44	+8	20	-10	19	+2	15	-2	9	+1	8	+1	12	-7								
DZ 🇩🇿	43	+4	25	-2	26	-2	25	-1	16	-4	17	-9	18	-1	14	+6								
TN 🇹🇳	20	-8	40	-1	21	+2	18	-9	17	-2	13	-9	6	-4	6	=								

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

Across **Mashrek**, respondents in Israel are the most likely to mention tourism (39%) or trade (36%), while those in Jordan are the most likely to mention education (35%) or economic development (31%). At a country level, respondents in Israel most often mention tourism, while those in Jordan (35%), Lebanon (30%) and Palestine (32%) most often say their country has benefited from EU support in education.

A11 In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from European Union support?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - TOP 8 ANSWERS)

	Tourism	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Economic development	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Education	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Trade	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Access to more products and services	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Development aid	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Employment	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Support to agriculture	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	26	+10	26	+4	25	-7	23	+5	18	-9	18	+5	13	-8	13	-2	13	-10
IL 	39	+34	21	+17	10	-19	36	+22	7	-13	29	+23	11	-12	10	=	8	-22
JO 	29	+3	31	-1	35	=	13	-10	21	-11	10	-6	10	-6	11	+1	9	-12
LB 	19	+3	28	-1	30	-4	19	+7	21	+7	15	+8	19	+5	14	=	18	+10
PS 	9	-9	26	-4	32	+2	18	-2	29	-11	14	-9	18	-11	20	-11	20	-7

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The socio-demographic analysis of the four most mentioned responses in each area show no large differences based on gender or age, but it does highlight the following differences:

- In **Maghreb**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention economic development. In Mashrek, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention tourism and trade, and the less likely they are to mention education and infrastructure development.
- Manual workers (42%) in **Maghreb** are more likely to mention tourism than respondents in other occupation groups. In **Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to mention tourism (37%) or economic development (33%), and trade (35%, along with retired persons at 34%).

Attitudes are also influential. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who are positive about the EU are generally more likely to mention these four areas than those who have a negative opinion. For example, 44% of those in Maghreb with a positive opinion about the EU mention trade, compared to 27% of those who are negative. A similar pattern occurs comparing those who say relations with the EU are good, vs. those who say they are bad (with the exception of education in Maghreb).

A11 In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted from European Union support? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Trade	Tourism	Economic development	Education	Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)
MAGHREB	37	34	23	22	8
Education (End of)					
15-	33	37	19	22	8
16-19	44	37	24	24	7
20 or more	37	34	26	22	8
Still studying	39	33	22	21	8
Occupation					
Self-employed	35	34	26	21	10
Managers	38	22	26	24	5
White collars	35	34	30	27	6
Manual workers	37	42	21	20	10
House persons	32	34	16	15	6
Unemployed	35	37	26	28	7
Retired	33	25	20	28	9
Students	43	33	25	23	9
Opinion of the EU					
Positive	44	41	29	25	10
Neutral	30	26	19	22	6
Negative	27	28	17	19	7
Relations between EU and country					
Good	42	39	28	24	9
Bad	32	25	15	24	5

A11 In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted from European Union support? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - **MASHREK**)

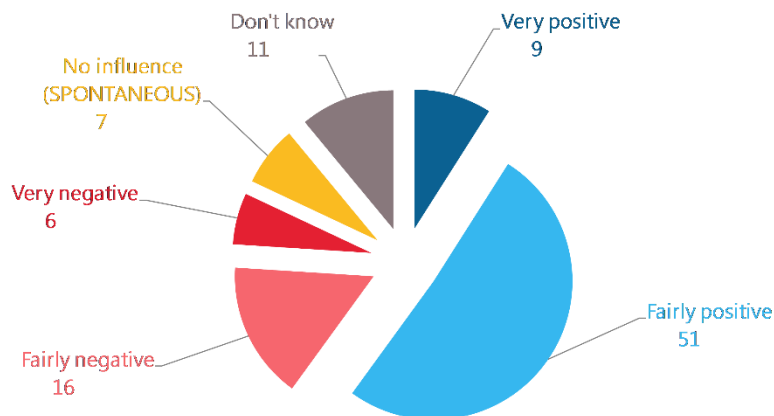
	Economic development	Tourism	Education	Trade	Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)
MASHREK	26	26	25	23	18
Education (End of)					
15-	26	18	29	15	24
16-19	28	26	27	20	19
20 or more	26	34	20	30	14
Still studying	27	22	30	23	15
Occupation					
Self-employed	26	25	27	20	21
Managers	33	37	23	35	19
White collars	26	31	20	25	14
Manual workers	21	19	26	18	21
House persons	27	20	28	15	19
Unemployed	25	20	27	18	21
Retired	21	34	20	34	14
Students	26	27	27	24	16
Opinion of the EU					
Positive	34	30	31	27	23
Neutral	23	29	23	25	15
Negative	18	19	15	15	12
Relations between EU and country					
Good	33	30	31	26	22
Bad	16	24	12	21	11

Perception of European Union's influence

All respondents were asked about the influence the EU has on the development in their country²⁰. The majority in both Maghreb (60%) and Mashrek (57%) say the influence is positive. Just over one in five respondents in Maghreb say the influence is negative (22%), while 7% say the EU has no influence. In Mashrek 20% say the influence is negative and 13% say there is no influence.

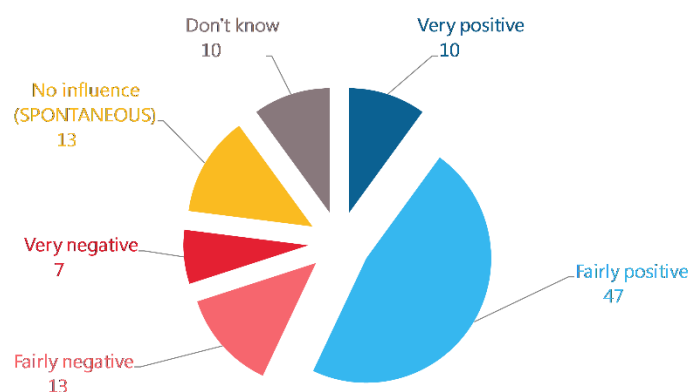
Due to significant changes to the question, comparisons with past surveys are not possible.

A12 Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A12 Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - **MASHREK**)

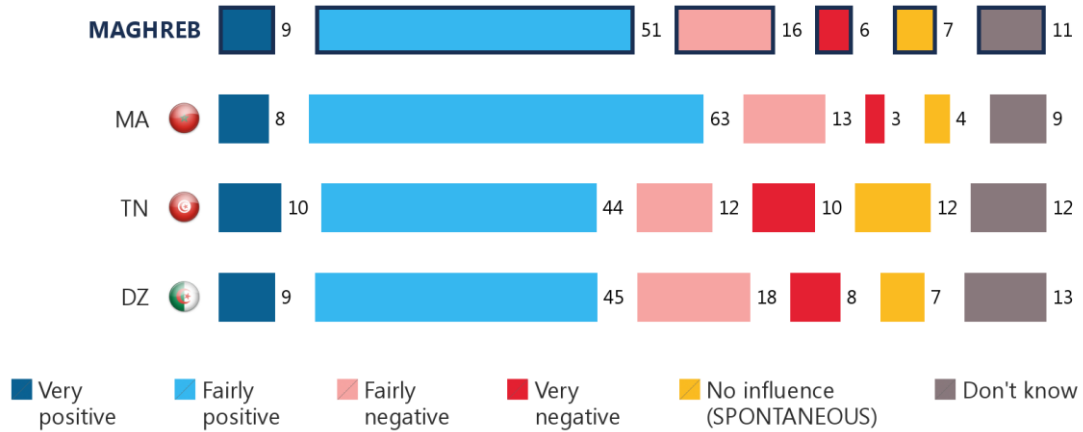


Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

²⁰ A12. Do you think the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Respondents in Morocco (71%) are much more likely to say the EU has had a positive influence on their country's development than those in Algeria or Tunisia (both 54%).

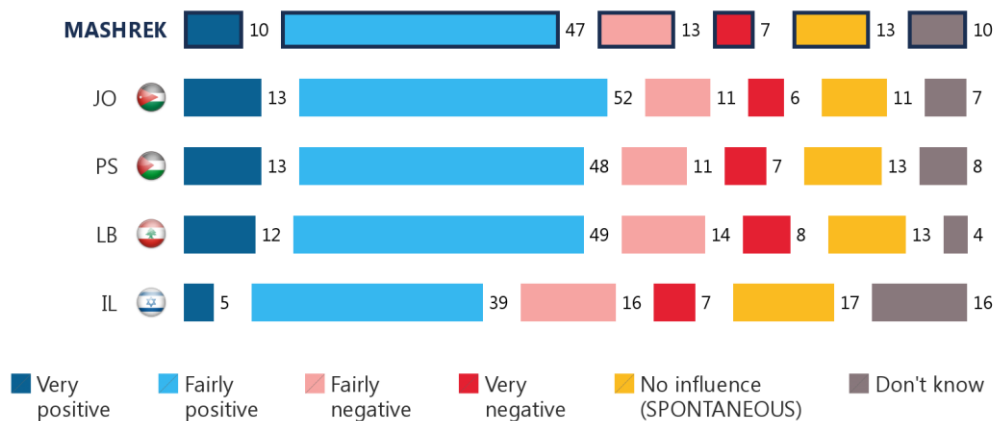
A12 Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

Respondents in Israel (44%) are much less likely to say the EU has had a positive influence, compared to respondents in Jordan (65%), Lebanon and Palestine (both 61%).

A12 Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights the following:

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to say the influence of the EU has been positive. For example, 67% of those in Maghreb aged 15-24 say this, compared to 54% of those aged 55+.
- In **Maghreb**, those who completed their education aged 20+ are the most likely to say the EU's influence is positive (63% vs. 55%-57% of those who completed education earlier).
- In **Mashrek**, respondents living in small and mid-sized towns are less likely to say the influence is positive (51% vs. 58%-61%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, manual workers are less likely to be positive than those in other occupation groups.

Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely than those with a neutral or negative view to say the EU has a positive influence on the country's development. In addition, those who say relations between their country and the EU are good are more likely to say the EU's influence is positive, compared to those who say relations are bad. These patterns apply in both Maghreb and Mashrek. For example, 76% of respondents in Maghreb with a positive opinion of the EU say the EU's influence on the country's development is positive, compared to 53% with a neutral opinion and 22% of those with a negative opinion.

Finally, respondents in Mashrek who feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to say the EU's influence is positive, compared to those who do not feel informed (66% vs. 50%). This pattern does not occur in Maghreb.

A12 Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
MAGHREB	60	22	11
Age			
15-24 years	67	18	11
25-39 years	59	23	10
40-54 years	58	24	10
55 years or more	54	23	16
Education (End of)			
15-	57	25	9
16-19	55	27	10
20 or more	63	20	11
Still studying	68	18	10
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	60	23	10
Small/mid size town	62	15	16
Large town	60	23	11
Occupation			
Self-employed	62	24	10
Managers	63	23	6
White collars	59	18	9
Manual workers	53	28	10
House persons	58	18	17
Unemployed	61	24	10
Retired	55	25	13
Students	65	21	11
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	76	16	4
Neutral	53	28	12
Negative	22	53	11
Relations between EU and country			
Good	74	17	5
Bad	28	57	7
Informed about the EU			
Well-informed	63	24	8
Not informed	61	21	10

A12 Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - **MASHREK**)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
MASHREK	57	20	10
Age			
15-24 years	61	20	10
25-39 years	55	22	9
40-54 years	58	18	10
55 years or more	54	20	9
Education (End of)			
15-	56	20	9
16-19	60	20	9
20 or more	54	20	10
Still studying	61	20	11
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	61	17	10
Small/mid size town	51	21	13
Large town	58	21	8
Occupation			
Self-employed	57	20	7
Managers	57	23	6
White collars	54	20	13
Manual workers	48	22	12
House persons	58	21	9
Unemployed	61	17	9
Retired	53	19	8
Students	60	20	12
Opinion of the EU			
Positive	75	11	5
Neutral	53	18	13
Negative	30	44	7
Relations between EU and country			
Good	73	12	6
Bad	27	46	7
Informed about the EU			
Well-informed	66	18	5
Not informed	50	22	13

Desired role of the European Union across policy areas

Respondents were asked whether they thought the EU should have a greater role to play in their country in a range of areas²¹. The five most mentioned areas by respondents in **Maghreb** are trade (70%), economic development (66%), migration and human rights (both 64%) and education (59%). In **Mashrek**, the five most mentioned areas are trade (72%), economic development (71%), human rights (65%), regional cooperation (64%) and education (63%).

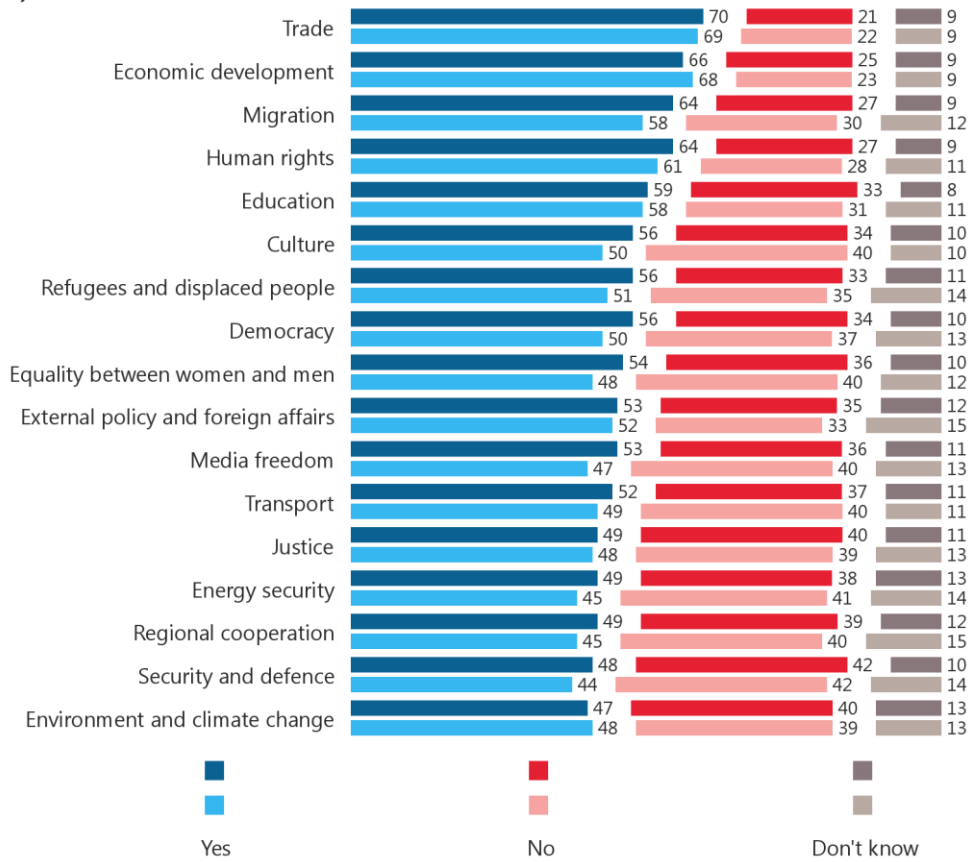
In some areas there are notable differences in opinion between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. Respondents in **Maghreb** are more likely to think the EU should have a greater role to play in migration (64% vs. 52% in Mashrek). On the other hand, those in **Mashrek** are more likely to say the EU should have a greater role in environment and economic development (71% vs. 66%), energy security (62% vs. 49%), external policy and foreign affairs (62% vs. 53%), equality between men and women (59% vs. 54%), climate change (55% vs. 47%), and security and defence (53% vs. 48%).

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to mention each area, with the exception of economic development (-2 pp) and the environment and climate change (-1 pp). The largest increases are observed for migration, culture, democracy, equality between men and women, and media freedom (all +6 pp).

Respondents in Mashrek are now more likely to mention each area, than they were in spring 2017, with the exception of economic development (-3 pp). The largest increase is for regional cooperation (+6 pp).

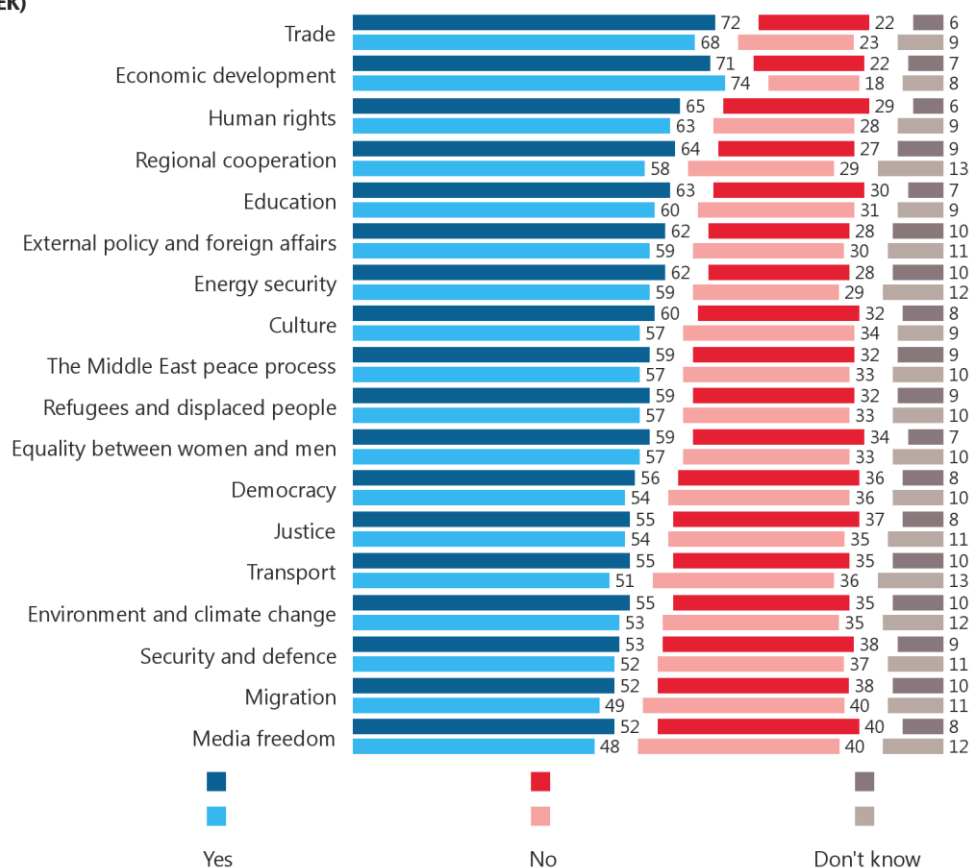
²¹ A14. And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

A14 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

A14 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?
 (% - MASHREK)






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The country analyses focus on the three most mentioned areas in each group of countries.

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say that the EU should have a greater role to play in trade, economic development and migration in their country. In each case they are also more likely to say this than they were in spring 2017. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Algeria and Tunisia are less likely to agree when it comes to economic development, but more likely to agree when it comes to migration.




A14.13 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Trade (%)

	Yes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	No	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	70	+1	21	-1	9	=
MA 	82	+5	16	-3	2	-2
DZ 	66	+1	21	-2	13	+1
TN 	56	-1	32	+3	12	-2



A14.1 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Economic development (%)

	Yes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	No	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	66	-2	25	+2	9	=
MA 	77	+5	20	-2	3	-3
DZ 	59	-8	27	+5	14	+3
TN 	58	-7	30	+6	12	+1

A14.11 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Migration (%)



	Yes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	No	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	64	+6	27	-3	9	-3
MA 	76	+9	21	-6	3	-3
DZ 	58	+7	29	-4	13	-3
TN 	58	+3	31	+1	11	-4

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,000)

The country level results in **Mashrek** are mixed. Respondents in Palestine are the least likely to agree when it comes to trade and economic development, while those in Israel are the least likely to agree when it comes to human rights. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Lebanon are now much more likely to agree that the EU should have a greater role to play in trade, economic development, and human rights in their country. In the case of economic development, respondents in the other three countries are now less likely to think this way.





A14.13 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Trade (%)

	Yes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	No	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	72	+4	22	-1	6	-3
IL 	76	-1	16	+1	8	=
JO 	78	+2	21	+3	1	-5
LB 	75	+19	23	-12	2	-7
PS 	59	+6	30	-3	11	-3





A14.1 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Economic development (%)

	Yes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	No	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	71	-3	22	+4	7	-1
IL 	71	-5	19	+3	10	+2
JO 	73	-9	25	+11	2	-2
LB 	78	+17	20	-9	2	-8
PS 	61	-8	27	+5	12	+3

A14.18 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Human rights (%)

	Yes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	No	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	65	+2	29	+1	6	-3
IL 	51	-2	38	=	11	+2
JO 	75	-4	23	+7	2	-3
LB 	73	+17	25	-11	2	-6
PS 	65	+2	27	+3	8	-5

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** focuses on the three most mentioned areas in each group of countries, and shows no differences based on gender. However, it does show:

- In Maghreb, the **younger the respondent**, the **more likely they are to say the EU should play a greater role** in each of these areas. In Mashrek, however, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to say the EU should have a greater role in regional cooperation or trade. For instance, 78% of the oldest respondents say they EU should have a greater role in trade, compared to 69% of those aged 15-24.
- In Maghreb, those who stayed in education until at least age 20 are the most likely to say the EU should have a greater role in each of these areas.

In addition, in both Maghreb and Mashrek those with a positive opinion about the EU are the most likely to think the EU should play a greater role in their country in each of these areas. For example, in Maghreb 73% of those with a positive opinion of the EU say the EU should play a greater role in migration in their country, compared to 60% of those whose opinion is neutral and 49% of those whose opinion is negative.

Finally, those who say relations between their country and the EU are good are more likely to think the EU should play a greater role in each of these areas, compared to those who say relations are bad. This pattern applies for both Maghreb and Mashrek. For example, 79% of respondents in Mashrek who say their country has a good relationship with the EU think the EU should play a greater role in trade in their country, compared to 64% of those who say relations are bad.

A14 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Total 'Yes' (% - MAGHREB)

	Trade	Economic Development	Migration	Human rights
MAGHREB	70	66	64	64
Age				
15-24 years	77	70	70	69
25-39 years	71	67	65	64
40-54 years	69	65	64	64
55 years or more	62	58	58	59
Education (End of)				
15-	64	60	62	60
16-19	68	60	64	59
20 or more	74	72	68	70
Still studying	81	73	69	72
Opinion of the EU				
Positive	79	74	73	71
Neutral	67	62	60	63
Negative	56	53	49	48
Relations between EU and country				
Good	79	72	71	72
Bad	53	48	57	46

A14 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Total 'Yes' (% - MASHREK)

	Trade	Economic development	Human rights	Migration
MASHREK	72	71	65	52
Age				
15-24 years	69	68	67	55
25-39 years	72	70	64	53
40-54 years	74	72	63	53
55 years or more	78	73	63	48
Education (End of)				
15-	62	62	65	54
16-19	76	75	72	59
20 or more	77	73	59	47
Still studying	74	74	70	59
Opinion of the EU				
Positive	80	78	75	61
Neutral	71	70	64	49
Negative	64	60	48	41
Relations between EU and country				
Good	79	77	74	60
Bad	64	60	48	38

6. Awareness of and involvement in EU-funded projects

Respondents who were aware that the EU provides their country with specific support were asked if they knew of any EU-funded programmes in their country²². Respondents from this group in Mashrek are much more likely than those in Maghreb to say they know of programmes financed by the EU in their country (51% vs. 32%). In fact, awareness has declined 11 points in Maghreb since spring 2017, while it has increased slightly in Mashrek during the same period (+4 pp)²³.

A7 Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - **MAGHREB**)



(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=912)

A7 Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - **MASHREK**)



(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=1,915)

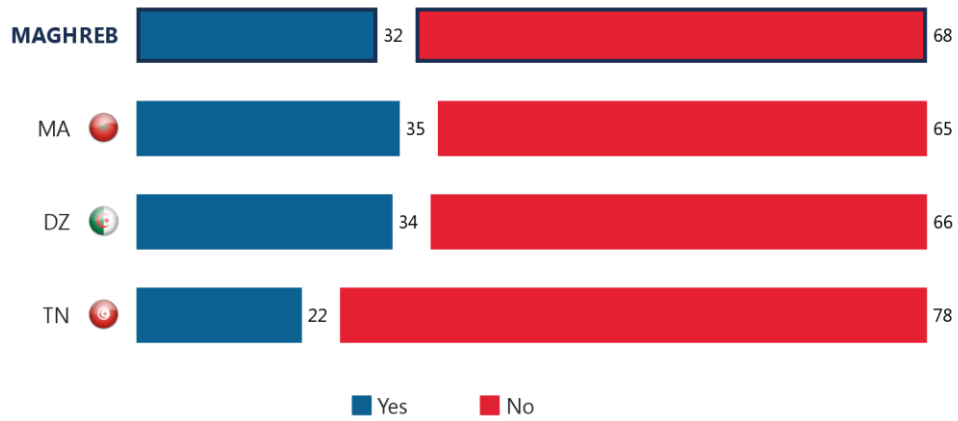
Awareness of EU-funded projects

²² A7. Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?

²³ When interpreting trends please note there has been a slight wording change since the last wave when the question was "Do you know of any specific programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?"

Respondents in Morocco (35%) and Algeria (34%) are more likely to be aware of EU-funded programmes in their country than respondents in Tunisia (22%). However, awareness has been steadily increasing in Tunisia since spring 2016.

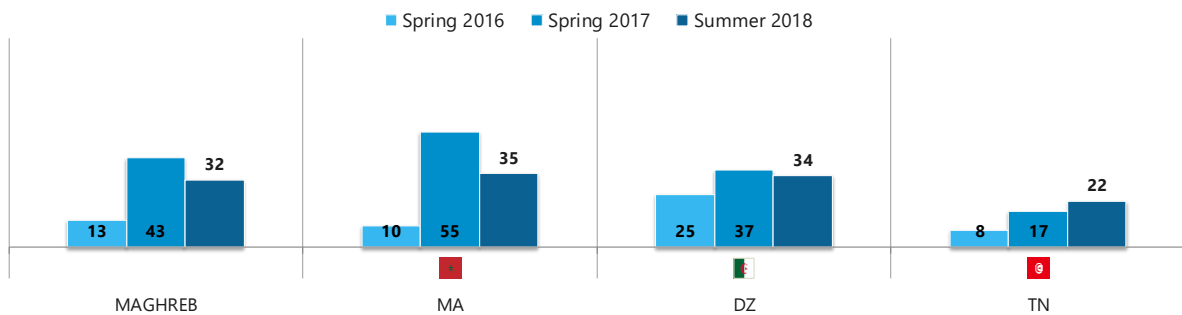
A7 Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=912)

Awareness in Morocco is considerably lower than it was in spring 2017 (-20 pp) but remains much higher than in spring 2016 (+25 pp).

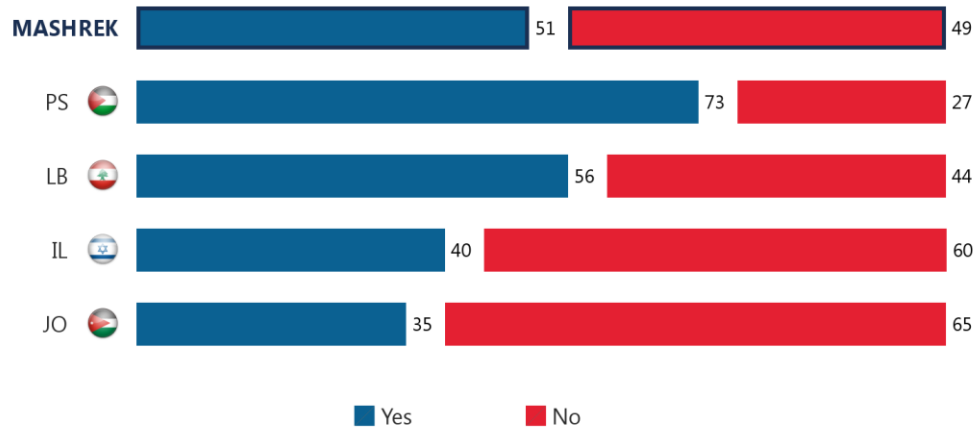
A7 Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - YES)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=912)

Awareness of EU-funded programmes varies considerably in Mashrek, from 73% of respondents in Palestine to 35% in Jordan.

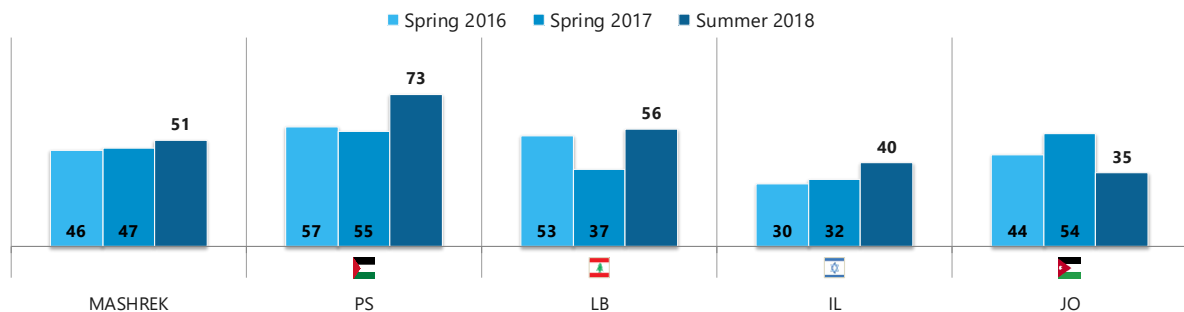
A7 Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=1,915)

Since spring 2017 awareness has increased considerably in Lebanon (+19 pp) and Palestine (+18 pp), and has also increased in Israel (+8 pp). It has, however, declined in Jordan (-19 pp).

A7 Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - YES)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=1,915)

The socio-demographic analysis of these respondents shows:

- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, men are more likely to be aware of specific EU-funded programmes. For instance, in Mashrek 55% of men are aware of these, compared to 46% of women.
- In **Maghreb**, those aged 25+ (32%-36%) are more likely to be aware of such programmes than those aged 15-24 (27%).
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those who completed education aged 20+ are the most likely to be aware.

Attitudes and experience are also influential. Respondents who have relatives living in the EU, those who have a positive image of the EU, those who think relations between the EU and their country are good, or those who feel well-informed about the EU are all more likely to know about EU-funded programmes in their country. For instance, 60% of respondents in Mashrek with a positive view of the EU are aware of such programmes, compared to 43% who are neutral and 36% with a negative view.

A7 Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Yes	No
MAGHREB	32	68
Gender		
Male	37	63
Female	26	74
Age		
15-24 years	27	73
25-39 years	33	67
40-54 years	36	64
55 years or more	32	68
Education (End of)		
15-	26	74
16-19	33	67
20 or more	37	63
Still studying	27	73
Relatives living in the EU		
Yes	36	64
No	25	75
Opinion of the EU		
Positive	36	64
Neutral	24	76
Negative	25	75
Relations between EU and country		
Good	33	67
Bad	23	77
Informed about the EU		
Well-informed	35	65
Not informed	28	72

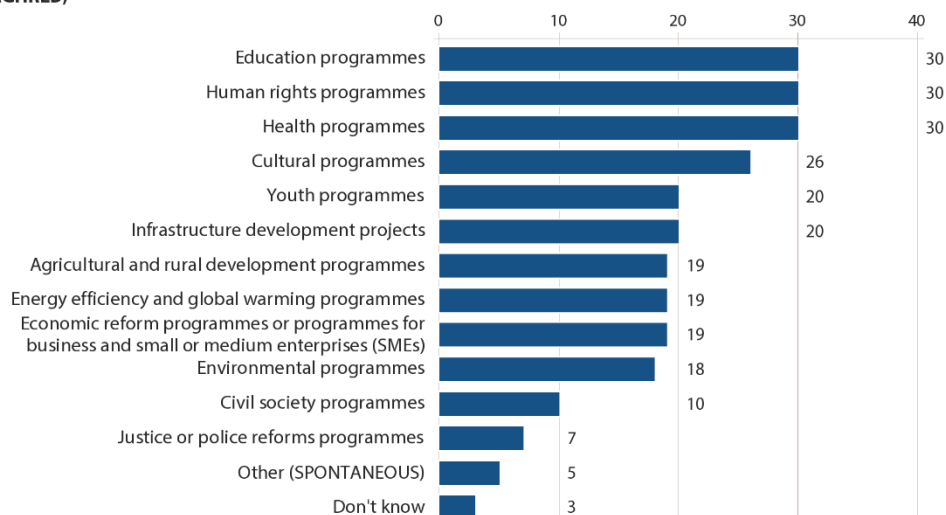
A7 Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Yes	No
MASHREK	51	49
Gender		
Male	55	45
Female	46	54
Age		
15-24 years	52	48
25-39 years	45	55
40-54 years	57	43
55 years or more	51	49
Education (End of)		
15-	50	50
16-19	47	53
20 or more	58	42
Still studying	48	52
Relatives living in the EU		
Yes	58	42
No	48	52
Opinion of the EU		
Positive	60	40
Neutral	43	57
Negative	36	64
Relations between EU and country		
Good	52	48
Bad	49	51
Informed about the EU		
Well-informed	65	35
Not informed	37	63

Knowledge of EU-funded programmes

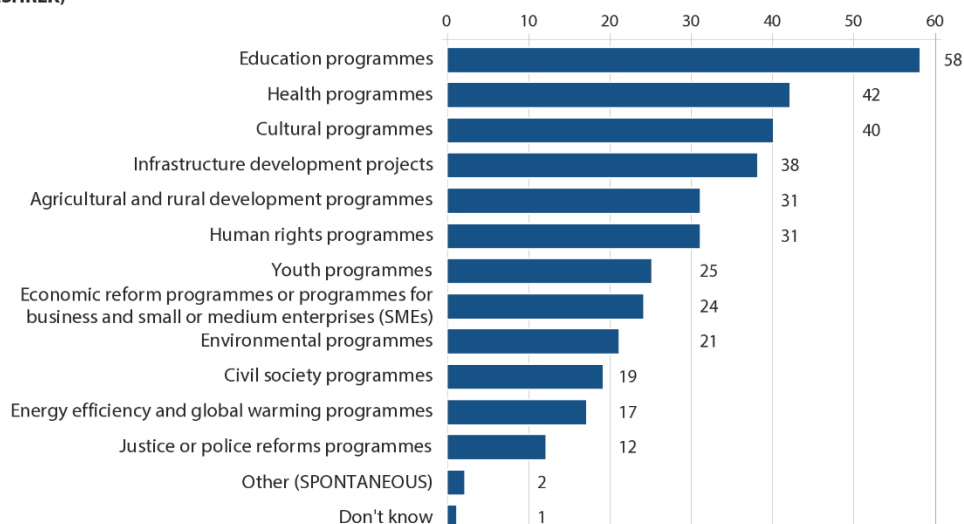
Respondents who were aware of EU-funded programmes in their country were asked which ones they knew about²⁴. The most mentioned programme areas in Maghreb are education, human rights or health programmes (all 30%), cultural programmes (26%) or youth or infrastructure development programmes (both 20%). In Mashrek, the five most mentioned areas are education programmes (58%), health programmes (42%), cultural programmes (40%), infrastructure development projects (38%), agricultural and rural development programmes or human rights programmes (both 31%).

A8 Which programme(s) do you know? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents that are aware of programmes Maghreb (N=288)

A8 Which programme(s) do you know? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - MASHREK)






Base: Respondents that are aware of programmes Mashrek (N=975)

²⁴ A8. Which programme(s) do you know?

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to mention health programmes (-15 pp), cultural programmes (-13 pp) or agricultural and rural programmes (-8 pp), but they are more likely to mention energy efficiency and global warming programmes (+5 pp). In Mashrek, on the other hand, respondents are now less likely to mention each programme type, and in particular infrastructure development (-17pp), education (-13 pp) and justice or police reform programmes (-10 pp)²⁵.

Respondents in Tunisia are the most likely to mention education, cultural, infrastructure development, and energy efficiency and global warming programmes, and along with those in Morocco they are also the most likely to mention justice or police reforms programmes. Respondents in Morocco are the most likely to mention health or agricultural and rural development programmes. Compared to 2017, respondents in Morocco are now much less likely to mention cultural, health or agricultural and rural development programmes, while those in Algeria²⁶ are much less likely to mention cultural or education programmes. Respondents in Tunisia, however, are now much more likely to mention energy efficiency and global warming programmes or cultural programmes.

A8 Which programme(s) do you know? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Education programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Health programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Cultural programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Infrastructure development projects	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Energy efficiency and global warming programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Agricultural and rural development programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Justice or police reforms programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	30	-1	30	-15	26	-13	20	-3	19	+5	19	-8	7	+1
MA 	29	+3	42	-14	15	-16	20	-2	21	+8	23	-11	9	+3
DZ 	29	-15	17	-7	31	-27	15	-7	14	-5	14	=	3	-3
TN 	37	+3	22	=	51	+14	28	-7	22	+15	18	-2	9	+4


Base: Respondents that are aware of programmes Maghreb (N=288)

²⁵ Due to significant wording changes in some response options only limited trend comparisons are possible. In addition, the following response options have been modified slightly since the last wave, so trend results should be interpreted with caution: Energy efficiency and global warming programmes; Justice or police reforms programmes; Health programmes.

²⁶ Care should be taken interpreting the result for Algeria, due to low sample size (N=68)

In Mashrek there are no consistent patterns in the country results. Although respondents in Israel are generally amongst the least likely to know of programmes in each area – with the exception of energy efficiency and global warming where they are the most likely to know²⁷. Compared to 2017, however, there are some consistent patterns, with respondents in Palestine less likely to have heard of programmes in each area – sometimes by a considerable margin. A similar pattern also applies in Jordan. Respondents in Lebanon, on the other hand, are now more likely to have heard of programmes in each area.

A8 Which programme(s) do you know? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Education programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Health programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Cultural programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Infrastructure development projects	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Agricultural and rural development programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Energy efficiency and global warming programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Justice or police reforms programmes	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	58	-13	42	-1	40	-4	38	-17	31	-9	17	-2	12	-10
IL 	47	+4	30	+6	36	+3	23	-6	21	-4	46	+10	5	-6
JO 	69	-5	37	-2	30	-10	31	-9	21	-7	12	-7	3	-7
LB 	68	+8	38	+24	52	+5	47	+12	43	+31	18	+10	24	+24
PS 	51	-32	49	-18	41	-10	43	-48	34	-37	11	-5	14	-35

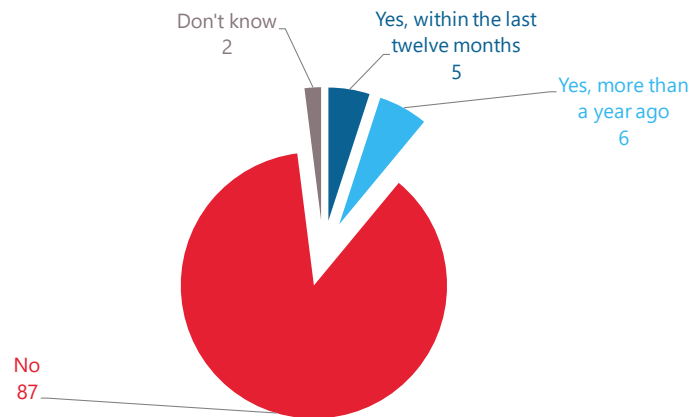
Base: Respondents that are aware of programmes Mashrek (N=975)

²⁷ Care should be taken interpreting the result for Israel, due to low sample size (N=87)

Personal involvement with EU-funded projects

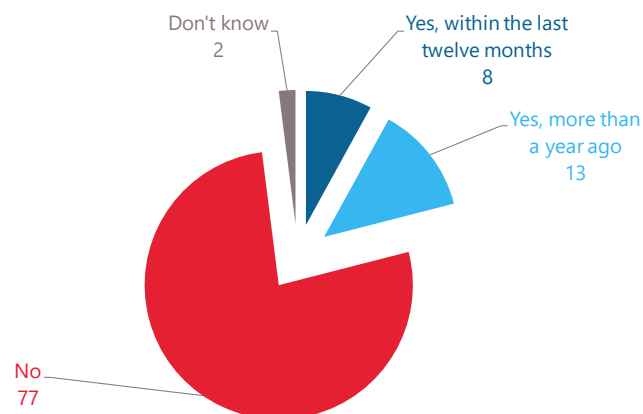
Amongst respondents who have heard of EU-funded projects, the large majority in both Maghreb (87%) and Mashrek (77%) have not been personally involved with such a project.²⁸

A9 Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project?
(% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents that are aware of programmes Maghreb (N=288)

A9 Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project?
(% - **MASHREK**)

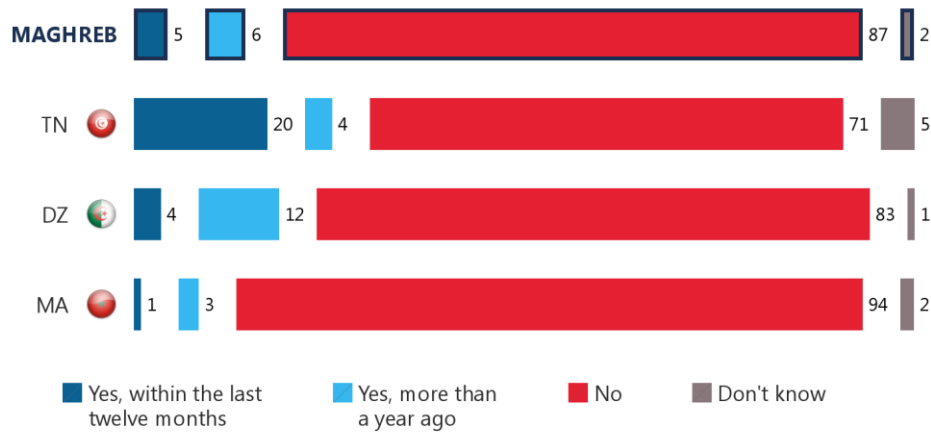


Base: Respondents that are aware of programmes Mashrek (N=975)

²⁸ A9 Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project?

Amongst those aware of EU-funded programmes, respondents in Tunisia (24%) are much more likely to have been involved with an EU-funded programme than those in Algeria (16%) or Morocco (4%). In fact, one in five of these respondents in Tunisia have been involved in a project within the last 12 months.

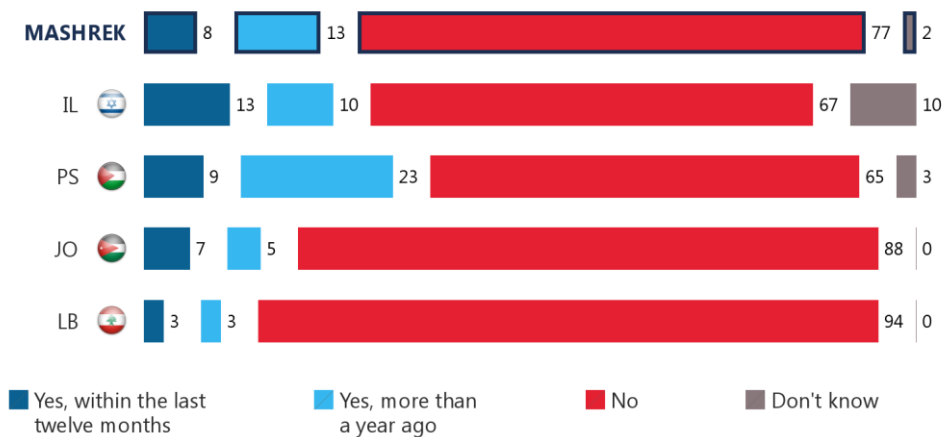
A9 Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project? (%)



Base: Respondents that are aware of programmes Maghreb (N=288)

Respondents in Palestine are the most likely to have been involved with an EU-funded programme (32%), compared to 23% in Israel, 12% in Jordan and 6% in Lebanon.

A9 Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project? (%)

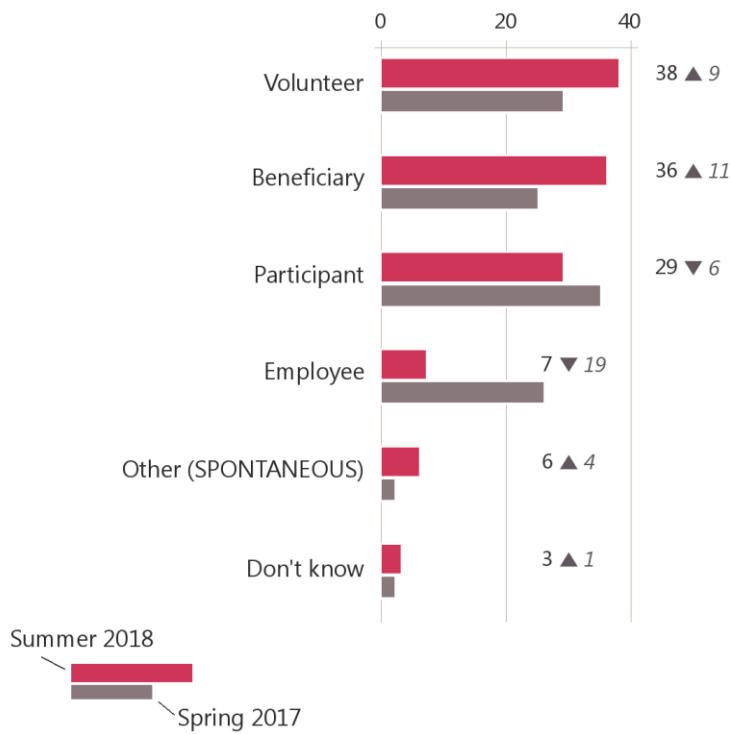


Base: Respondents that are aware of programmes Mashrek (N=975)

Forms of involvement

Respondents that have been involved in programmes were asked how they were involved²⁹. In Maghreb they are most likely to have been a volunteer (38%), beneficiary (36%) or a participant (29%). These results should be interpreted with caution due to the very low sample size.

A10 What form did this involvement take?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - **MAGHREB**)

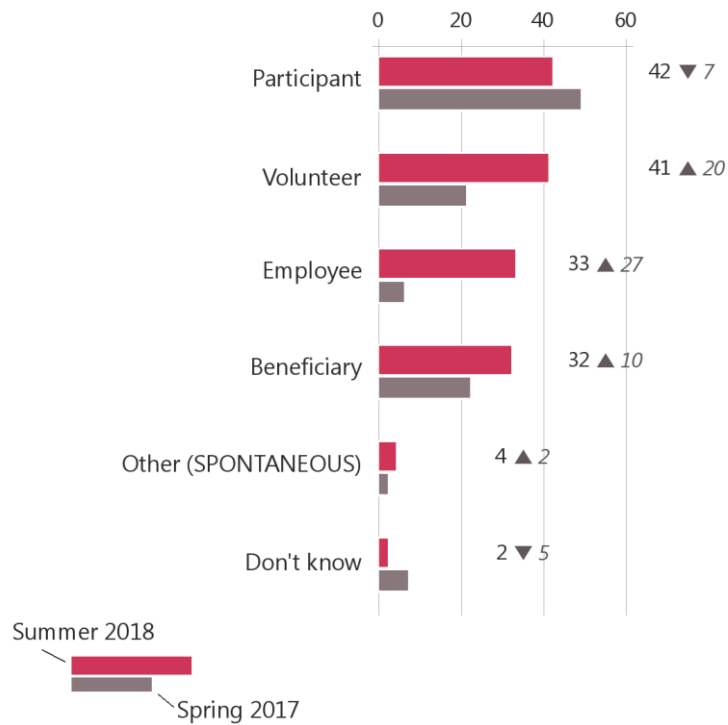


Base: Respondents that were involved in programmes Maghreb (N=32)

²⁹ A10. What form did this involvement take?

In Mashrek, more than four in ten of this group of respondents were involved as a participant (42%) or a volunteer (41%), while 33% were employees and 32% were beneficiaries. Respondents are less likely to have been participants and more likely to have been in one of the other categories, compared to 2017.

A10 What form did this involvement take?
 (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents that were involved in programmes Mashrek (N=203)

II. INFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN UNION

This section considers respondents' media habits, as well as their information seeking behaviour when it comes to the EU. Areas covered include how often respondents look for information on the EU, the kind of information they look for, use of EU web and social media sites, and respondents' opinions about the coverage of the EU in the local media.

1. Media habits

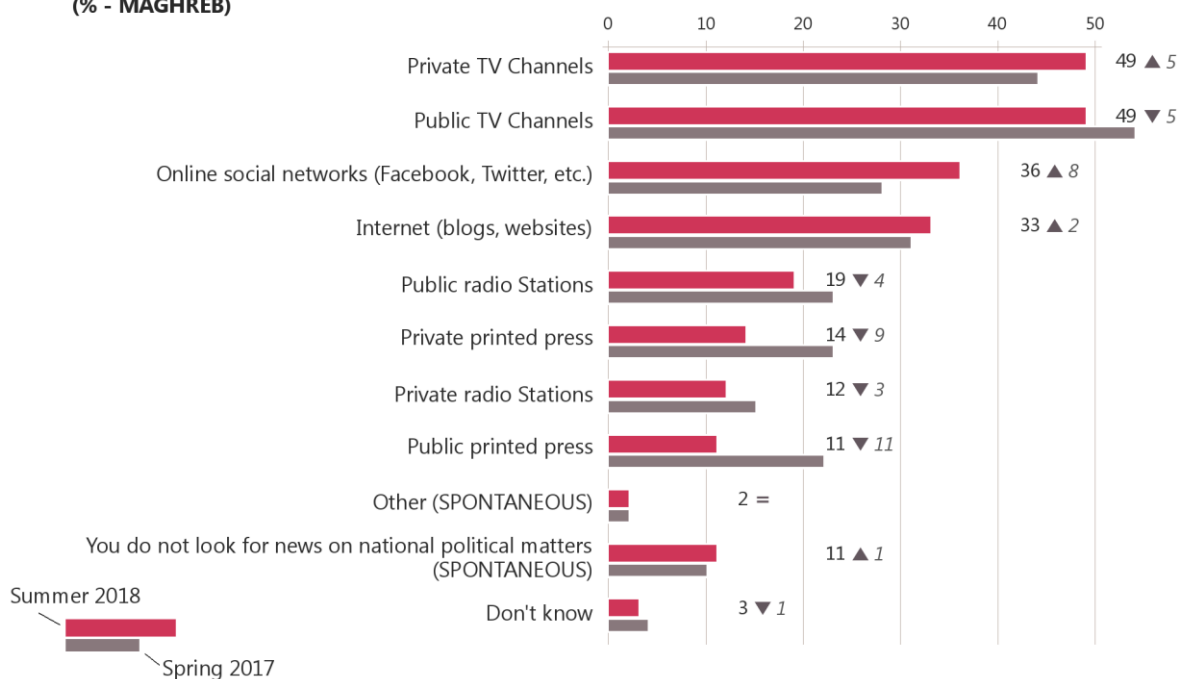
Respondents were asked about the media they get most of their news on national political matters from³⁰. In Maghreb the four most mentioned sources are public or private TV channels (both 49%), online social networks (36%) and the Internet (33%). In Mashrek the most mentioned media types are online social networks (52%), the Internet (49%), private TV channels (45%) and public TV channels (36%).

Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to mention public TV channels (49% vs. 36% in Mashrek), while those in Mashrek are more likely than their counterparts in Maghreb to mention online social networks (52% vs. 36%) or the Internet (49% vs. 33%).

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to mention online social networks (+8 pp) and private TV channels (+5 pp), but less likely to mention public (-11 pp) or private printed press (-9 pp) or public TV channels (-5 pp). In Mashrek, respondents are now more likely to mention online social networks (+7 pp), but they are now less likely to mention public TV channels (-14 pp), public radio stations (-10 pp) or the public printed press (-8 pp).

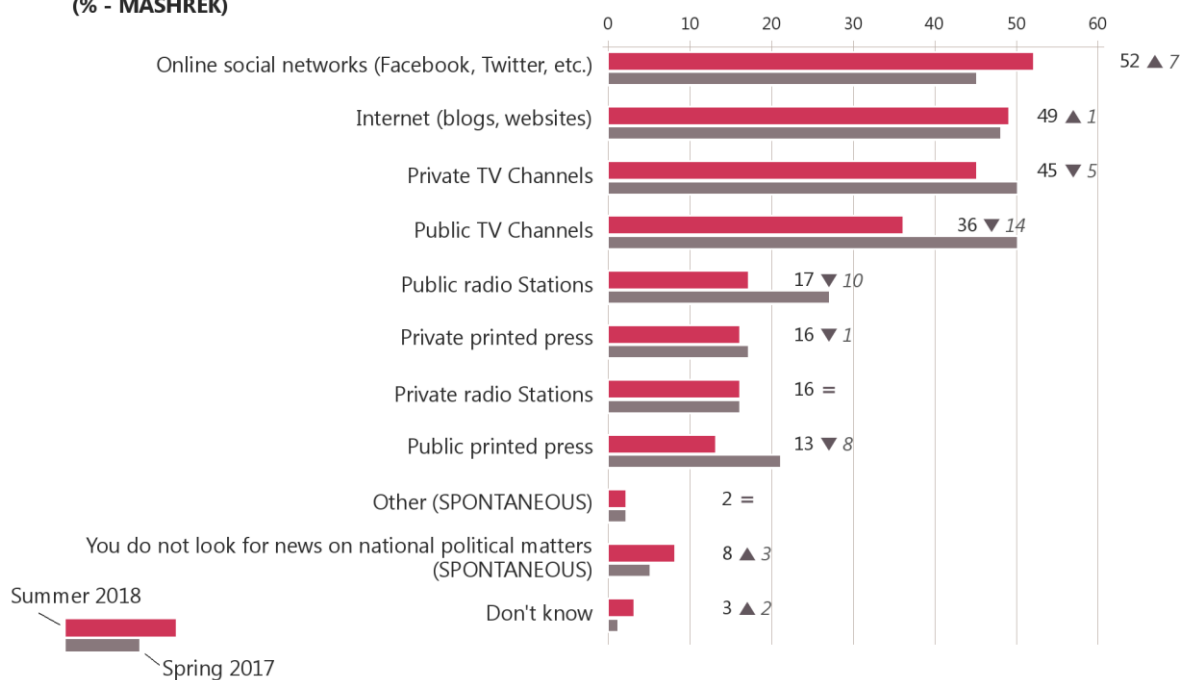
³⁰ B1T. Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then?

B1T Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

B1T Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - **MASHREK**)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Public TV channels are the most mentioned source of news for respondents in Morocco (55%) and Tunisia (51%), while those in Algeria are most likely to mention private TV channels (55%). Public and private TV channels are, however, the top two sources in each country. Respondents in Algeria are more likely to mention the Internet (45%) and social networks (40%) than those in the other countries.

Compared to 2017, respondents in Tunisia are now less likely to mention each source except the Internet or the public printed press. In Algeria private TV channels are much more mentioned (+17 pp), but the public (-19 pp) and private (-13 pp) printed press are much less likely to be the source of most national political news. Online social networks are increasingly mentioned in Morocco (+11 pp) and Algeria (+9 pp).

BIT Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Private TV Channels Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public TV Channels Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Online social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Internet (blogs, websites) Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public radio Stations Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private printed press Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private radio Stations Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public printed press Summer 2018 - Spring 2017								
MAGHREB	49	+5	49	-5	36	+8	33	+2	19	-4	14	-9	12	-3	11	-11
MA 	44	=	55	-2	33	+11	18	+3	20	-4	9	-4	10	-1	5	-5
DZ 	55	+17	43	-6	40	+9	45	+1	15	-4	19	-13	12	-1	15	-19
TN 	40	-24	51	-11	29	-3	27	=	27	-8	12	-5	16	-18	12	+1

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

The Internet is the most mentioned source by respondents in Israel (66%) and Palestine (along with social media, both 64%). In Jordan, online social networks are the most mentioned (56%). Lebanon is the only country in this group where the most mentioned source of political news is not online (private TV channels – 68%), although social networks are the second most mentioned (45%).

The trends since spring 2017 are quite mixed. Respondents in Jordan are now less likely to mention each source, with the exception of online social networks. Those in Palestine are now more likely to mention the Internet (+27 pp) and social networks (+19 pp), but less likely to mention each of the other sources. Respondents in Lebanon are now much less likely to mention the Internet (-12 pp), while those in Israel are now more likely to mention private TV channels (+10 pp).

B1T Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Online social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Internet (blogs, websites)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private TV Channels	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public TV Channels	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public radio Stations	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private printed press	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private radio Stations	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public printed press	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	52	+7	49	+1	45	-5	36	-14	17	-10	16	-1	16	=	13	-8
IL 	43	+5	66	+2	44	+10	39	-6	26	=	32	+3	20	+5	24	-7
JO 	56	+2	29	-12	45	-14	44	-26	8	-21	1	-4	6	-5	3	-16
LB 	45	-1	30	-12	68	-9	23	+7	10	+2	8	+4	13	+6	3	-1
PS 	64	+19	64	+27	32	-14	32	-24	22	-20	17	-7	24	-7	15	-7

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** include:

- In **Maghreb**, men are more likely to say they get most of their news on national political matters from television (72% vs. 67% or women) or the Internet and social media (54% vs. 46%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the younger the respondents, the more likely they are to get most of this kind of news from the Internet and social media. For example, in Mashrek 76% of 15-24 year olds and 73% of 25-39 year olds get most of this news from the Internet and social media, compared to 68% of those aged 40-54 and 55% of those aged 55+. In Mashrek, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention television.
- In **Maghreb**, those living in large towns are the most likely to mention the Internet and social media (55% vs. 42%-45%)

B1T Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Total 'Television'	Total 'Internet and Social Media'	Total 'Radio'	Total 'Press'	You do not look for news on national political matters	Don't know
MAGHREB	69	50	25	20	11	3
Gender						
Male	72	54	26	20	9	3
Female	67	46	24	20	13	4
Age						
15-24 years	67	59	21	20	11	3
25-39 years	70	53	25	21	10	3
40-54 years	72	46	29	20	11	3
55 years or more	67	38	26	19	14	5
Education (End of)						
15-	71	41	30	18	10	3
16-19	74	54	22	22	8	2
20 or more	70	47	25	19	12	4
Still studying	66	63	22	20	10	2
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area or village	68	42	26	18	13	4
Small/mid size town	62	45	18	21	20	4
Large town	71	55	26	21	8	3

B1T Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - **MASHREK**)

	Total 'Internet and Social Media'	Total 'Television'	Total 'Radio'	Total 'Press'	You do not look for news on national political matters	Don't know
MASHREK	69	64	26	23	8	3
Gender						
Male	72	66	29	27	7	3
Female	67	63	23	20	10	4
Age						
15-24 years	76	57	24	21	10	4
25-39 years	73	62	24	20	10	3
40-54 years	68	67	25	20	8	3
55 years or more	55	74	34	35	6	3
Education (End of)						
15-	57	63	25	15	11	4
16-19	70	66	21	17	9	1
20 or more	75	67	32	32	6	4
Still studying	78	59	21	23	11	2
Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area or village	72	65	25	23	6	4
Small/mid size town	67	64	25	24	11	4
Large town	70	64	28	24	8	2

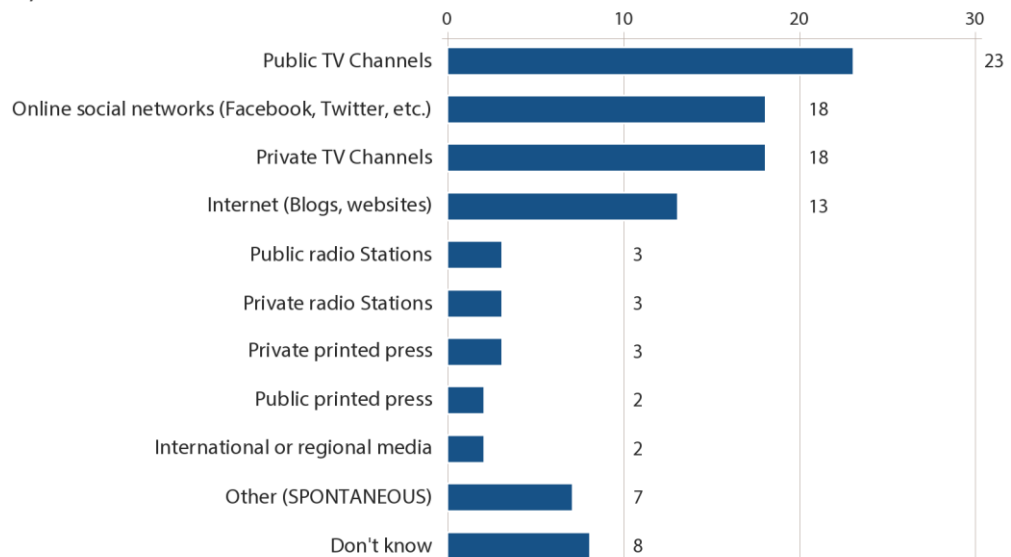
Trust in sources for information

Respondents were asked the source of information they trust most when looking for news on political matters³¹. Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to trust public TV channels (23%), private TV channels or online social networks (both 18%). In Mashrek, respondents are most likely to trust the Internet (21%), private TV channels (19%) or online social networks (18%).

There are some notable differences between Maghreb and Mashrek. Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to trust public TV channels (23% vs. 14% in Mashrek), while those in Mashrek are more likely than their counterparts in Maghreb to trust the Internet (21% vs. 13% in Maghreb).

It is worth noting that the four most trusted sources in each group of countries is also the four most mentioned sources of political news.

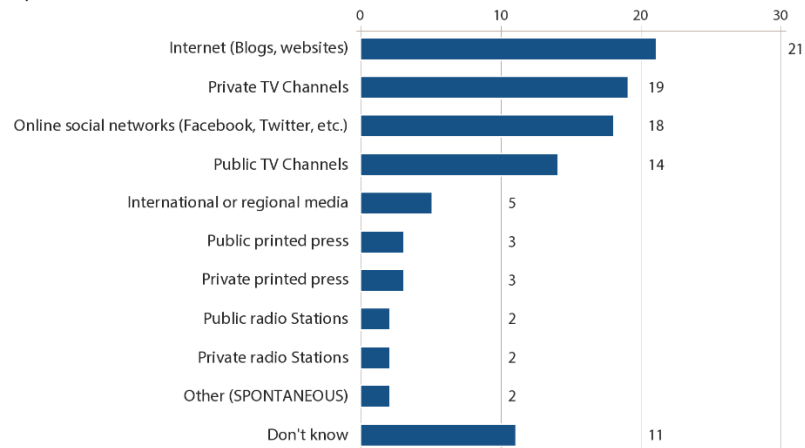
B2 Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

³¹ B2. Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?

B2 Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?
(% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Respondents in Tunisia (31%) and Morocco (26%) are most likely to trust public TV channels when looking for news on political matters. Those in Algeria are most likely to trust online social networks (19%), but there is little difference between this and private TV channels, the Internet (both 18%) and public TV channels (17%). Across Maghreb, respondents in Algeria and Tunisia are more likely to trust the Internet than those in Morocco, while those in Morocco and Algeria are more likely to trust private TV than those in Tunisia.

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to trust the Internet (driven by the large decline in Algeria), but they are more likely to trust online social networks and private TV channels. At a country level, the largest changes are in the top three or four sources, and are generally observed in Algeria, although there has been a notable increase in trust of social networks in Morocco (+8 pp), and a decline in trust for private TV channels in Tunisia (-7 pp).

B2 Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?
(%)





	Public TV Channels	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Online social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private TV Channels	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Internet (Blogs, websites)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private radio Stations	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public radio Stations	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private printed press	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public printed press	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	23	+4	18	+10	18	+5	13	-22	3	=	3	=	3	=	2	-2
MA	26	+1	19	+8	20	-2	7	=	3	=	3	-1	1	-1	2	+1
DZ	17	+6	19	+15	18	+13	18	-46	3	+1	2	=	4	=	3	-3
TN	31	=	15	+1	12	-7	12	+1	3	-1	4	-1	2	-1	3	=

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

The most trusted media source for political matters in Mashrek countries is more variable. Respondents in Israel are most likely to trust the Internet (26%), while in Jordan (25%) and Palestine (26%) online social networks are most mentioned. In Lebanon private TV channels are by far the most mentioned (45%), and respondents here are much more likely to mention private TV than respondents in other countries. Across Mashrek, respondents in Jordan are more likely than those in other countries to trust public TV channels (24%), while Jordan and Palestine have the highest level of trust in social networks (25% and 26% respectively).

There are no consistent patterns in the trend results, although the largest changes are generally observed in Palestine.

B2 Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters? (%)

	Internet (Blogs, websites) Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private TV Channels Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Online social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public TV Channels Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public printed press Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private printed press Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Public radio Stations Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Private radio Stations Summer 2018 - Spring 2017								
MASHREK	21	=	19	=	18	+2	14	-7	3	-1	3	-1	2	-2	2	=
IL 	26	-5	14	+6	9	=	12	-3	4	=	4	-4	3	-3	2	+1
JO 	15	-7	20	+7	25	+3	24	-5	1	-5	1	=	1	-1	1	-1
LB 	15	=	45	-6	15	=	9	+3	0	=	1	=	1	=	2	+1
PS 	23	+10	9	-10	26	+8	8	-20	4	+1	3	-1	3	-5	4	=





Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights the following:

- In **Maghreb**, women are more likely than men to trust television (44% vs. 37%), while the reverse is true for the Internet and social media (27% of women vs. 35% of men).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to trust television, and the less likely they are to trust the Internet and social media for news on political matters. For example, in Mashrek 43% of those aged 55+ trust television, compared to 28% of those aged 15-24.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to trust television. For instance, in Maghreb 48% of those who completed education age 15 or younger trust television for news on political matters, compared to 39% of those who completed education aged 20+.
- In **Maghreb**, respondents living in in large towns are more likely to trust the Internet and social media (35% vs. 23%-27%).





B2 Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?

(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Total 'Television'	Total 'Internet and Social Media'	Total 'Radio'	Total 'Press'
MAGHREB	41	31	6	5
 Gender				
Male	37	35	6	6
Female	44	27	6	4
 Age				
15-24 years	33	41	5	5
25-39 years	35	40	5	4
40-54 years	50	22	6	5
55 years or more	48	15	9	6
 Education (End of)				
15-	48	22	7	6
16-19	43	37	5	5
20 or more	39	30	7	4
Still studying	30	43	4	5
 Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area or village	44	27	7	4
Small/mid size town	37	23	2	7
Large town	39	35	6	5

B2 Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?

(% - **MASHREK**)

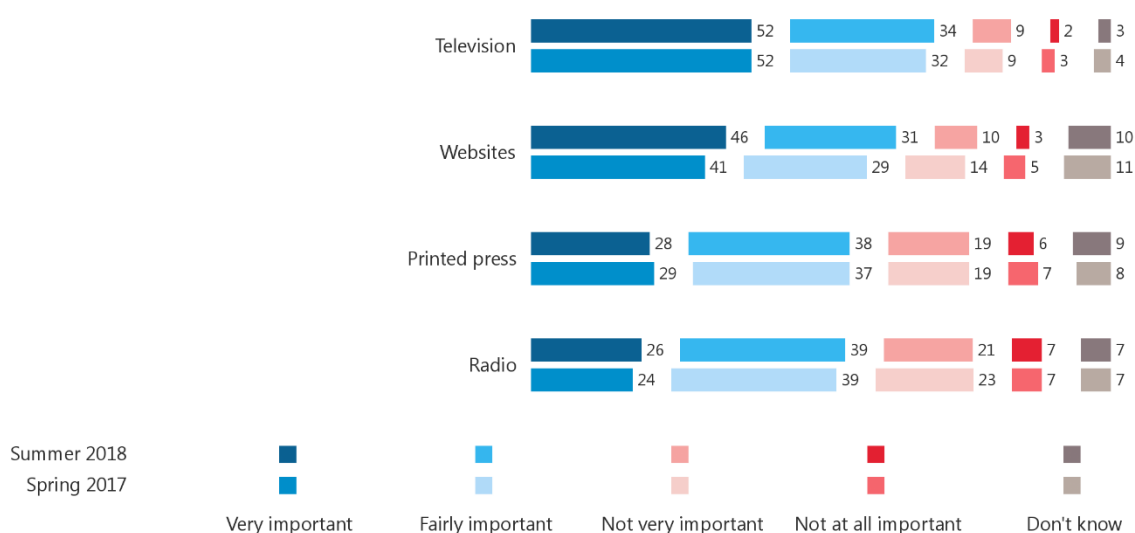
	Total 'Internet and Social Media'	Total 'Television'	Total 'Press'	Total 'Radio'
MASHREK	39	33	6	4
 Gender				
Male	40	33	6	5
Female	37	34	5	4
 Age				
15-24 years	45	28	6	4
25-39 years	43	29	4	4
40-54 years	37	38	5	3
55 years or more	27	43	7	5
 Education (End of)				
15-	34	38	6	4
16-19	42	35	4	4
20 or more	38	30	6	4
Still studying	46	31	5	2
 Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area or village	37	36	5	5
Small/mid size town	37	36	4	3
Large town	41	30	6	5

Perceived influence of media channels

The majority of respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek say national media plays an important role in influencing public opinion³². Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say websites (86% vs. 77%) play an important role in influencing public opinion, compared to those in Maghreb, but there are only small differences when it comes to the opinion about television (Maghreb: 86%, Mashrek: 83%), radio (Maghreb: 65%, Mashrek: 63%) or the printed press (Maghreb: 66%, Mashrek: 62%).

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to say websites have an important role (+7 pp), as are those in Mashrek (+6 pp)³³. Respondents in Mashrek are also less likely to mention television (-5 pp) or radio (-4 pp) than they were in spring 2017.

B3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?
(% - MAGHREB)

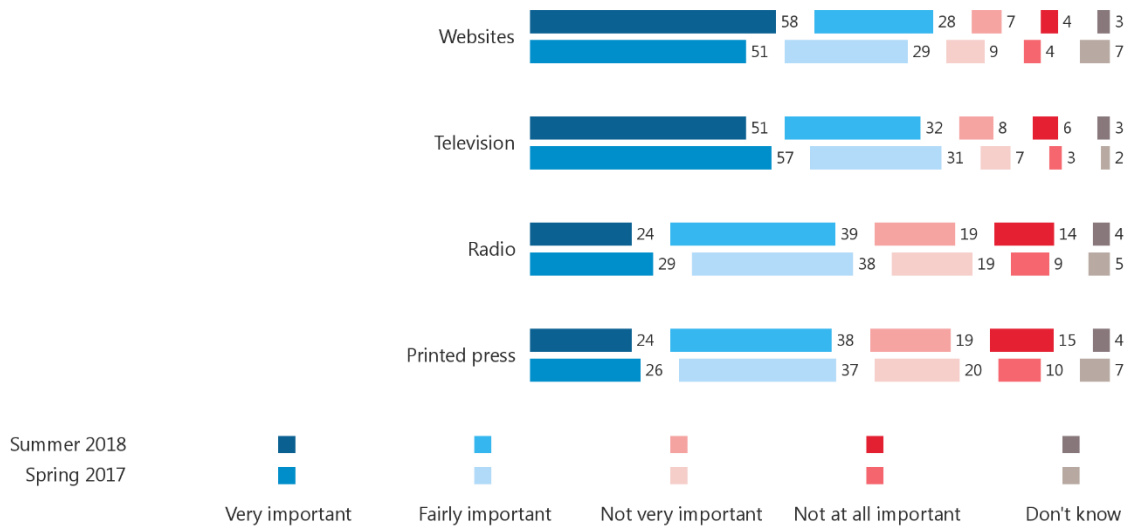


Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

³² B3. In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

³³ Trends should be interpreted with caution due to a wording change compared to 2017, when the question was "In your opinion, do(es) the (NATIONALITY) ... play a very important, a fairly important, a not very important or a not at all important role in influencing the public opinion of citizens?"

B3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?
 (% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)




The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights the following:

- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to say radio plays an important role. For example, 68% of the oldest respondents in Mashrek say radio has an important role, compared to 61% of those aged 15-24. In **Mashrek** the oldest respondents are the most likely to say the printed press has an important role (69% vs. 60%-61%), while in Maghreb the youngest respondents are the most likely to say websites have an important role (87% vs. 62%-79%)
- In **Mashrek**, those who completed their education aged 16+ are the most likely to say TV, the printed press or websites have an important role in influencing public opinion. For instance, 85% of those who completed education aged 20+ say TV plays an important role, compared to 78% who completed education aged 15 or younger.

In addition, respondents who have a positive opinion of the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, or who say they feel well-informed about the EU are generally more likely to say each type of media plays an important role. For instance, 89% of respondents in Maghreb who say relations between the EU and their country are good think TV has an important role, compared to 74% who say relations are bad.




B3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

Total 'Important' (% - MAGHREB)

	Television	Websites	Printed press	Radio
MAGHREB	86	77	66	65
 Age				
15-24 years	88	87	68	61
25-39 years	85	79	64	64
40-54 years	87	74	70	68
55 years or more	84	62	61	67
 Education (End of)				
15-	85	72	60	66
16-19	88	85	73	65
20 or more	87	75	67	69
Still studying	88	87	69	60
 Opinion of the EU				
Positive	88	83	70	68
Neutral	87	75	65	66
Negative	75	71	65	58
Relations between EU and country				
Good	89	81	70	68
Bad	74	72	61	59
Informed about the EU				
Well-informed	87	81	71	68
Not informed	86	76	64	64

B3 In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

Total 'Important' (% - MASHREK)

	Websites	Television	Radio	Printed press
MASHREK	86	83	63	62
 Age				
15-24 years	87	82	61	60
25-39 years	86	82	62	61
40-54 years	86	83	66	61
55 years or more	85	86	68	69
 Education (End of)				
15-	78	78	60	55
16-19	90	83	62	61
20 or more	89	85	64	66
Still studying	88	85	65	64
 Opinion of the EU				
Positive	89	86	67	66
Neutral	87	84	64	63
Negative	85	78	60	57
Relations between EU and country				
Good	89	84	65	62
Bad	82	81	62	65
Informed about the EU				
Well-informed	89	86	69	68
Not informed	85	81	60	58

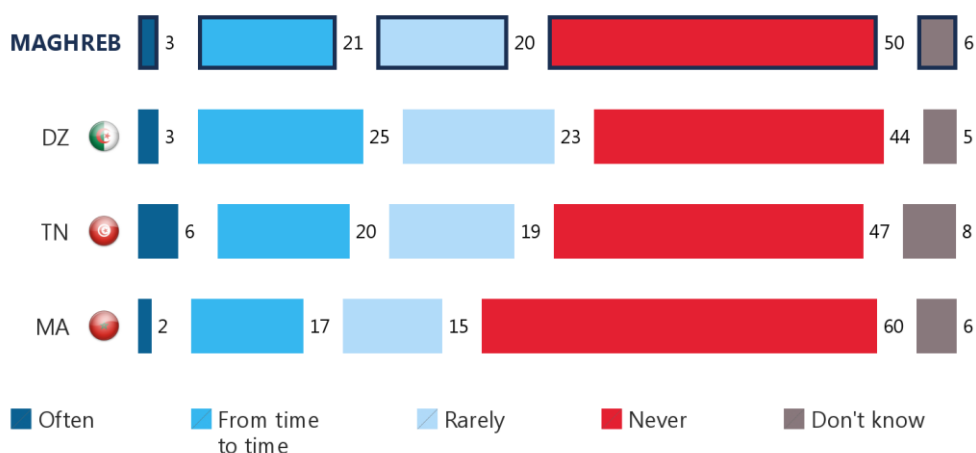
2. Getting information on the European Union

Overall, 44% of respondents in Maghreb and 48% of those in Mashrek look for information on the EU. These figures are rather similar as the perceived level of information analysed in the first chapter of this report (46% in Maghreb felt well-informed while it was the case of 44% in Mashrek).

Fewer than one in twenty respondents in either Maghreb (3%) or Mashrek (4%) say they often look for information on the EU, while around one in five looks for this information from time to time (Maghreb: 21%, Mashrek: 20%). One in five in Maghreb (20%), and almost a quarter in Mashrek (24%) rarely look for this information.

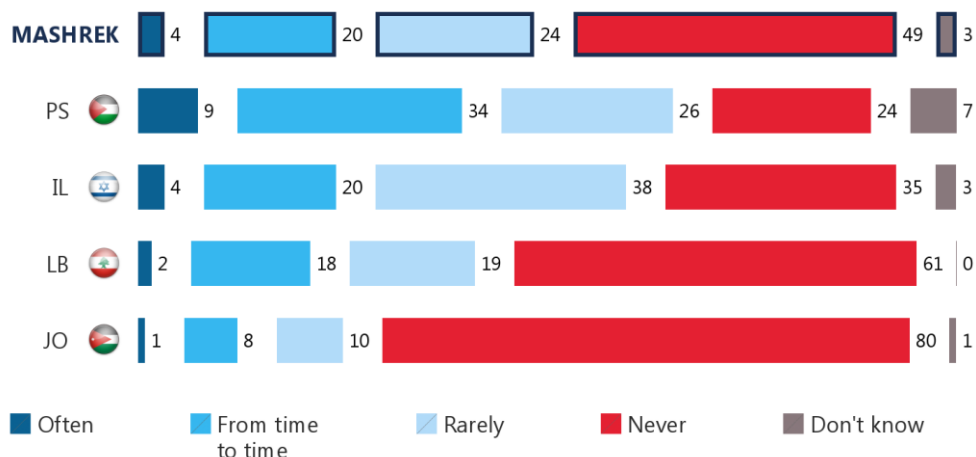
The majority of respondents, however, say they never look for information on the EU (Maghreb: 50%, Mashrek: 49%).

B4 How often do you look for information on the European Union?
(%)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

B4 How often do you look for information on the European Union?
(%)




Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

In both Maghreb (+5 pp) and Mashrek (+6 pp) respondents are now more likely to say they look for information on the EU than they were in 2017.

In Maghreb, respondents in Algeria (51%) are more likely to look for information than those in Tunisia (45%) or Morocco (34%). The proportion of respondents who look for information on the EU has increased in each country since spring 2017, with the largest increase in Tunisia (+14 pp).

B4 How often do you look for information on the European Union?
(%)

	Total 'Look for information'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Never	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	44	+5	50	-7	6	+2
MA 	34	+2	60	-5	6	+3
DZ 	51	+5	44	-5	5	=
TN 	45	+14	47	-17	8	+3

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

Across Mashrek, respondents in Palestine (69%) and Israel (62%) are the most likely to look for information on the EU, compared to a minority in Lebanon (39%) and Jordan (19%). The proportion looking for information on the EU has increased in Palestine (+29 pp) and Lebanon (+11 pp) since 2017, but has declined in Jordan (-7 pp) and also in Israel (-3 pp).

B4 How often do you look for information on the European Union?
(%)

	Total 'Look for information'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Never	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	48	+6	49	-4	3	-2
IL 	62	-3	35	+3	3	=
JO 	19	-7	80	+8	1	-1
LB 	39	+11	61	-5	0	-6
PS 	69	+29	24	-25	7	-4







Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** include:







- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, men are more likely to look for information on the EU, compared to women. For example, 50% of men in Maghreb look for information on the EU, compared to 38% of women.
- In **Maghreb** respondents aged 15-39 are the most likely to look for information on the EU (45%-47%), while in Mashrek those aged 55+ are the most likely to do this (52% vs. 44%-49%).
- In **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to look for information on the EU. In **Maghreb**, on the other hand, those who complete their education aged 16 or older are the most likely to look for this information (42%-43% vs. 37%).
- In both **Maghreb** those living in small/mid-sized towns are the most likely to look for information (53%), while in Mashrek those living in large towns are the most likely to do so (51%).
- In **Maghreb and Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to look for information (Maghreb: 67%, Mashrek: 64%).
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who have relatives living in the EU are more likely to look for information compared to those who have not (Maghreb: 48% vs. 38%, Mashrek: 63% vs. 42%).

Respondents in both **Maghreb and Mashrek** who have a positive opinion about the EU are more likely to look for information on the EU than those with a neutral or negative opinion. Finally, respondents in both **Maghreb and Mashrek** who say they are well informed about the EU are more likely to look for information compared to those who say they are not well informed, although the difference is much larger in Mashrek (Maghreb: 49% vs. 42%, Mashrek: 72% vs. 29%).

B4 How often do you look for information on the European Union?
(% - MAGHREB)

	Total 'Look for information'
MAGHREB	44
 Gender	
Male	50
Female	38
 Age	
15-24 years	45
25-39 years	47
40-54 years	42
55 years or more	38
 Education (End of)	
15-	37
16-19	43
20 or more	42
Still studying	53
 Subjective urbanisation	
Rural area or village	41
Small/mid size town	53
Large town	44
 Occupation	
Self-employed	57
Managers	67
White collars	53
Manual workers	35
House persons	25
Unemployed	40
Retired	45
Students	48
Relatives living in the EU	
Yes	48
No	38
 Opinion of the EU	
Positive	51
Neutral	40
Negative	43
Informed about the EU	
Well-informed	49
Not informed	42

B4 How often do you look for information on the European Union?
(% - MASHREK)

	Total 'Look for information'
MASHREK	48
 Gender	
Male	52
Female	42
 Age	
15-24 years	49
25-39 years	44
40-54 years	48
55 years or more	52
 Education (End of)	
15-	38
16-19	40
20 or more	58
Still studying	46
 Subjective urbanisation	
Rural area or village	46
Small/mid size town	44
Large town	51
 Occupation	
Self-employed	54
Managers	64
White collars	48
Manual workers	42
House persons	30
Unemployed	49
Retired	57
Students	46
Relatives living in the EU	
Yes	63
No	42
 Opinion of the EU	
Positive	59
Neutral	43
Negative	37
Informed about the EU	
Well-informed	72
Not informed	29

Sources for information

Respondents who look for information about the EU were asked about the sources they would use if they were looking for information³⁴. The most mentioned sources in Maghreb are television (40%), online social networks (27%), discussions with relatives, friends or colleagues (17%), or the EU's official website, Europa (16%). In Mashrek, this group of respondents most often mention other Internet sources (39%), online social networks (31%), the EU's official website Europa or television (both 24%).

There are only a couple of notable differences between the two groups of countries. Respondents in Maghreb are more likely than those in Mashrek to mention television (40% vs. 24%), while those in Mashrek are more likely to mention the other Internet sources (39% vs. 14%), or the EU's official website (24% vs. 16%).

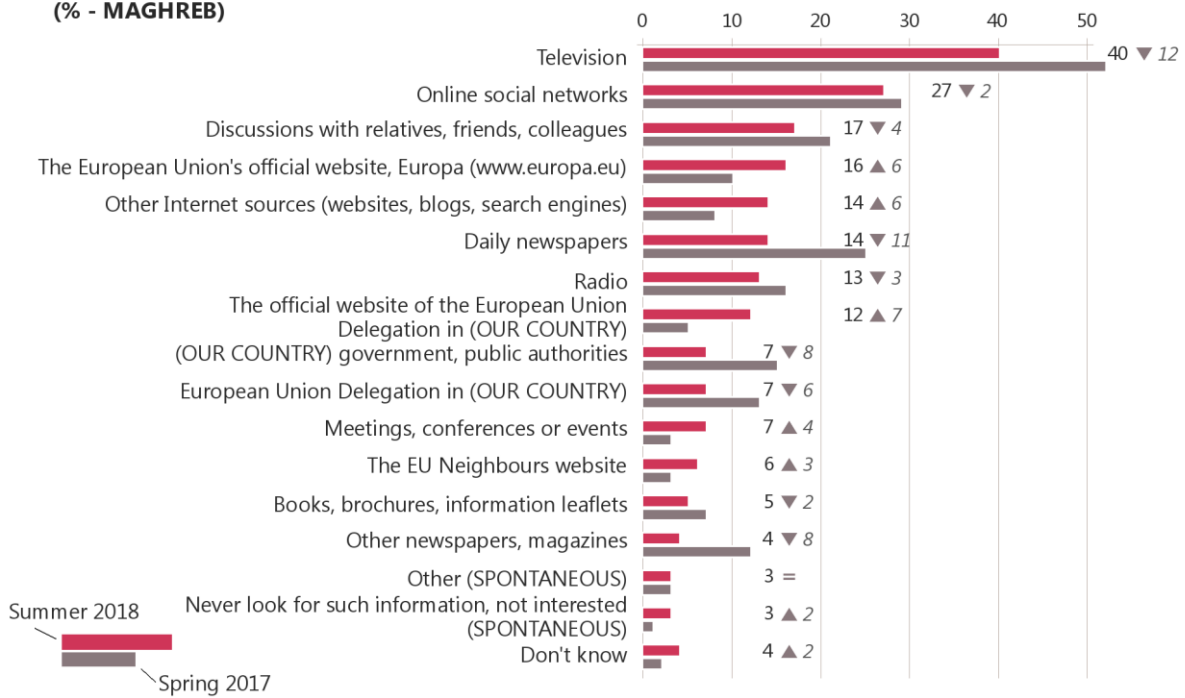
Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb that look for information are now much less likely to say they would use television (-12 pp) or daily newspapers (-11 pp), and they are also less likely to mention their national government or public authorities (-8 pp)³⁵. They are, however, more likely to say they would use the European Union Delegation's official website in their country (+7 pp), the EU's official website or other Internet sources (both +6 pp).

Respondents in Mashrek are now much more likely to mention other Internet sources (+29 pp) or online social networks (+3 pp) but they are less likely to mention each other source – and in particular the EU's official website (-23 pp) and television (-17 pp).

³⁴ B5. If you were looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (M)

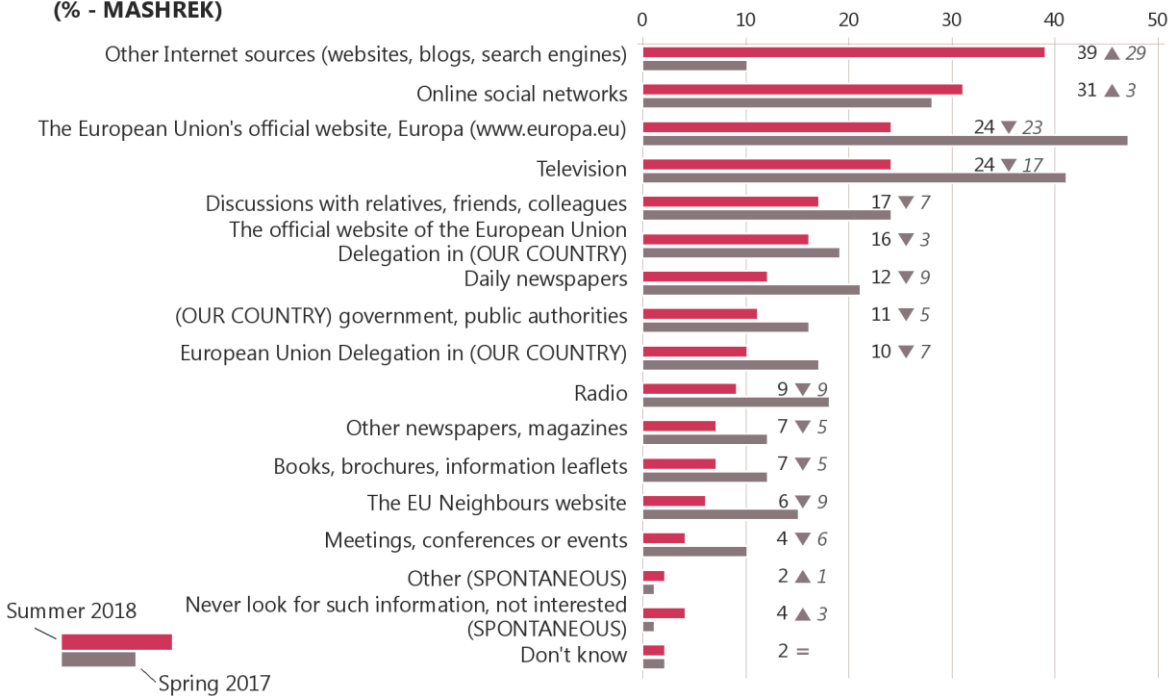
³⁵ Trend results should be interpreted with caution, as the wording of the question has changed since spring 2017 when it was "When you were looking for information specifically about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others?". In addition, the following response options have been modified: The European Union's official website, Europa (www.europa.eu); The EU Neighbours website; Other Internet sources (websites, blogs, search engines).

B5 If you were looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents that look for information Maghreb (N=1317)




B5 If you were looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - **MASHREK**)



Base: Respondents that look for information Mashrek (N=1898)

At a country level, respondents in Morocco and Tunisia are most likely to look for this information on television (49% and 52% respectively), while those in Algeria are most likely to look on online social networks (33%), closely followed by television (32%). Compared to spring 2017, the largest changes are generally observed in Algeria, with the exception of online social networks. In this case respondents in Tunisia are now more likely to mention them (+7 pp), while those in Morocco are less likely to do so (-6 pp).

B5 If you were looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - TOP 8 ANSWERS)

	Television	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Online social networks	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	The European Union's official website, Europe (www.europa.eu)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Other Internet sources (websites, blogs, search engines)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Daily newspapers	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Radio	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	The official website of the European Union Delegation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	40	-12	27	-2	17	-4	16	+6	14	+6	14	-11	13	-3	12	+7
MA 	49	-3	17	-6	24	+6	14	-4	4	=	8	-3	13	-1	3	-2
DZ 	32	-19	33	-2	15	-9	19	+12	19	+11	18	-17	12	-4	19	+14
TN 	52	-4	20	+7	13	-3	7	+4	16	-8	8	-7	19	-7	0	-2

Base: Respondents that look for information Maghreb (N=1317)

In Mashrek, other Internet sources are the most mentioned source in Israel (54%), while respondents in Jordan are equally likely to mention other Internet sources and online social networks (both 28%). Respondents in Lebanon are most likely to say they would look to television (47%), while those in Palestine are most likely to mention online social networks (33%). There are no consistent patterns in the trend results, although changes in Lebanon are generally much smaller than those in other countries.

B5 If you were looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - TOP 8 ANSWERS)

	Other Internet sources (websites, blogs, search engines)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Online social networks	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	The European Union's official website, Europa (www.europa.eu)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Television	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	The official website of the European Union Delegation in (OUR COUNTRY)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Daily newspapers	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	(OUR COUNTRY) government, public authorities	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	39	+29	31	+3	24	-23	24	-17	17	-7	16	-3	12	-9	11	-5
IL 	54	+47	34	+5	27	-42	25	-8	17	=	22	-1	19	-7	12	-1
JO 	28	+24	28	+6	17	-12	16	-30	16	-16	5	+1	5	-3	7	-1
LB 	12	-4	18	-3	16	+2	47	-6	14	-1	9	-3	9	-1	14	+6
PS 	32	+12	33	+1	26	-2	17	-34	19	-16	15	-10	5	-20	9	-23




Base: Respondents that look for information Mashrek (N=1898)

The socio-demographic analysis focuses on the top two sources in Maghreb (television, online social networks) and Mashrek (Other Internet sources, online social networks).




In **Maghreb**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention television, and the less likely they are to mention online social networks. In addition, those who completed education aged 16+ (28%-29%) are more likely to mention social networks than those who completed aged 15 or younger (17%). White collar workers (47%) and house persons (46%) are the most likely to mention television.

In **Mashrek**, respondents aged 55+ are the most likely to mention other Internet sites (44% vs. 35%-39% of other age groups). Plus, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention other Internet sources of online social networks. White collar workers are the most likely to mention other Internet sites (49%).

B5 If you were looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Television	Online social networks	Other Internet sources (websites, blogs, search engines)
MAGHREB	40	27	14
 Age			
15-24 years	34	34	17
25-39 years	36	30	14
40-54 years	46	22	14
55 years or more	49	14	9
 Education (End of)			
15-	44	17	8
16-19	46	29	15
20 or more	40	28	14
Still studying	30	34	18
 Occupation			
Self-employed	39	29	14
Managers	39	32	13
White collars	47	33	17
Manual workers	41	19	10
House persons	46	16	6
Unemployed	41	27	15
Retired	41	11	19
Students	32	33	17

B5 If you were looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - **MASHREK**)

	Other Internet sources (websites, blogs, search engines)	Online social networks	Television
MASHREK	39	31	24
 Age			
15-24 years	38	33	22
25-39 years	35	34	22
40-54 years	39	29	24
55 years or more	44	27	31
 Education (End of)			
15-	25	26	32
16-19	35	30	22
20 or more	45	33	23
Still studying	38	30	19
 Occupation			
Self-employed	32	31	24
Managers	44	36	22
White collars	49	35	23
Manual workers	39	31	31
House persons	25	31	28
Unemployed	32	30	22
Retired	43	18	32
Students	38	30	21

Type of information

Respondents who look for information on the EU were asked about the types of information they look for³⁶.

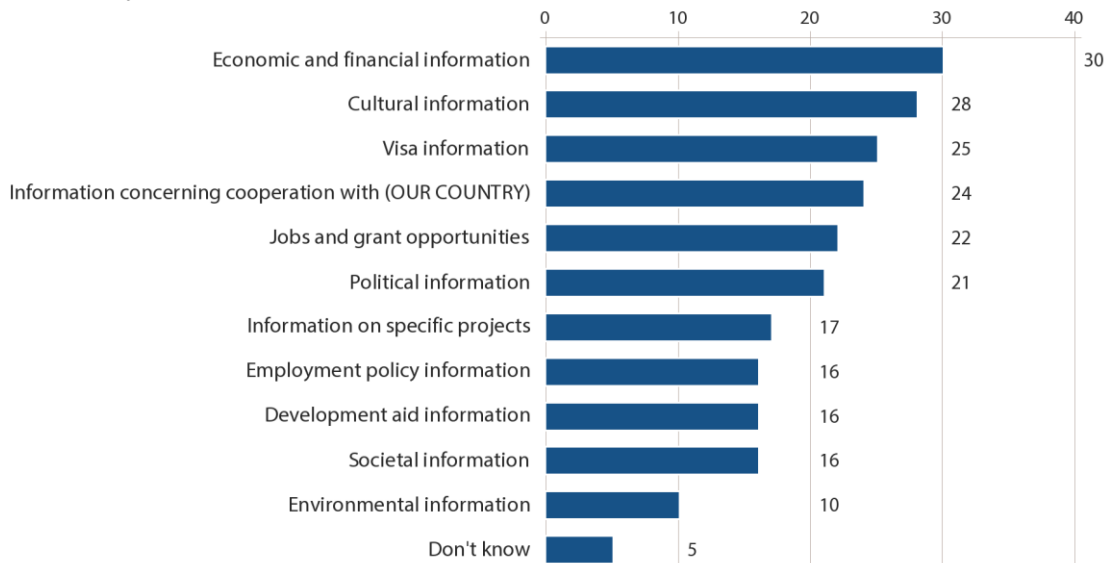
Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to look for economic and financial (30%) or cultural information (28%), visa information (25%) or information concerning cooperation with their country (24%). Those in Mashrek, on the other hand, are most likely to look for economic and financial information (38%), information concerning cooperation with their

³⁶ B6. What type of information on European Union do you look for? Two new items were added in the list of items of this question compared to spring 2017: Visa information and Job and grant opportunities

country (35%), political information (29%) and information about jobs and grant opportunities (25%).

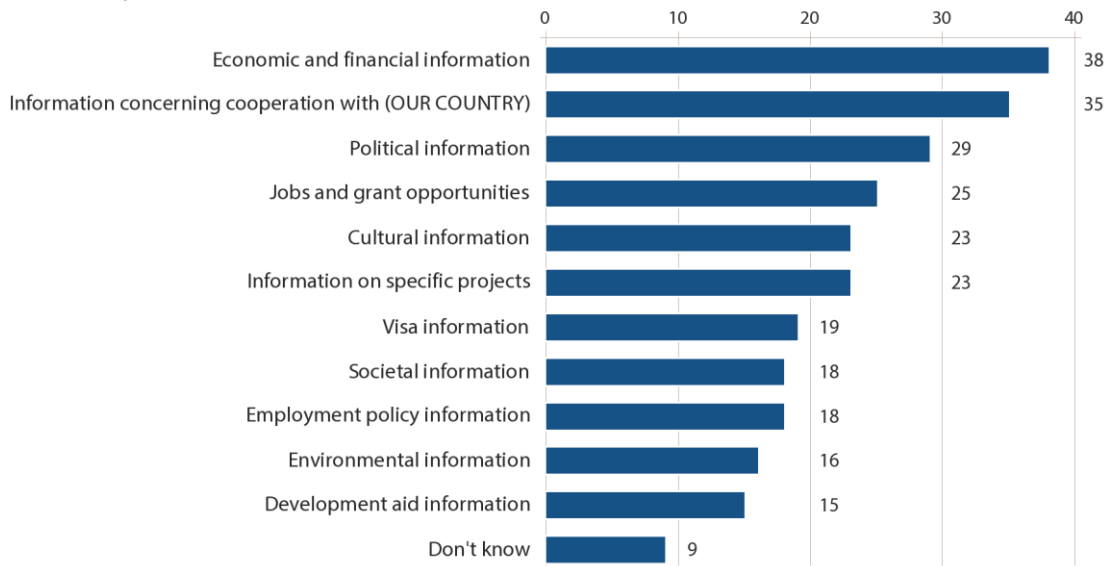
There are some large differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. For instance, those in Maghreb are more likely to mention visa (25% vs. 19%) or cultural information (28% vs. 23%). Respondents in Mashrek, on the other hand, are more likely to mention information concerning cooperation with their country (35% vs. 24%), economic and financial information (38% vs. 30%) or political information (29% vs. 21%).

B6 What type of information on the European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents that look for information Maghreb (N=1317)

B6 What type of information on the European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - MASHREK)






Base: Respondents that look for information Mashrek (N=1898)

Respondents in Morocco are most likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (39%). In Algeria economic and financial information is the most common response (33%), closely followed by cultural information (32%), and these are also the most mentioned information types in Tunisia (both 28%). Across Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are much more likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (39% vs. 18%-21% in the other countries).

Across Maghreb as a whole, respondents are now less likely to look for most kinds of information, and in particular economic or financial information (-20 pp)³⁷. At a country level, respondents in all three countries in Maghreb are now less likely to say they look for economic and financial information, political information or societal information. Respondents in Tunisia (+12 pp) and Algeria (+10 pp) are now more likely to look for information on specific projects.

B6 What type of information on the European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Economical and financial information	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Cultural information	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY)	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Political information	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Information on specific projects	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Employment policy information	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Development aid information	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Societal information	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Environmental information	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	30	-20	28	-6	24	-2	21	-9	17	+6	16	+3	16	=	16	-10	10	-3
MA 	26	-20	23	-3	39	+7	13	-4	14	-1	10	-1	14	-5	13	-5	7	-5
DZ 	33	-18	32	-7	18	-6	23	-13	19	+10	20	+5	17	+3	17	-15	12	-2
TN 	28	-31	28	-1	21	-1	26	-7	19	+12	16	+1	19	+3	18	-2	9	+4

Base: Respondents that look for information Maghreb (N=1317)

³⁷ Comparison with 2017 is not available for the following two items: Visa information and Job and grant opportunities.

Across Mashrek, respondents in Israel are most likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (42%), while those in Lebanon (47%), Jordan (45%) and Palestine (36%) are most likely to look for economic and financial information. At a country level, respondents in Palestine are less likely to look for political, cultural or environmental information compared to those in other countries. Respondents in Israel are much less likely to look for employment policy information.

In Mashrek as a whole, respondents are now less likely to look for economic and financial (-13 pp), political information (-9 pp) or information concerning cooperation with their country (-7 pp) than they were in spring 2017. At a country level, respondents in Israel are now less likely to look for each type of information, while those in Lebanon are now more likely to do so – with the exception of political information. The trends in Jordan and Palestine are mixed.

B6 What type of information on the European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Economical and financial information Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY) Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Political information Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Cultural information Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Information on specific projects Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Societal information Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Employment policy information Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Environmental information Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Development aid information Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	38 -13	35 -7	29 -9	23 -2	23 +2	18 =	18 =	16 +1	15 -1
IL 	34 -15	42 -8	37 -5	26 -2	17 -11	16 -3	9 -7	18 -3	10 -7
JO 	45 -14	31 -8	22 -19	25 -1	21 +12	26 +7	20 +5	10 +4	18 +9
LB 	47 +12	28 +1	35 -3	32 +8	21 +15	22 +6	21 +3	27 +19	26 +12
PS 	36 -22	29 -5	17 -12	15 -4	31 +11	16 +1	28 +5	9 -3	16 -4

Base: Respondents that look for information Mashrek (N=1898)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a range of differences:

- In **Maghreb**, men are more likely to look for information concerning visas (27% vs. 22% of women) or jobs and grant opportunities (26% vs. 18%), while women are more likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (28% vs. 22% of men). In Mashrek, men are more likely than women to look for political (31% vs. 25%) or economic and finance information (42% vs. 33%), or for information about jobs and grant opportunities (28% vs. 22%).
- In **Mashrek**, those under 55 are the most likely to look for employment policy information (19%-20% vs. 10%), while those aged 15-24 are the most likely to

look for information about jobs and grant opportunities (33% vs. 15%-27%). Those aged 55+ are the most likely to look for political information (38%), information about co-operation with their country (44%) or environmental information (23%).

- In **Maghreb** the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have looked for economic and financial information, employment policy information or cultural information. Those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to have looked for information concerning cooperation with their country (37% vs. 15%-28%). In **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have looked for political or cultural information, or information concerning cooperation with their country. The reverse is true when it comes to employment policy information. In addition, those who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to have looked for development aid information (24% vs. 14%), information on specific projects (29% vs. 21%-23%) or information on jobs and grant opportunities (31% vs. 23%-24%).

In addition, respondents in **Maghreb** who have relatives living in the EU are more likely to have looked for all these kinds of information – with the exception of information concerning cooperation with their country – compared to those who do not have relatives living in the EU. In **Maghreb**, on the other hand, this pattern is only true for political, and economic and financial information.

Finally, in **Mashrek**, respondents who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to have looked for most of these types of information, compared to those who do not feel well informed. This pattern does not exist for respondents in Maghreb.

B6 What type of information on the European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Economical and financial information	Cultural information	Visa information	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY)	Jobs and grant opportunities	Political information	Information on specific projects	Employment policy information	Societal information	Development aid information	Environmental information
MAGHREB	30	28	25	24	22	21	17	16	16	16	10
Gender											
Male	32	28	27	22	26	22	18	16	16	18	11
Female	28	30	22	28	18	20	16	17	16	15	10
Age											
15-24 years	26	32	23	22	24	18	15	16	14	13	6
25-39 years	34	25	26	25	26	16	17	19	16	15	10
40-54 years	30	29	26	24	19	25	17	16	17	22	11
55 years or more	29	30	24	28	15	31	24	12	19	18	17
Education (End of)											
15-	23	23	23	37	20	19	15	10	14	16	11
16-19	28	26	20	15	15	23	16	17	12	19	9
20 or more	38	31	27	28	25	22	19	21	17	18	10
Still studying	28	31	25	19	24	18	14	12	17	10	7
Occupation											
Self-employed	32	26	23	20	20	24	15	17	15	21	12
Managers	37	32	31	17	26	19	20	18	14	19	10
White collars	30	29	34	30	28	25	20	21	16	21	10
Manual workers	31	19	21	29	20	19	22	12	18	18	13
House persons	23	27	18	33	11	12	12	16	17	12	8
Unemployed	30	27	22	28	25	19	17	17	14	14	9
Retired	34	38	26	18	17	36	27	15	30	18	19
Students	28	32	26	22	25	19	13	16	14	10	6
Relatives living in the EU											
Yes	32	31	30	20	26	25	20	19	18	19	12
No	27	25	16	32	16	15	13	12	13	12	7
Informed about the EU											
Well-informed	31	29	25	27	23	19	17	17	17	17	10
Not informed	29	28	25	23	22	23	18	15	16	16	11

B6 What type of information on the European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - **MASHREK**)

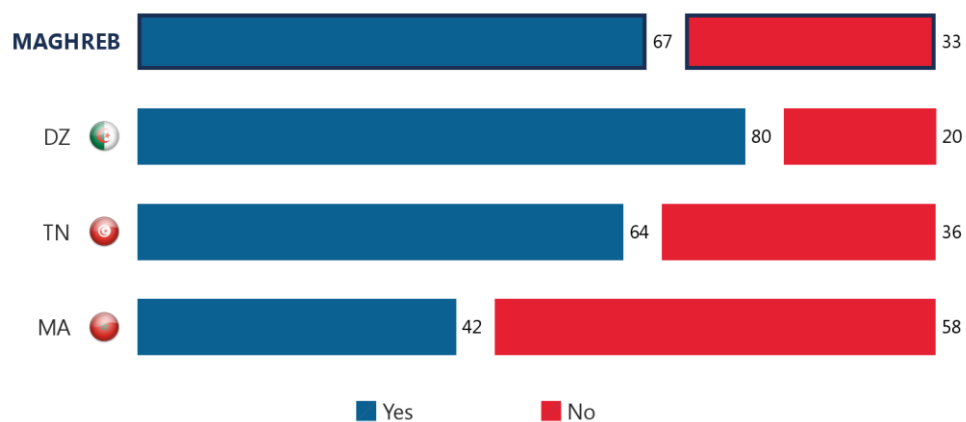
	Economical and financial information	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY)	Political information	Jobs and grant opportunities	Cultural information	Information on specific projects	Visa information	Employment policy information	Societal information	Environmental information	Development aid information
MASHREK	38	35	29	25	23	23	19	18	18	16	15
Gender											
Male	42	35	31	28	23	24	20	18	18	15	15
Female	33	35	25	22	23	22	18	18	18	17	15
Age											
15-24 years	35	35	27	33	23	24	21	20	20	12	16
25-39 years	39	32	26	27	24	24	20	20	15	13	14
40-54 years	38	30	25	23	20	22	19	19	18	16	16
55 years or more	40	44	38	15	24	22	17	10	21	23	14
Education (End of)											
15-	35	28	16	31	19	29	20	22	17	15	24
16-19	39	33	27	24	22	23	16	18	18	14	14
20 or more	36	39	33	23	25	21	20	15	17	16	14
Still studying	42	36	32	29	22	17	23	23	18	11	12
Occupation											
Self-employed	42	31	29	25	23	24	18	23	21	16	16
Managers	48	41	34	24	24	24	22	19	16	15	15
White collars	35	36	28	21	24	22	21	14	17	17	12
Manual workers	31	25	17	31	24	25	20	15	16	17	23
House persons	31	34	21	26	23	24	17	19	20	19	19
Unemployed	34	27	20	34	19	24	15	19	18	11	15
Retired	40	50	39	13	24	20	17	12	19	20	12
Students	38	35	36	29	24	20	25	19	18	12	15
Relatives living in the EU											
Yes	41	30	32	26	25	24	21	20	20	16	16
No	36	38	27	25	22	22	19	16	17	15	15
Informed about the EU											
Well-informed	39	37	32	28	25	25	21	20	20	17	16
Not informed	34	31	20	20	18	19	17	14	15	13	13

Finding the right information

At least two thirds of respondents in both groups of countries who look for information on the EU usually find what they are looking for: 67% in Maghreb say this, compared to 76% in Mashrek³⁸.

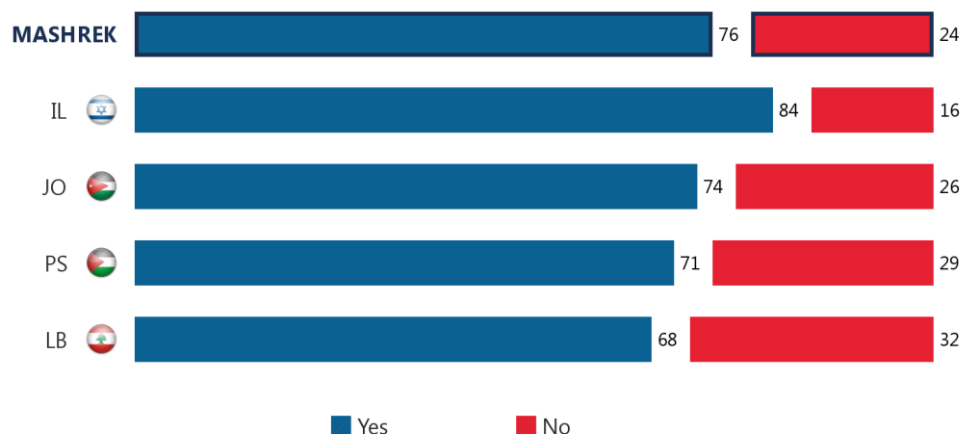
In Mashrek, respondents on Algeria (80%) are the most likely to say they usually find what they are looking for, particularly compared to respondents in Morocco (42%). In Maghreb, the differences are smaller, with more than two thirds in each country saying they usually find the information they are looking for – although respondents in Israel are the most likely to say this (84%).

B7 Do you usually find the information on the European Union you are looking for?
(%)



Base: Respondents that look for information Maghreb (N=1317)

B7 Do you usually find the information on the European Union you are looking for?
(%)






Base: Respondents that look for information Mashrek (N=1898)

³⁸ B7. Do you usually find the information on European Union you are looking for?




The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to say they usually find what they are looking for. For example, 70% of men in Maghreb say they usually find what they are looking for, compared to 64% of women.
- In **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to usually find what they are looking for. For example, in Maghreb 71% who completed their education aged 20+ say this, compared to 47% of those aged 15+.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to usually find what they are looking for, particularly compared to the unemployed.

B7 Do you usually find the information on the European Union you are looking for?
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Yes	No
MAGHREB	67	33
 Gender		
Male	70	30
Female	64	36
 Education (End of)		
15-	47	53
16-19	65	35
20 or more	71	29
Still studying	72	28
 Occupation		
Self-employed	77	23
Managers	84	16
White collars	68	32
Manual workers	51	49
House persons	47	53
Unemployed	60	40
Retired	75	25
Students	70	30

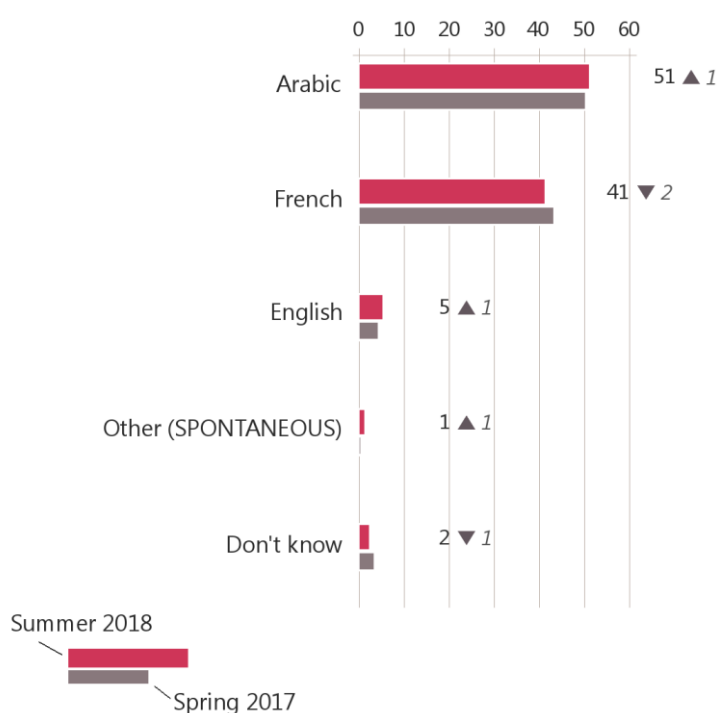
B7 Do you usually find the information on the European Union you are looking for?
(% - **MASHREK**)

	Yes	No
MASHREK	76	24
 Gender		
Male	79	21
Female	74	26
 Education (End of)		
15-	62	38
16-19	77	23
20 or more	83	17
Still studying	74	26
 Occupation		
Self-employed	76	24
Managers	85	15
White collars	83	17
Manual workers	73	27
House persons	63	37
Unemployed	71	29
Retired	78	22
Students	76	24

3. Media channels and the European Union

Respondents that look for information on the EU are most likely to search in Arabic (Maghreb: 51%, Mashrek: 41%)³⁹. French is used by more than four in ten respondents in Maghreb (41%), while almost three in ten respondents in Mashrek search in English (29%) and one quarter search in Hebrew (25%). In Maghreb there has been little change since spring 2017, but in Mashrek respondents are now less likely to search in Arabic (-9 pp) and more likely to search in English (+11 pp).

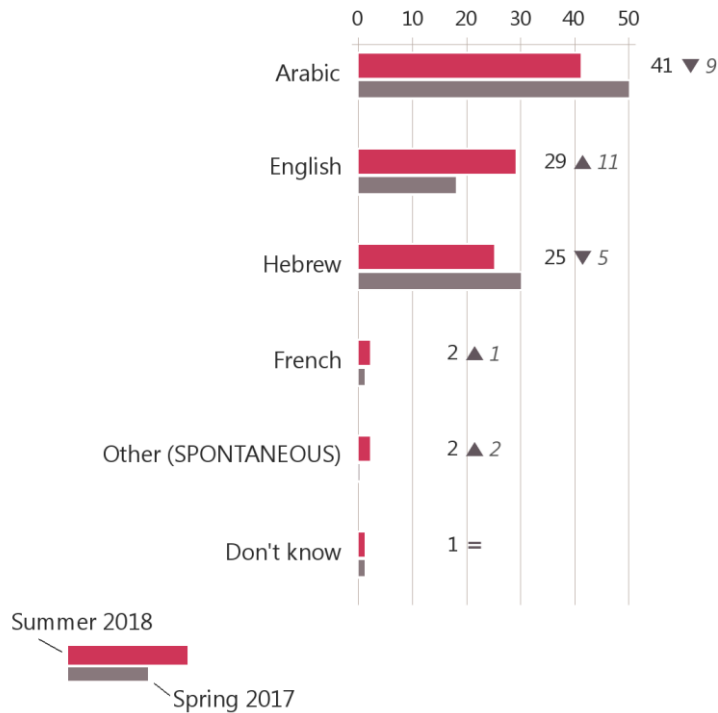
B8 When searching for information on the European Union, which language do you primarily use?
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents that look for information Maghreb (N=1317)

³⁹ B8. When searching for information on the European Union, which language do you primarily use?

B8 When searching for information on the European Union, which language do you primarily use?
 (% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents that look for information Mashrek (N=1898)

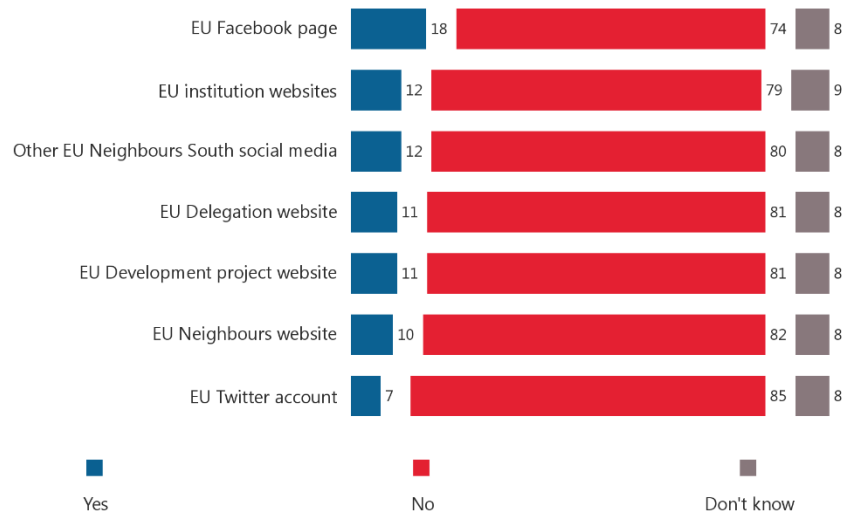
Use of the European Union’s information resources

Only a minority of respondents have visited a range of official EU sites or online accounts⁴⁰. The EU Facebook page is the most visited by those in Maghreb (18%), while in Mashrek respondents are most likely to mention EU institution websites (18%), closely followed by the EU Facebook page (17%).

At least one in ten in Maghreb has visited each of these sites, with the exception of the EU Twitter account (7%). In Mashrek, more than one in ten has visited the EU Development projects’ website (12%) or the EU Delegation website (11%). Almost one in ten have visited the other sites or accounts asked about.

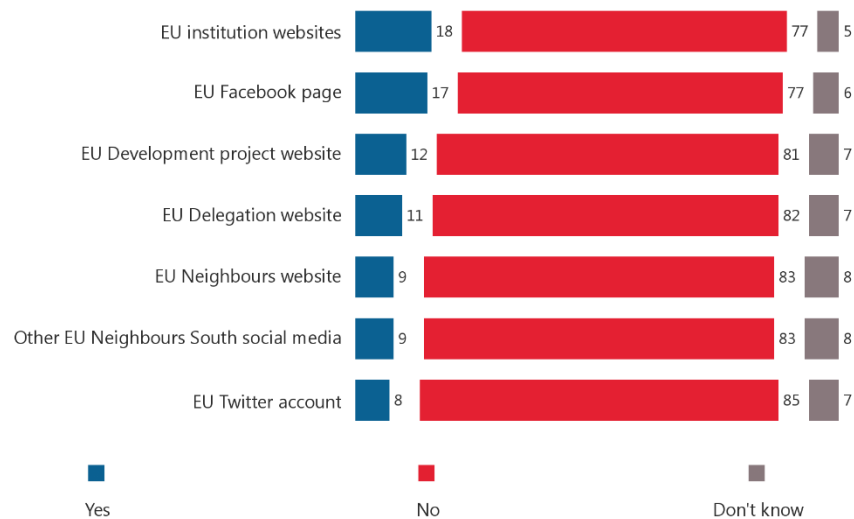
⁴⁰ B9. Have you ever visited/read any of the following? 9.1 EU institutions website; 9.2 EU Delegation website; 9.3 EU Development projects website; 9.4 EU Neighbourhood Info Centre portal; 9.5 EU Twitter account; 9.6 EU Facebook Page (N)

B9 Have you ever visited or read any of the following?
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

B9 Have you ever visited or read any of the following?
 (% - **MASHREK**)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

In each country in **Maghreb**, respondents are most likely to have visited the EU Facebook page. Respondents in Algeria and Tunisia are more likely to have visited EU institutions websites, the EU Delegation website or the EU Development Project website than those in Morocco.

In Maghreb overall, there has been little change since spring 2017. At a country level, respondents in Tunisia are more likely to have visited each of these sites or accounts, while those in Algeria are less likely to have done so.

B9 Have you ever visited or read any of the following?
(% - 'YES')

	EU Facebook page	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU institution websites	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Delegation website	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Development project website	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Neighbours website	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Twitter account	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	18	+1	12	-4	11	=	11	-1	10	=	7	=
MA 	12	+1	8	+1	6	=	7	-1	8	+1	7	+1
DZ 	22	-1	16	-9	15	-1	13	-3	12	-1	7	-3
TN 	18	+6	12	+2	12	+6	12	+4	11	+6	9	+4

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

At a country level in **Mashrek**, respondents in Palestine are most likely to mention the EU Facebook page (44%) while in Israel, respondents are most likely to mention EU institution websites (17%). Each site or account is mentioned by fewer than one in ten in Jordan and Lebanon.

In Mashrek overall, there has been little change since spring 2017. At a country level, the largest changes since spring 2017 are observed in Palestine, where respondents are now more likely to mention each site or account. The only other notable change is a six-point decline in Jordan in mentions of EU institution websites.

B9 Have you ever visited or read any of the following?
(% - 'YES')

	EU institution websites	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Facebook page	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Development project website	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Delegation website	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Neighbours website	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	EU Twitter account	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	18	+1	17	=	12	-1	11	+2	9	=	8	+1
IL 	17	+1	13	-1	7	-2	12	+2	8	+1	5	=
JO 	8	-6	8	-3	6	-4	5	-2	4	-2	2	-4
LB 	7	+3	5	-1	5	=	5	+2	5	+1	2	-2
PS 	40	+8	44	+6	32	+5	24	+9	20	+1	26	+12

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:




- In **Maghreb**, those aged 15-39 (21%-22%) are more likely than older respondents (9%-15%) to have visited the EU Facebook page. In addition, those aged 55+ are the least likely to have visited each site asked about. In **Mashrek**, those aged 15-24 are the most likely to have visited each site asked about, compared to older respondents.
- In **Maghreb**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have visited each site. For instance, 15% of those who completed their education aged 20+ have visited the EU institutions website, compared to 7% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger.
- In **Maghreb**, managers are the most likely to have visited each site, with the exception of the EU Twitter account. The same pattern applies in **Mashrek** for most sites – the exceptions are the EU Twitter account, the EU Facebook page and other EU Neighbours South social media.

In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents with relatives living in the EU are more likely to have visited each of these sites and accounts, compared to those who do not have relatives living in the EU. For example, in Maghreb 22% of respondents with relatives living in the EU have visited the EU Facebook page, compared to 12% who do not have relatives in the EU. In a similar vein, respondents who have a positive view of the EU are more likely to have visited each of these sites and accounts. This pattern applies in both Maghreb and Mashrek, although it is more pronounced in Mashrek.

Finally, respondents in **Mashrek** who say they feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to have visited each of these sites, compared to those who do not feel well-informed. The same pattern does not apply in Maghreb.




B9 Have you ever visited or read any of the following?

Total 'Yes' (% - MAGHREB)

	EU Facebook page	EU institution websites	EU Delegation website	EU Development project website	EU Neighbours website	EU Twitter account
MAGHREB	18	12	11	11	10	7
 Age						
15-24 years	22	14	13	12	10	8
25-39 years	21	15	12	11	11	7
40-54 years	15	10	10	12	11	7
55 years or more	9	9	9	7	6	5
 Education (End of)						
15-	11	7	7	7	6	7
16-19	16	10	9	9	9	6
20 or more	19	15	13	12	12	6
Still studying	26	15	14	13	11	10
 Occupation						
Self-employed	24	16	11	12	15	9
Managers	36	28	23	24	21	7
White collars	22	17	13	11	9	5
Manual workers	10	10	8	7	9	7
House persons	7	4	6	5	4	5
Unemployed	19	12	13	14	10	7
Retired	8	5	10	12	8	4
Students	23	13	13	11	10	9
Relatives living in the EU						
Yes	22	15	13	13	12	7
No	12	8	8	8	8	7
Informed about the EU						
Well-informed	20	12	11	11	10	7
Not informed	17	13	12	10	11	7

B9 Have you ever visited or read any of the following?

Total 'Yes' (% - MASHREK)

	EU institution websites	EU Facebook page	EU Development project website	EU Delegation website	EU Neighbours website	EU Twitter account
MASHREK	18	17	12	11	9	8
 Age						
15-24 years	21	21	14	14	13	12
25-39 years	17	18	11	10	8	9
40-54 years	17	15	12	11	9	6
55 years or more	17	13	10	10	7	5
 Education (End of)						
15-	16	17	15	10	8	10
16-19	14	14	10	9	7	6
20 or more	22	19	13	14	11	8
Still studying	19	18	11	12	12	11
 Occupation						
Self-employed	21	22	14	13	11	11
Managers	27	23	16	17	14	10
White collars	17	14	10	9	8	6
Manual workers	18	15	11	10	9	8
House persons	10	11	8	7	8	5
Unemployed	22	25	18	14	9	13
Retired	16	13	10	11	5	3
Students	18	17	11	13	12	10
Relatives living in the EU						
Yes	26	25	18	16	14	13
No	15	14	10	9	8	7
Informed about the EU						
Well-informed	30	28	20	19	15	14
Not informed	9	9	5	5	5	4

Coverage of the European Union in national media

Respondents were asked about national media coverage of the European Union⁴¹. In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents are generally most likely to say the various forms of national media talks about the right amount about the EU. The exception is Mashrek, where respondents are most likely to say the printed press talks too little about the EU – although this is only one point more than the proportion who say it talks the right amount (34%).

More than four in ten respondents in Maghreb (47%) and almost four in ten in Mashrek (39%) think national **television** talks enough about the EU. More than one in five in Maghreb (27%) and almost one in five in Mashrek (19%) think national television talks too much about the EU. Almost one in five in Maghreb say national TV does not talk enough about the EU (18%), but in Mashrek the figure is much higher (33%).

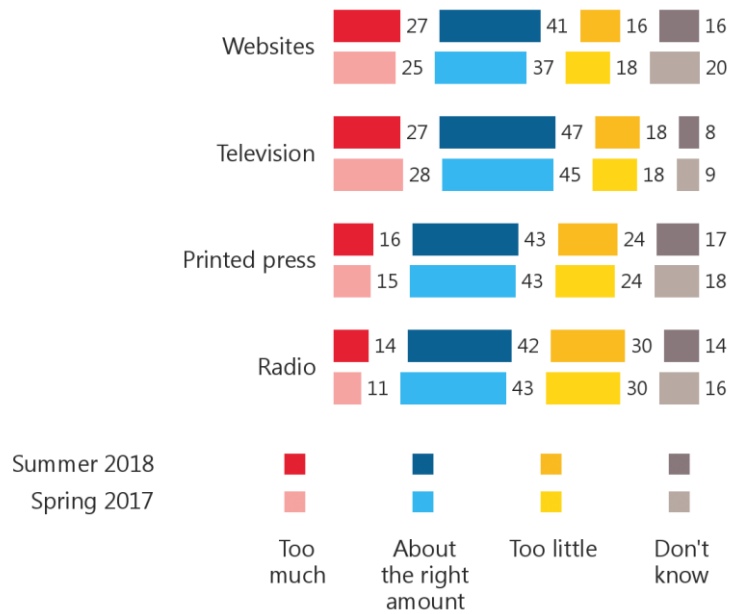
In the case of **websites**, those in Maghreb are more likely than respondents in Mashrek to say they talk the right amount about the EU (41% vs. 34%). More than one quarter in Maghreb (27%), and 24% in Mashrek say they talk too much about the EU, while respondents in Mashrek are much more likely to say they websites don't talk enough about the EU (30% vs. 16%).

More than four in ten respondents in Maghreb (43%) say the **printed press** talks the right amount about the EU, and 34% in Mashrek say the same. More than one in ten say it talks too much (Maghreb:16%, Mashrek:15%), while those in Mashrek are more likely to say the printed press does not talk enough about the EU (35% vs. 24% in Maghreb).

Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say **national radio** talks the right amount about the EU (42% vs. 36% in Mashrek). More than one in ten in both groups of countries says radio talks too much about the EU (Maghreb: 14%, Mashrek: 16%), while 30% in Maghreb and 34% in Mashrek say radio does not talk enough about the EU.

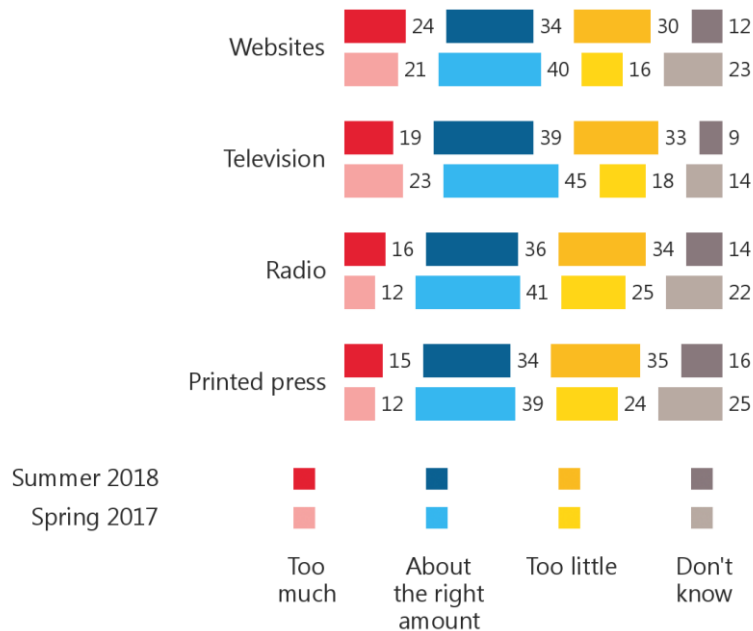
⁴¹ B10. Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union? 10.1 Television; 10.2 Radio; 10.3 Printed press; 10.4 Websites.

B10 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

B10 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?
 (% - **MASHREK**)






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

In each country in Maghreb, respondents are most likely to say national TV talks about the right amount about the EU, with more than four in ten saying this.

There has been little change in opinions about **national television** in Maghreb overall since 2017. At a country level, respondents in Morocco have become more likely to say national television talks too much about the EU (+9 pp), while those in Algeria (+7 pp) are now more likely to say it talks about the right amount, and those in Tunisia (+7 pp) that national TV talks too little about the EU.

B10.1 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Television (%)

	Too much	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	About the right amount	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Too little	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	27	-1	47	+2	18	=	8	-1
MA 	43	+9	47	-5	7	-1	3	-3
DZ 	17	-6	49	+7	23	-2	11	+1
TN 	22	-7	41	+2	24	+7	13	-2





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

At a country level, respondents in Israel (36%) and Jordan (45%) are most likely to say **national television** talks too little about the EU, while in Lebanon (49%) and Palestine (54%) respondents most often say it is about the right amount.

In Mashrek overall, respondents are now more likely to say national television talks too little about the EU (+15 pp) than they were in spring 2017. Respondents in Jordan are now much more likely to say national television talks too little about the EU (+29 pp), while those in Palestine are more likely to say it talks about the right amount (+16 pp). Trends in Israel are mixed, while changes in Lebanon are generally small – although they are more likely to say national television talks too little about the EU (+7 pp).

B10.1 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Television (%)

	Too much	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	About the right amount	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Too little	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	19	-4	39	-6	33	+15	9	-5
IL 	29	+13	26	-16	36	+19	9	-16
JO 	8	-19	35	-17	45	+29	12	+7
LB 	19	+1	49	-1	27	+7	5	-7
PS 	20	-12	54	+16	18	-2	8	-2

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Respondents in Morocco most often say **national radio** talks the right amount about the EU (54%), while in Algeria and Tunisia there are only small differences between those who say national radio talks the right amount, and those who say it is too little.

In Maghreb overall, there has been little change in opinion since spring 2017. At a country level, respondents in Morocco are now more likely to say national radio talks too much about the EU (+9 pp), while those in Tunisia are now more likely to say it talks too little about the EU (+12 pp).

B10.2 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Radio (%)

	Too much	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	About the right amount	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Too little	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	14	+3	42	-1	30	=	14	-2
MA 	19	+9	54	=	19	-4	8	-5
DZ 	9	-2	35	+1	37	=	19	+1
TN 	13	=	35	-6	36	+12	16	-6

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

Respondents in Israel are most likely to say **national radio** talks too much about the EU (36%), while those in Palestine (56%) and Lebanon (46%) are most likely to say it talks about the right amount, and those in Jordan (48%) that it talks too little about the EU.

In Mashrek overall, the trends since 2017 are mixed. At a country level, the trends mirror the overall results: respondents in Israel are now more likely to say national radio talks too much about the EU (+26 pp), those in Jordan that it talks too little (+26 pp), and those in Palestine (+17 pp) and Lebanon (+12 pp) that it talks about the right amount about the EU.

B10.2 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Radio (%)


	Too much	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	About the right amount	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Too little	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	16	+4	36	-5	34	+9	14	-8
IL 	36	+26	30	-8	29	+6	5	-24
JO 	2	-10	24	-26	48	+26	26	+10
LB 	6	=	46	+12	33	+1	15	-13
PS 	11	-10	56	+17	23	-2	10	-5

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

In Maghreb, respondents in each country are most likely to say the **national printed press** talks about the right amount about the EU, although respondents in Tunisia are almost as likely to say it doesn't talk enough about the EU (31% vs. 30%). Changes in opinion since spring 2017 are generally small, although respondents in Tunisia are now more likely to say the national printed press talks too little about the EU (+8 pp).

B10.3 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Printed press (%)

	Too much	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	About the right amount	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Too little	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	16	+1	43	=	24	=	17	-1
MA 	21	+2	46	-1	19	+2	14	-3
DZ 	13	=	44	+3	27	-4	16	+1
TN 	14	+4	31	-8	30	+8	25	-4

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

In Israel (36%) and Jordan (40%), respondents most often say the **national printed press** talks too little about the EU, while in Lebanon (44%) and Palestine (48%) respondents are most likely to say it talks about the right amount about the EU. In Mashrek overall, respondents are now more likely to say the national printed press talks too little about the EU (+11 pp), and the same trend is seen in Jordan (+20 pp). Respondents in Palestine are now more likely to say the national printed press talks about the right amount about the EU (+17 pp), while trends in the other two countries are mixed.

B10.3 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Printed press (%)




	Too much	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	About the right amount	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Too little	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	15	+3	34	-5	35	+11	16	-9
IL 	31	+18	26	-16	36	+16	7	-18
JO 	5	-5	27	-18	40	+20	28	+3
LB 	6	=	44	+7	35	+6	15	-13
PS 	12	-3	48	+17	27	-4	13	-10

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

In each country in Maghreb, respondents are most likely to say **national websites** talk about the right amount about the EU. Overall, there has been little change in opinion since spring 2017, and at a country level the trends are mixed.

B10.4 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Websites (%)

	Too much	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	About the right amount	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Too little	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	27	+2	41	+4	16	-2	16	-4
MA 	32	+8	43	+4	11	-4	14	-8
DZ 	25	-2	42	+7	19	-3	14	-2
TN 	23	+4	34	-3	19	+3	24	-4

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

In Mashrek, respondents in Israel most often say **national websites** talk too little about the EU (40%), while respondents in the other three countries are most likely to say they talk about the right amount.

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Mashrek are now more likely to say national websites talk too little about the EU (+14 pp), and the same pattern also applies in Jordan (+17 pp). Respondents in Palestine are now more likely to say national websites talk about the right amount about the EU, while the trends in the other two countries are mixed.

B10.4 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Websites (%)

	Too much	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	About the right amount	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Too little	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	24	+3	34	-6	30	+14	12	-11
IL 	31	+17	20	-24	40	+26	9	-19
JO 	20	-2	34	-9	30	+17	16	-6
LB 	16	-3	48	+8	27	+7	9	-12
PS 	25	-4	43	+11	17	-1	15	-6

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows:

- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to say TV (36% vs. 30%) and radio (36% vs. 31%) talk too little about the EU.
- In **Maghreb**, those younger than 55 are the most likely to say TV and websites talk too much about the EU. For example, 33% of those aged 15-24 say websites talk too much about the EU, compared to 17% of those aged 55+. In **Mashrek**, those aged 15-24 are the most likely to say TV or radio talk about the right amount about the EU, while those under 55 are the most likely to say websites talk about the right amount about the EU.
- In **Maghreb**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say TV, radio or the printed press have about the right amount about the EU. For example, 46% of those who completed education aged 20+ say the printed press has about the right amount of talk about the EU, compared to 38% who completed education aged 15 or younger. In **Mashrek**, on the other hand, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to say TV, radio or the printed press has about the right amount of talk about the EU

Once again, opinions about the EU and its relationship to their own country are influential. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who have a positive opinion of the EU are more likely to say there is the right amount of talk in each of these media types, compared to those whose opinion is neutral or negative. For example, in Mashrek, 39% of those with a positive opinion of the EU say there is the right amount of talk about the EU on websites, compared to 32% with a neutral opinion and 29% with a negative opinion. In addition, those with a negative opinion of the EU are the most likely to say there is too little talk about the EU on TV or on websites.

Respondents in both groups of countries who say relations with the EU are good are more likely to say there is about the right amount of talk about the EU in each media type. Finally, respondents in Mashrek who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to say there is about the right amount of talk about the EU on each type of media. This pattern only applies in Maghreb for the printed press.

Image of the European Union in National Media

In general, respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek most often think **the EU has a positive image in their national media**⁴².

More than six in ten (62%) in Maghreb think the EU's image on **national television** is positive, while 23% think it has a neutral image and just 5% that the EU's image is negative. By comparison, respondents in Mashrek are less likely to think the EU has a positive image on national TV (47%), and more likely to think the image is neutral (28%) or negative (12%).

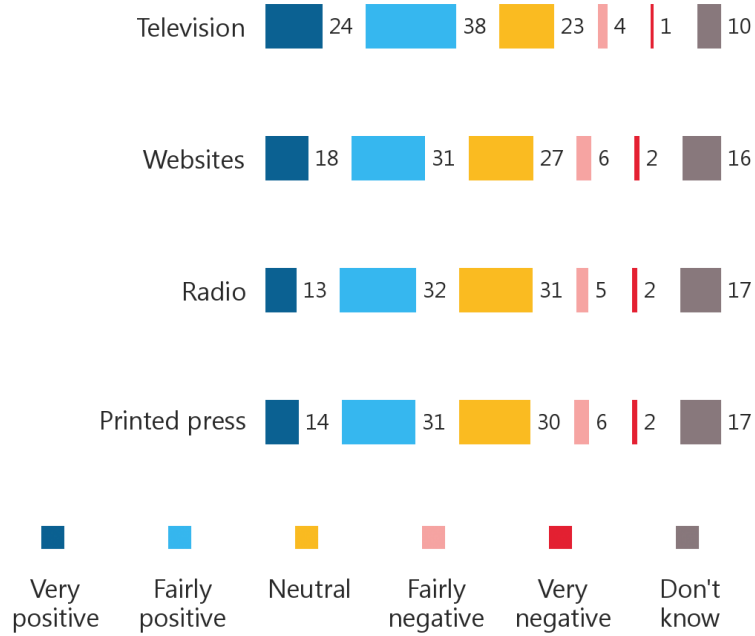
Respondents in Maghreb (45%) are more likely than those in Mashrek (35%) to say the EU has a positive image on **national radio**. There is little difference in the proportion who say the image on radio is neutral (Maghreb: 31%, Mashrek: 30%), but respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to say the EU's image on national radio is negative (14% vs. 7%).

Respondents in Maghreb (45%) are also more likely than those in Mashrek (35%) to say the EU has a positive image in the **national printed press**. Three in ten in both groups of countries think the printed press has a neutral image (both 30%), while 15% in Mashrek and 8% in Maghreb think the printed press has a negative image of the EU.

More than four in ten respondents in Maghreb (49%) and Mashrek (41%) think the EU's image on **national websites** is positive. More than one quarter think it is neutral (Maghreb: 27%, Mashrek, 29%), while 8% in Mashrek and 14% in Maghreb think the EU's image on national websites is negative.

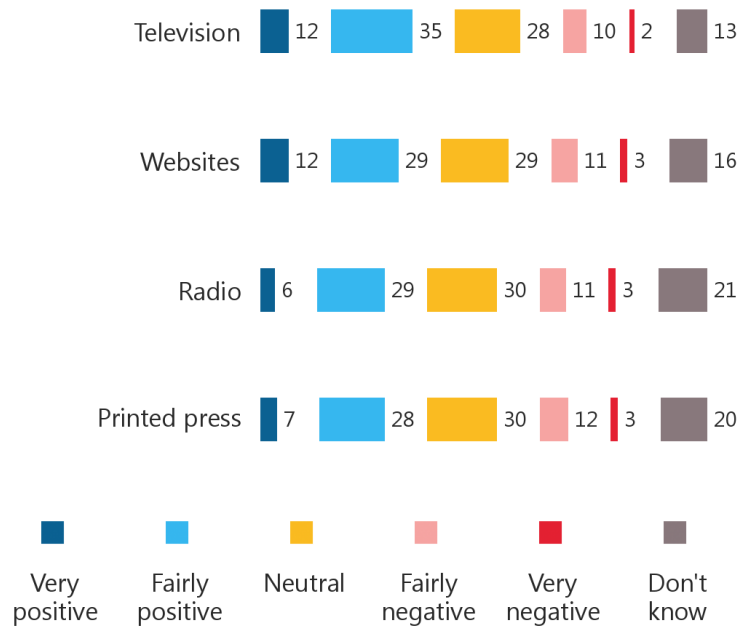
⁴² B11. Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

B11 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

B11 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?
 (% - **MASHREK**)

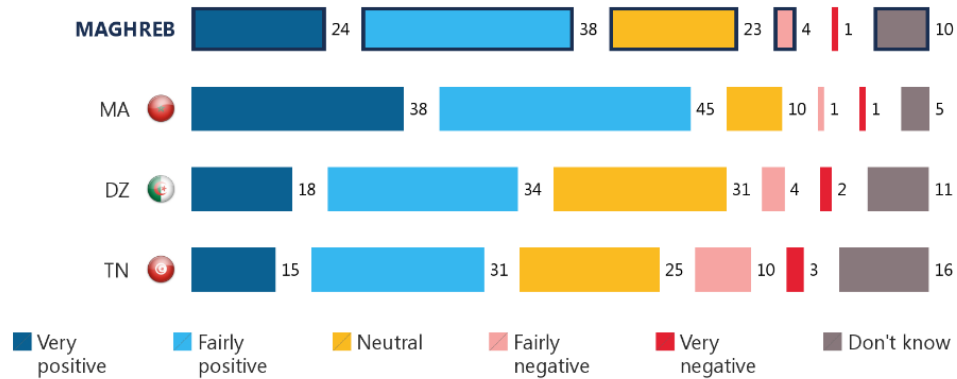


Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Respondents in Morocco are much more likely to think the EU's image on **national television** is positive (83%), compared to those in Algeria (52%) or Tunisia (46%). Tunisia is the only country where more than one in ten say national television portrays the EU in a negative light.

B11.1 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Television (%)

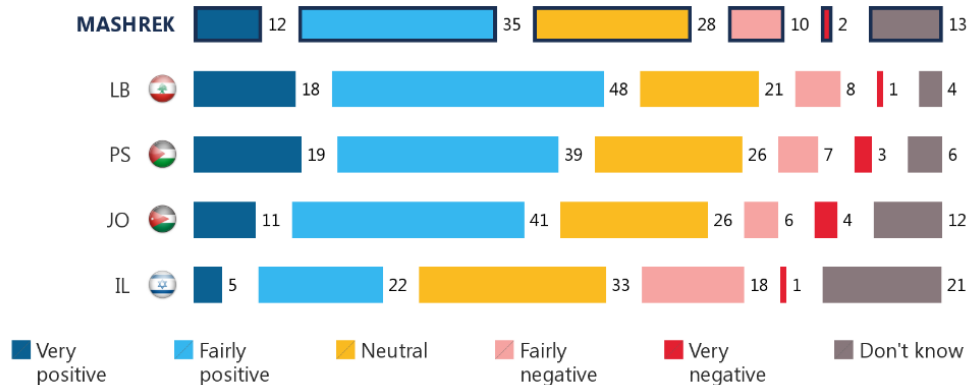


Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

In Mashrek, respondents in Lebanon are the most likely to say **national television** portrays the EU in a positive light (66%), particularly compared to Israel (27%). Israel is the only country where positive is not the most common answer.

B11.1 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Television (%)

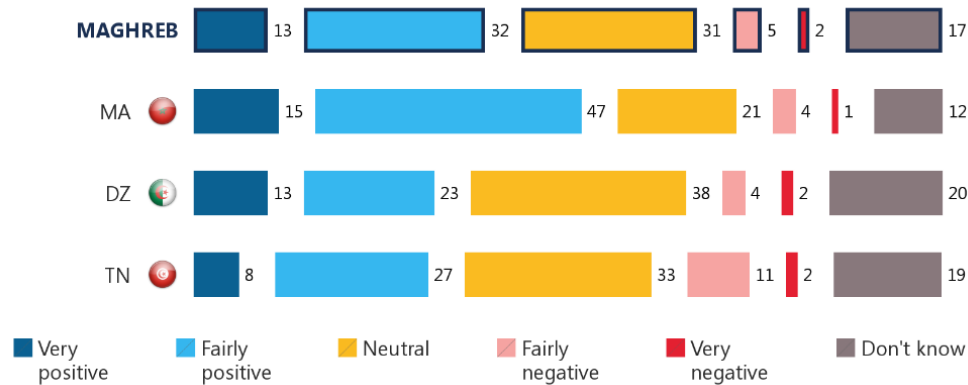


Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco (62%) are much more likely than those in Algeria (36%) and Tunisia (35%) to say **national radio** portrays the EU with a positive image. In Algeria and Tunisia respondents most often say the EU's image is neutral.

B11.2 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Radio (%)

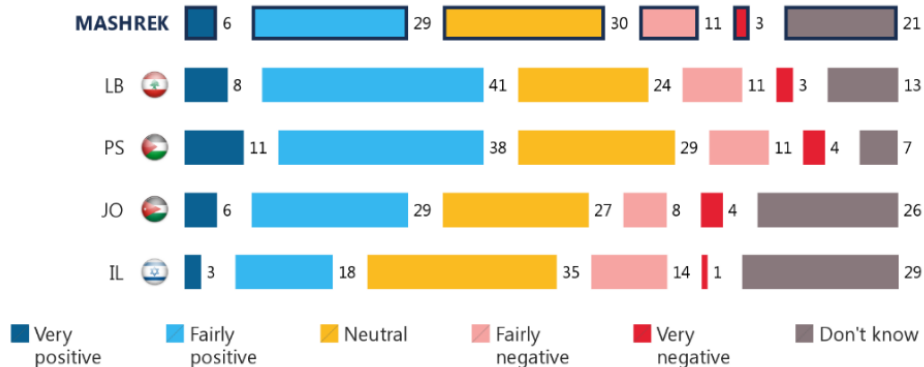


Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

In Mashrek, respondents in Lebanon, Palestine (both 49%) and Jordan (35%) are most likely to say **national radio** has a positive image of the EU, while those in Israel are most likely to say the image is neutral (35%)

B11.2 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Radio (%)

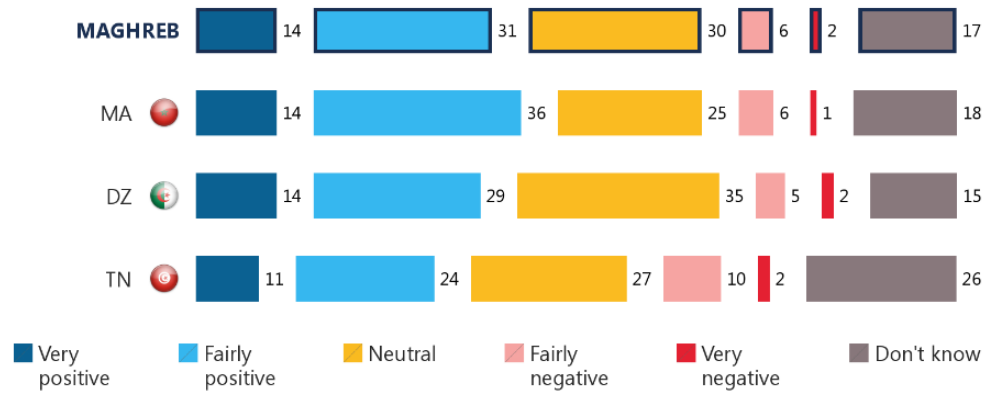


Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Morocco (50%) is the only country in Maghreb where at least half say the EU's image in the **national printed press** is positive, although this is also the most common answer in Algeria (43%) and Tunisia (35%).

B11.3 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Printed press (%)

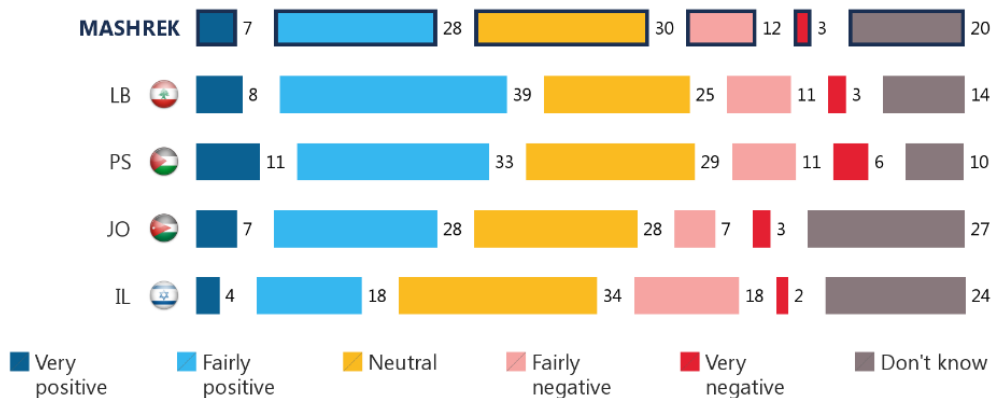


Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

Only a minority of respondents in each country in Mashrek think the image of the EU in the **national printed press** is positive, ranging from 47% in Lebanon to 22% in Israel. However, this is the most common answer in each country, with the exception of Israel where respondents are most likely to say the image is neutral.

B11.3 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Printed press (%)

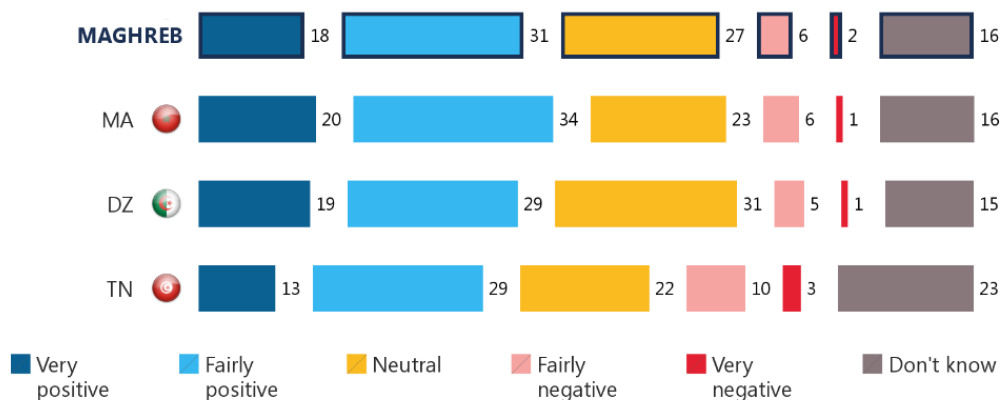


Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Respondents in each country in Maghreb are most likely to say the EU has a positive image on **national websites**, with proportions ranging from 54% in Morocco to 42% in Tunisia.

B11.4 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Websites (%)

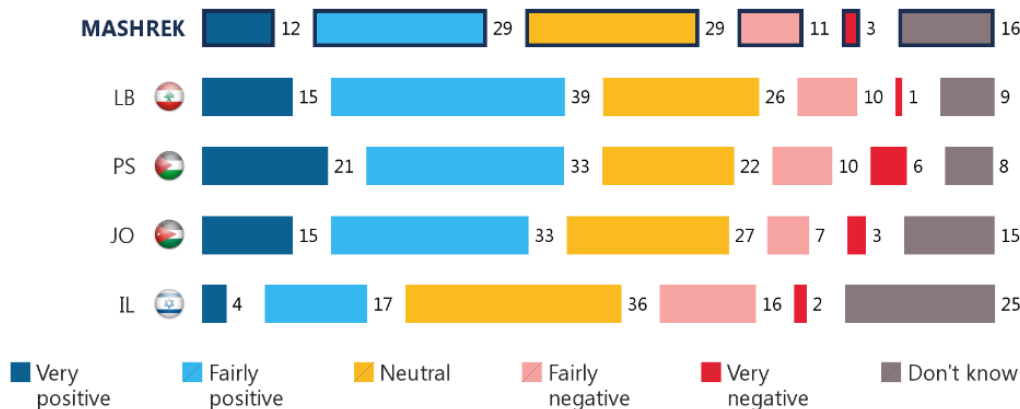


Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

In Mashrek, respondents in Lebanon, Palestine (both 54%) and Jordan (48%) are most likely to say the EU has a positive image on **national websites**, while those in Israel are most likely to say the image is neutral (36%).

B11.4 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Websites (%)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the following:

- In **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to think the EU's image on each media type is positive. For instance, 46% of those aged 15-24 in Mashrek think the EU's image on national websites is positive, compared to 33% aged 55+.
- In **Maghreb**, respondents who completed education aged 20+ are generally the most likely to say the EU's image is positive in each type of media (or aged 16+ in

the case of the printed press or websites. In contrast, in **Mashrek** it is those who completed education aged 15 or younger who are most likely to say this (or those who completed before the age of 20 in the case of websites). For example, 43% of respondents in Mashrek who completed education aged 15 or younger think radio presents the EU positively, compared to 30% who completed education aged 20 or older.

Respondents in Maghreb who have relatives living in the EU are more likely than those who do not to say the EU's image in each media type is positive. The same pattern also applies in Maghreb for the printed press and websites: for instance, 52% of those in Maghreb with relatives living in the EU say the image of the EU on national websites is positive, compared to 45% who do not have relatives living in the EU.

Finally, respondents who have a positive opinion of the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, or who say they feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to say the EU's image in each media type is positive.

B11 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Total 'Positive' (% - MAGHREB)

	Television	Websites	Radio	Printed press
MAGHREB	62	49	45	45
Age				
15-24 years	65	57	47	46
25-39 years	65	55	47	47
40-54 years	61	45	44	44
55 years or more	55	32	41	36
Education (End of)				
15-	63	45	45	40
16-19	61	54	46	47
20 or more	67	51	53	47
Still studying	66	58	44	48
Relatives living in the EU				
Yes	62	52	45	47
No	64	45	46	42
Opinion of the EU				
Positive	72	61	53	54
Neutral	57	38	41	34
Negative	45	43	35	38
Relations between EU and country				
Good	69	56	50	49
Bad	45	37	35	37
Informed about the EU				
Well-informed	66	54	48	48
Not informed	61	47	44	44

B11 Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?

Total 'Positive' (% - MASHREK)

	Television	Websites	Radio	Printed press
MASHREK	47	41	35	35
Age				
15-24 years	51	46	38	38
25-39 years	48	42	34	35
40-54 years	46	41	35	34
55 years or more	44	33	32	31
Education (End of)				
15-	54	45	43	39
16-19	49	45	36	34
20 or more	41	36	30	31
Still studying	54	45	39	41
Relatives living in the EU				
Yes	58	49	44	44
No	43	38	33	31
Opinion of the EU				
Positive	62	55	48	47
Neutral	34	31	25	24
Negative	39	29	29	28
Relations between EU and country				
Good	57	50	43	42
Bad	32	24	23	25
Informed about the EU				
Well-informed	54	48	42	42
Not informed	42	37	30	30

III. THE NATIONAL AND PERSONAL SITUATION

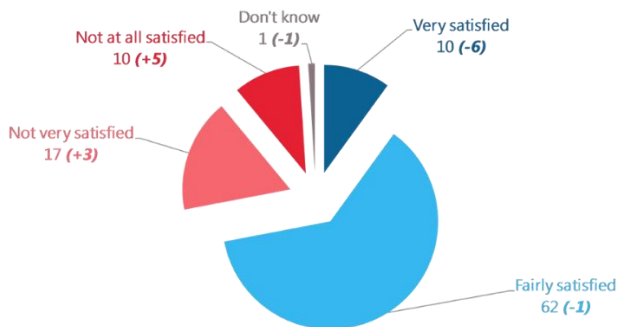
This final part of the report looks at several aspects of life for respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek, including satisfaction with their personal life, their financial and work situation, as well as their expectations for the coming 12 months.

Respondent’s views on the current situation in their country, as well as the main challenges it faces are also considered.

1. Personal life in general

The majority of respondents are satisfied with the life they lead, and there is little difference between the two groups of countries (Maghreb: 72%, Mashrek 68%)⁴³. Compared to 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to be satisfied (-7 pp), while there has been little change in Mashrek (+3 pp).

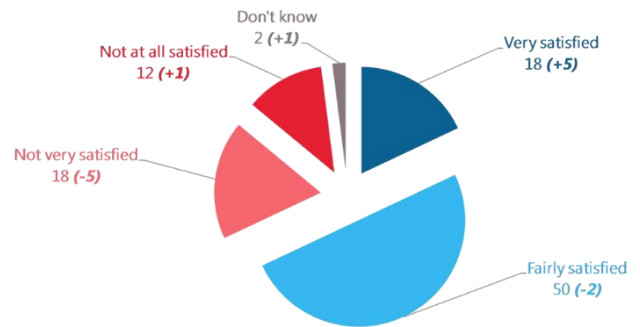
C1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - **MAGHREB**)



(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

C1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - **MASHREK**)




(Summer 2018 - Spring 2017)

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Although the majority of respondents in each country in **Mashrek** are satisfied with the life they lead, in each case this represents a decline since spring 2017 – with the largest in Tunisia (-15 pp).

⁴³ C1. On the whole are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?





- C1** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(%)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Not satisfied'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	72	-7	27	+8	1	-1
MA 	75	-7	24	+6	1	+1
DZ 	74	-4	25	+7	1	-3
TN 	57	-15	40	+13	3	+2

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

The majority of respondents in each country in **Mashrek** are satisfied with the life they lead, although the proportions are considerably higher in Israel and Jordan. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Jordan are now much more likely to be satisfied (+17 pp), while changes in the other countries are relatively small.

- C1** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(%)

	Total 'Satisfied'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Not satisfied'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	68	+3	30	-4	2	+1
IL 	79	+2	18	-2	3	=
JO 	75	+17	25	-16	0	-1
LB 	53	-4	47	+5	0	-1
PS 	54	-5	41	+1	5	+4

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- In **Maghreb**, women are more likely to be satisfied with the life they lead, compared to men (76% vs. 68%).
- In Mashrek, the oldest (73%) and the youngest (71%) respondents are the most likely to be satisfied.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, those who completed their education aged 20+ are the most likely to be satisfied (Maghreb: 75%, Mashrek: 77%). In **Mashrek**, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are much less likely to be satisfied (53%).
- In **Maghreb** those living in small/mid-sized towns are the most likely to be satisfied (80%), while in **Mashrek** those living in rural areas (75%) are the most likely to be satisfied.
- In **Maghreb**, managers and housepersons (both 78%) are the most likely to be satisfied, particularly compared to manual workers (63%). In **Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to be satisfied (82%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the more difficulties a respondent has in paying the bills, the less likely they are to be satisfied. For example, in Maghreb 79% with the least difficulties are satisfied, compared to 57% with the most difficulties.

C1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - MAGHREB)

	Total 'Satisfied'
MAGHREB	72
Gender	
Male	68
Female	76
Age	
15-24 years	74
25-39 years	71
40-54 years	71
55 years or more	71
Education (End of)	
15-	68
16-19	68
20 or more	75
Still studying	77
Subjective urbanisation	
Rural area or village	70
Small/mid size town	80
Large town	72
Occupation	
Self-employed	73
Managers	78
White collars	71
Manual workers	63
House persons	78
Unemployed	68
Retired	67
Students	75
Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	57
From time to time	71
Almost never/ never	79

C1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - MASHREK)

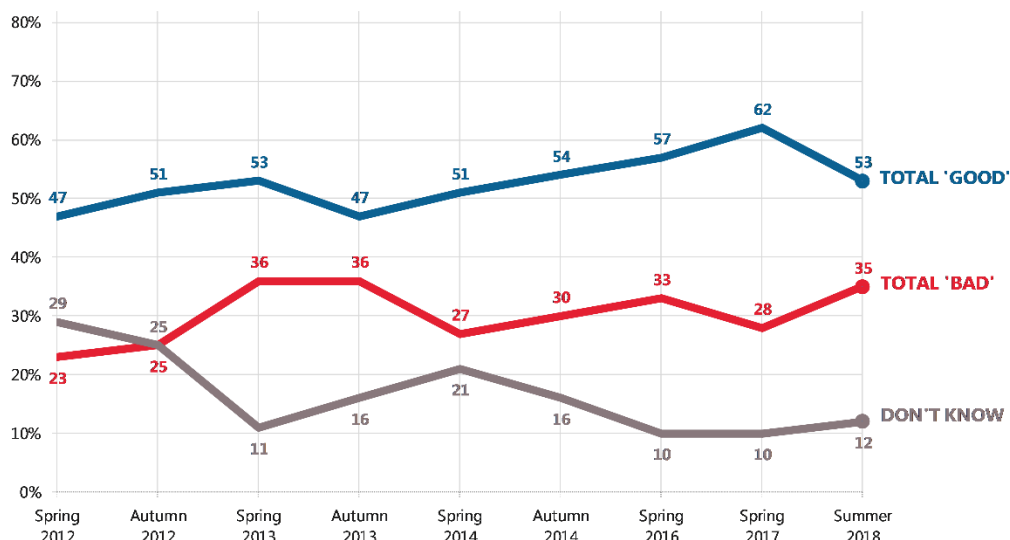
	Total 'Satisfied'
MASHREK	68
Gender	
Male	69
Female	68
Age	
15-24 years	71
25-39 years	64
40-54 years	67
55 years or more	73
Education (End of)	
15-	53
16-19	71
20 or more	77
Still studying	72
Subjective urbanisation	
Rural area or village	75
Small/mid size town	68
Large town	66
Occupation	
Self-employed	66
Managers	82
White collars	71
Manual workers	55
House persons	65
Unemployed	56
Retired	79
Students	74
Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	55
From time to time	70
Almost never/ never	79

Personal job situation

At least half of all respondents in both groups of countries say their personal job situation is currently good, and there is little difference between the two groups of countries (Maghreb: 53%, Mashrek: 50%)⁴⁴. Since spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb have become less optimistic (-9 pp "good", +7 pp "bad"), while opinion has remained stable in Mashrek.

C2.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

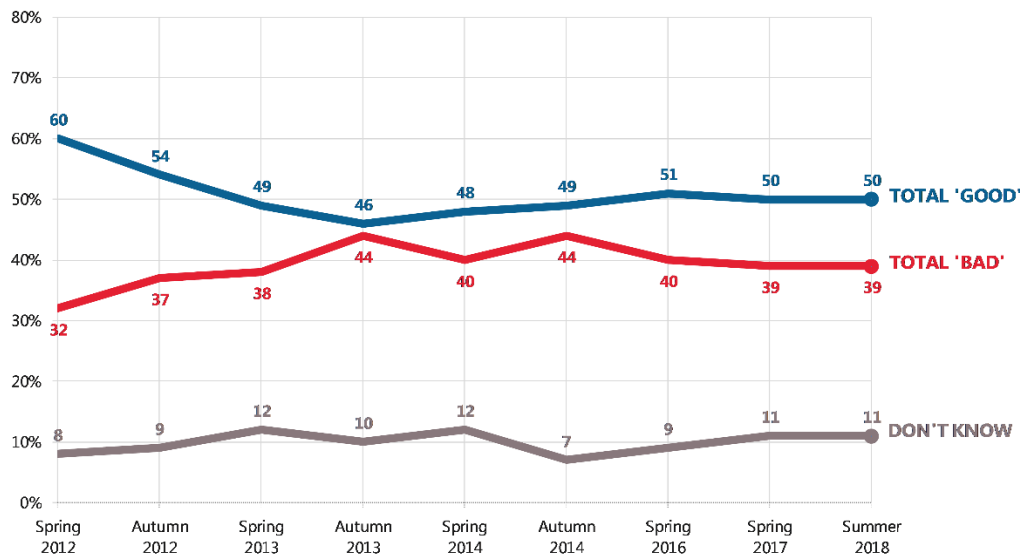
Your personal job situation (% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

C2.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation (% - MASHREK)






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

⁴⁴ How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? C2.2 Your personal job situation

In Algeria (58%) and Morocco (49%), respondents are most likely to say their personal job situation is good. Respondents in Tunisia, on the other hand, most often say their situation is bad (48%), while 44% say it is good. In each country, respondents have become less optimistic about their personal job situation, with the largest decline in 'good' ratings in Algeria (-14 pp).

C2.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation (%)





	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	53	-9	35	+7	12	+2
MA 	49	-5	36	+5	15	=
DZ 	58	-14	30	+9	12	+5
TN 	44	-8	48	+7	8	+1

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

Respondents in Israel and Jordan most often say their personal job situation is good, although those in Israel are much more likely to do so (71% vs. 37%). In Lebanon (58%) and Palestine (54%), the majority of respondents say their personal job situation is bad. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Lebanon are now much more likely to say their personal job situation is bad (+11 pp). Changes in the other countries are relatively small.

C2.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation (%)

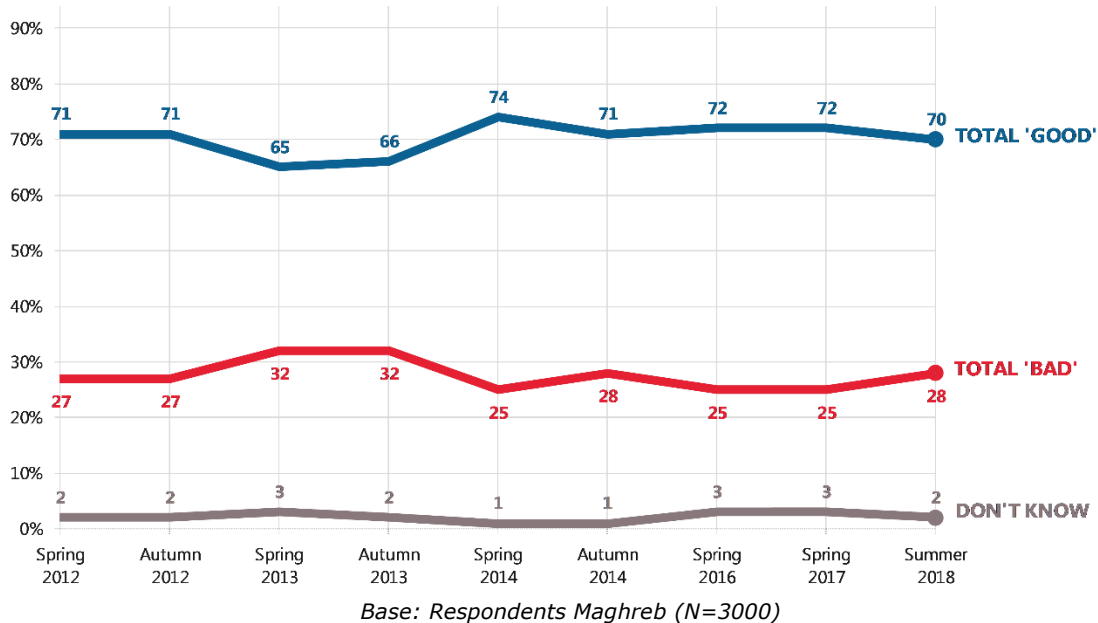
	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	50	=	39	=	11	=
IL 	71	=	24	-1	5	+1
JO 	37	-3	34	-1	29	+4
LB 	38	-4	58	+11	4	-7
PS 	43	+4	54	-3	3	-1

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

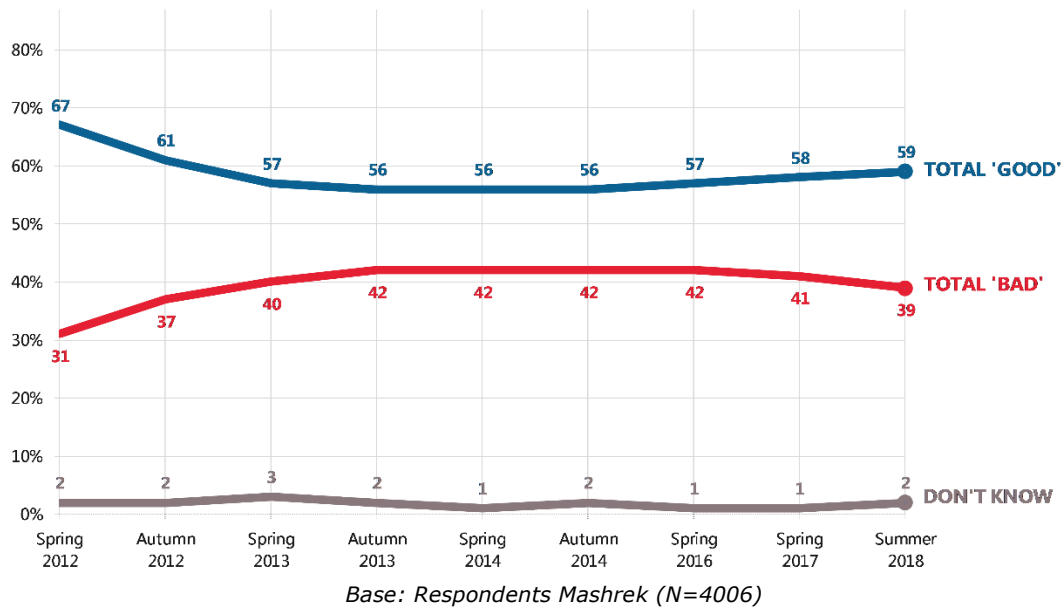
The financial situation of your household

Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely than those in Mashrek to say the current financial situation in their household is good (70% vs. 59%)⁴⁵. Opinion in both groups of countries has remained relatively stable.

C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The financial situation of your household (% - MAGHREB)





C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The financial situation of your household (% - MASHREK)



⁴⁵ How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? C2.3 The financial situation of your household.

More than six in ten in each country in Maghreb rate the current financial situation of their household as good, with the highest proportion in Algeria (76%). Changes in opinion since spring 2017 are relatively minor, although respondents in each country are now slightly more negative.





C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The financial situation of your household (%)

	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	70	-2	28	+3	2	-1
MA 	66	-5	32	+4	2	+1
DZ 	76	=	22	+3	2	-3
TN 	61	-3	36	+2	3	+1

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

At a country level, opinion in Mashrek is mixed. The majority of respondents in Israel (69%) and Jordan (65%) say the current financial situation of their household is good, while the majority in Lebanon (53%) and Palestine (52%) say it is bad. Since spring 2017, opinion in Jordan has become more positive (+14 pp "good"), while opinion in Lebanon has become more negative (+7 pp "bad"). Changes in the other countries are minor.

C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The financial situation of your household (%)

	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	59	+1	39	-2	2	+1
IL 	69	-3	27	+1	4	+2
JO 	65	+14	35	-14	0	=
LB 	47	-7	53	+7	0	=
PS 	45	-3	52	+2	3	+1


Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Life in general

More than two thirds of respondents in both groups of countries say their life in general is currently good, with little difference between the two groups of countries (69% in Maghreb vs. 67% in Mashrek)⁴⁶. There has been little change in opinion since spring 2017.

Although more than six in ten in each country in Maghreb think their life in general is good, Tunisia is the only country where this view is now more widely held than it was in spring 2017 (+6 pp). In Morocco in particular (-8 pp), but also in Algeria (-3 pp), respondents are now less likely to be positive about their life in general.

C2.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Your life in general (%)



	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	69	-3	28	+3	3	=
MA 	65	-8	32	+7	3	+1
DZ 	74	-3	23	+4	3	-1
TN 	62	+6	36	-6	2	=

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

⁴⁶ How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? C2.5 Your life in general

Views about life in general vary considerably across the countries in Mashrek. More than eight in ten in Israel say life in general is good (84%), compared to a minority in Palestine (42%). Opinion is equally divided in Lebanon (50% "good vs. 50% "bad"). Since spring 2017, respondents in Jordan have become much more positive (+17 pp "good"), while those in Palestine (+8 pp) and Lebanon (+6 pp) are now more negative ("bad").

C2.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your life in general (%)

	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	67	+1	31	-2	2	+1
IL 	84	+1	13	-1	3	=
JO 	76	+17	24	-17	0	=
LB 	50	-6	50	+6	0	=
PS 	42	-11	53	+8	5	+3

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** of the last three questions shows the following:

- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to say their personal job situation (57% vs. 43% of women) and household financial situation (62% vs. 57%) is good. In **Maghreb**, women are more likely than men to say their life in general is good (72% vs. 66%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, older respondents are more likely to say their personal job situation is good. For instance, In Maghreb, 55% of those aged 55+ say their personal job situation is good, compared to 48% of 15-24 year olds. The reverse pattern applies for life in general. In Mashrek, the youngest and oldest respondents are the most likely to say their household financial situation is good.
- In **Maghreb**, those who completed education aged 16+ are the most likely to say their personal job situation, household financial situation or life in general are good. For instance, 71% say this about their life in general, compared to 62% who completed education aged 15 or younger. In Mashrek, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say each of these three aspects are good. For instance, 65% of those who completed education aged 20+ say their personal job situation is good, compared to 30% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- In **Maghreb**, respondents living in large towns are the most likely to say each of these three aspects of life are good. In **Mashrek**, on the other hand, those living in rural areas or villages are the most likely to say this.

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to be satisfied with their personal job situation, household financial situation or life in general. For instance, in Mashrek 86% of managers say this about life in general, compared to 49% of the unemployed.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the fewer financial difficulties a household experiences, the more likely they are to say their current situation in each of these areas is good. For example, 61% of those in Maghreb with the least financial difficulties say their personal job situation is good, compared to 40% of those with the most difficulties.

C2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Total 'Good' (% - MAGHREB)

	The financial situation of your household	Your life in general	Your personal job situation
MAGHREB	70	69	53
Gender			
Male	68	66	54
Female	72	72	51
Age			
15-24 years	73	72	48
25-39 years	71	70	54
40-54 years	68	68	56
55 years or more	68	65	55
Education (End of)			
15-	60	62	47
16-19	73	71	59
20 or more	72	71	56
Still studying	77	77	46
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	65	62	47
Small/mid size town	68	68	44
Large town	73	73	57
Occupation			
Self-employed	74	73	66
Managers	83	81	74
White collars	72	68	67
Manual workers	56	60	51
House persons	66	67	43
Unemployed	65	63	42
Retired	77	71	63
Students	77	75	44
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	57	57	40
From time to time	65	64	51
Almost never/ never	81	80	61

C2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Total 'Good' (% - MASHREK)

	Your life in general	The financial situation of your household	Your personal job situation
MASHREK	67	59	50
Gender			
Male	68	62	57
Female	65	57	43
Age			
15-24 years	67	63	46
25-39 years	63	54	49
40-54 years	67	58	52
55 years or more	70	63	55
Education (End of)			
15-	42	40	30
16-19	69	60	48
20 or more	79	69	65
Still studying	73	67	44
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural area or village	74	64	55
Small/mid size town	70	61	51
Large town	63	57	48
Occupation			
Self-employed	64	61	56
Managers	86	78	82
White collars	75	63	68
Manual workers	56	48	46
House persons	57	49	24
Unemployed	49	46	29
Retired	76	66	58
Students	73	66	46
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	37	30
From time to time	67	61	50
Almost never/ never	78	77	68

Expectations

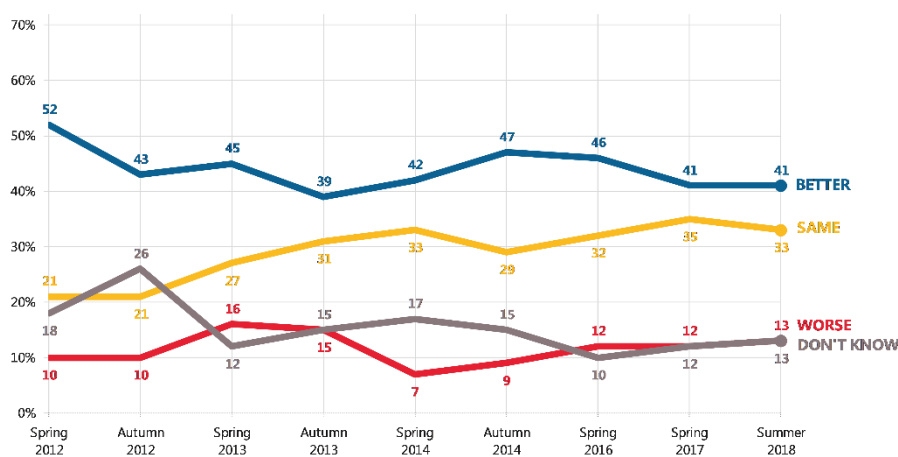
Personal job situation

Respondents were asked about their expectations for the next 12 months regarding their personal job situation, their household financial situation, and their life in general⁴⁷.

Respondents in Maghreb (41%) are much more likely to be optimistic about their personal job situation in the coming 12 months compared to those in Mashrek (25%). Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to say their situation will be the same (44% vs. 33%) or worse (22% vs. 13%).

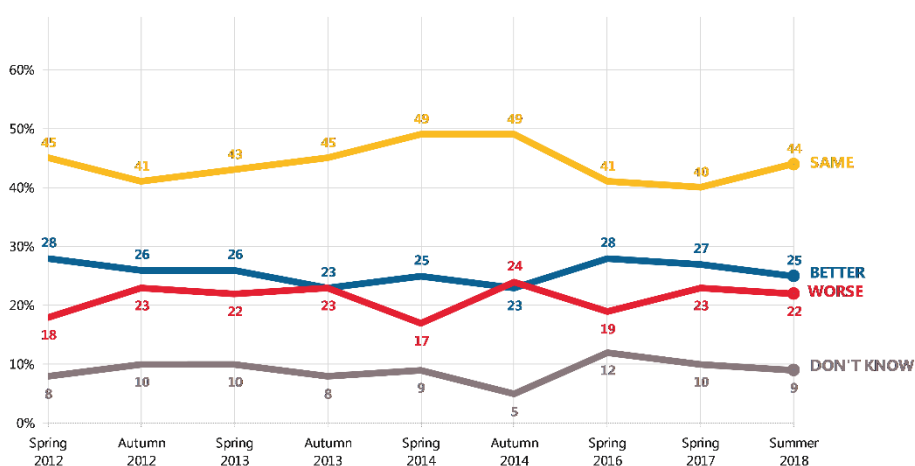
In both Maghreb and Mashrek, changes in opinion since spring 2017 have been small, with the largest a four-point increase in the proportion in Mashrek who think their personal job situation will be the same. In both Maghreb and Mashrek, optimism is at its lowest since autumn 2014.

C3.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation (% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

C3.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation (% - MASHREK)





Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

⁴⁷ C3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 3.2 Your personal job situation; 3.3 The financial situation of your household; 3.5 Your life in general.

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Algeria (47%) and Morocco (37%) are most likely to say their personal job situation will be better in the next 12 months, while those in Tunisia are most likely to say they will be the same (44%). Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Morocco have become more pessimistic (+8 pp "worse"), while those in Algeria are now more optimistic (+9 pp "good"). Respondents in Tunisia are now more likely to say their personal job situation will be the same (+10 pp).

C3.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation (%)





	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	41	=	13	+1	33	-2	13	+1
MA 	37	-8	18	+8	28	+1	17	-1
DZ 	47	+9	10	-3	33	-8	10	+2
TN 	32	-6	15	=	44	+10	9	-4

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

In each country in **Mashrek**, respondents are most likely to say their personal job situation will be the same in the next 12 months, although proportions vary from 53% in Israel to 37% in Jordan. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Jordan are now more likely to say their personal job situation will be better (+9 pp), while those in Lebanon and Palestine are less likely to say it will be better, and more likely to say it will be the same or worse. There has been no notable change in opinion in Israel.

C3.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation (%)

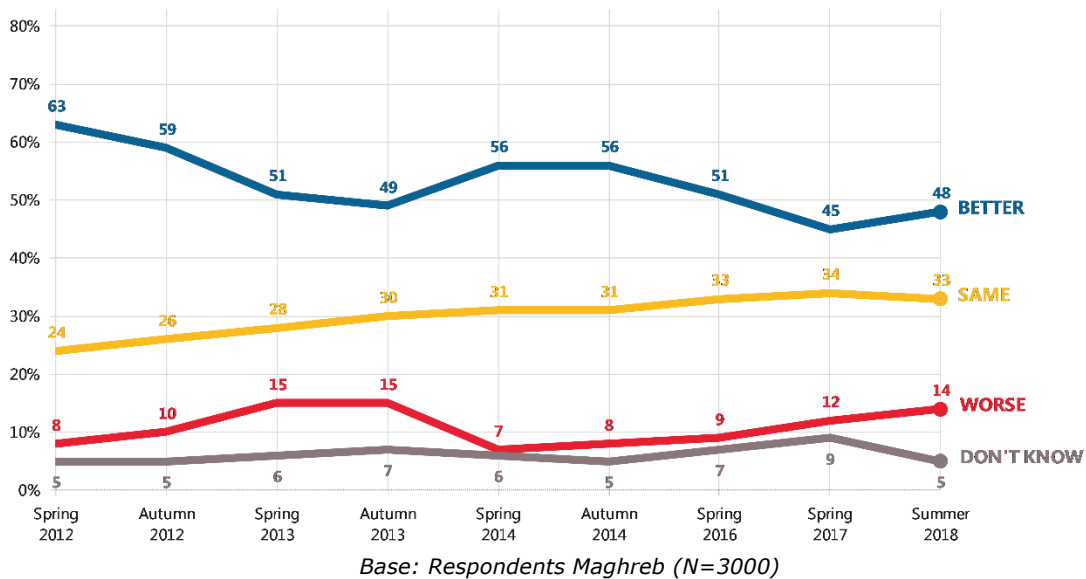
	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	25	-2	22	-1	44	+4	9	-1
IL 	31	=	8	-2	53	+2	8	=
JO 	31	+9	17	-12	37	+1	15	+2
LB 	10	-13	41	+11	43	+10	6	-8
PS 	18	-13	35	+5	41	+8	6	=

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

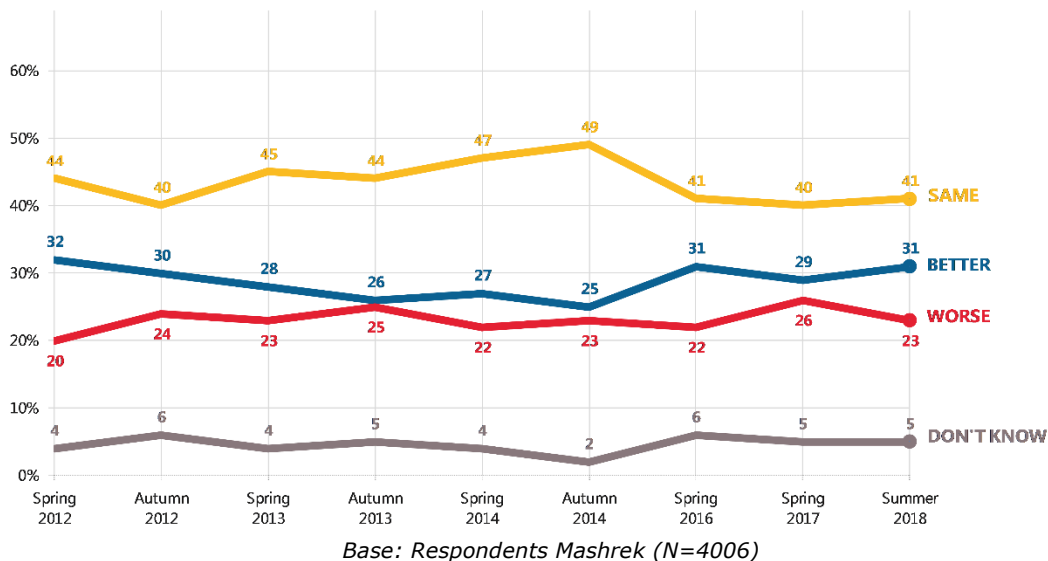
The financial situation of your household

In addition to being more optimistic about their personal job situation, respondents in Maghreb are also more optimistic about their household's financial situation in the coming 12 months, compared to those in Mashrek (48% v. 31% "better"). Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to expect their household financial situation to be the same (41% vs. 33%) or worse (23% vs. 14%). Since spring 2017 respondents in Maghreb have become slightly more positive (+3 pp), while there has been little change in Mashrek (+1 pp). The longer-term trend since 2012 in Maghreb shows optimism is still low compared to that of 2016 and earlier. In Mashrek, on the other hand, optimism is at its highest (along with spring 2016) since spring 2012.

C3.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household (% - MAGHREB)






C3.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household (% - MASHREK)



Optimism is the dominant position in Algeria (53% “good”) and Morocco (46%), while respondents in Tunisia most often say the financial situation of their household will be the same in the next 12 months. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Algeria are now more likely to think their household financial situation will be better (+15 pp), while those in Morocco and Tunisia are more likely to think it will be the same or worse,

C3.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household (%)





	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	48	+3	14	+2	33	-1	5	-4
MA 	46	-11	20	+10	27	+3	7	-2
DZ 	53	+15	9	-4	34	-7	4	-4
TN 	37	-3	16	+3	41	+6	6	-6

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

In Israel (51%), Lebanon (46%) and Palestine (40%), respondents most often say the financial situation of their household in the next 12 months will be the same. Respondents in Jordan, on the other hand, are most likely to say it will be better (50%). In fact, in Jordan the proportion who thinks it will be better has increased by 21 points since spring 2017. Respondents in Palestine are now more likely to think their household’s financial situation will be the same (+9 pp), while in Lebanon optimism has declined notably (-11 pp “good”) since spring 2017. There has been little change in opinion in Israel.

C3.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household (%)

	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	31	+2	23	-3	41	+1	5	=
IL 	31	=	11	=	51	+1	7	-1
JO 	50	+21	21	-13	27	-8	2	=
LB 	13	-11	37	+8	46	+4	4	-1
PS 	20	-9	34	-1	40	+9	6	+1

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Life in general




Given the previous results, it is not surprising respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic about life in general in the next 12 months compared to those in Mashrek⁴⁸. Almost half (49%) expect life to be better in the next 12 months, compared to 35% in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say life in general will be the same (39% vs. 31%), and they are also more likely to expect it to be worse (20% vs. 14%).

There has been little change in opinion in Maghreb since spring 2017, while in Mashrek respondents have become slightly more optimistic, with a four-point decline in those who think life will be worse, and a four-point increase in the proportion who say it will be better.

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Algeria (56%) and Morocco (45%) are most likely to say life in general will be better in the next 12 months, while those in Tunisia are most likely to say it will be the same (43%). Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Algeria are now more likely to think their life will be better (+15 pp), while those in Tunisia are more likely to think it will be the same (+10 pp). In Morocco respondents are less likely to think life will be better (-16 pp) and more likely to think it will be the same (+6 pp) or worse (+13 pp).

C3.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general (%)

	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	49	+1	14	+4	31	-1	6	-4
MA 	45	-16	21	+13	27	+6	7	-3
DZ 	56	+15	9	-2	30	-10	5	-3
TN 	37	-4	14	=	43	+10	6	-6





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

⁴⁸ C3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 3.5 Your life in general.

Jordan is the only country in **Mashrek** where respondents are most likely to say their life will be better in the next 12 months (62%). In the other three countries respondents are most likely to think life in general will be the same. Furthermore, respondents in Jordan are now much more likely to be optimistic than they were in spring 2017 (+32 pp), while those in Lebanon are more likely to think life will be the same or worse, and those in Palestine are more likely to it will be the same.

C3.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your life in general (%)

	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	35	+4	20	-4	39	=	6	=
IL 	34	-2	7	-1	51	+4	8	-1
JO 	62	+32	16	-17	20	-15	2	=
LB 	14	-12	36	+9	45	+5	5	-2
PS 	18	-11	31	-3	42	+10	9	+4

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** of the last three questions shows no differences in opinion based on gender, and also shows the biggest differences are between those who think these things will be better, and those who think they will be the same:

- In **Maghreb**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to think each of these areas will stay the same in the next 12 months, while younger respondents are more likely to think things will get better. In **Mashrek**, respondents aged 55+ are more likely than younger respondents to think things will stay the same in each area. For instance, 52% of the oldest respondents in Mashrek think life in general will stay the same in the next 12 months, compared to 35% of those aged 15-24.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who completed education aged 16+ are more likely to say each area will be better in the next 12 months, compared to those who completed education aged 15 or younger. For example, in Maghreb 44% of those who completed education aged 16+ say their personal job situation will be better in the next 12 months, compared to 38% who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- In **Maghreb**, managers are more likely than those in other occupation groups to think each area will get better in the next 12 months. In **Mashrek**, retired persons are consistently the least likely to think things will get better, and the most likely to say they will stay the same.
- In **Maghreb**, the more financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the less likely they are to think things will be better, and the more likely they are to think things will get worse. This pattern does not occur in Mashrek.

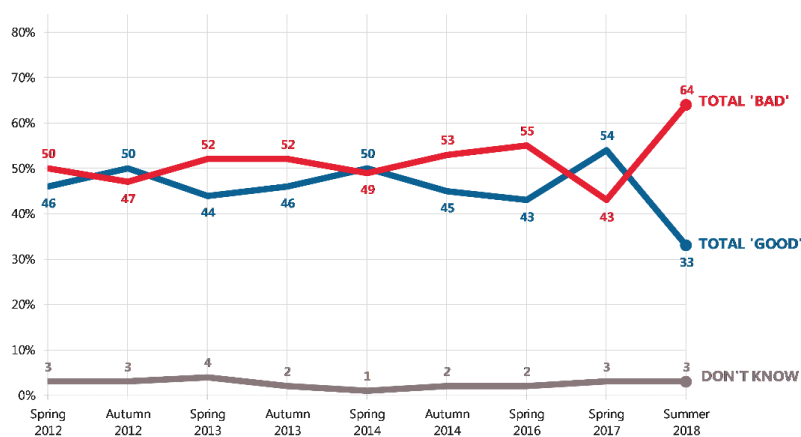
2. Perception of national situation

The economic situation in the country

Respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek are generally negative about the current economic situation in their country, with only a minority saying the situation is good (Maghreb: 33%, Mashrek: 37%)⁴⁹. More than six in ten both Maghreb (64%) and Mashrek (61%) say they economic situation in their country is bad.

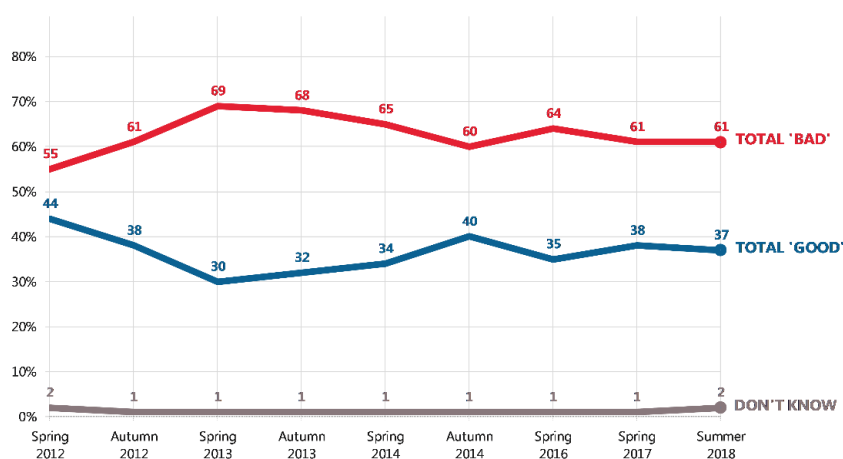
Opinion has become much more negative in Maghreb, with an 21-point decline in the proportion who think the economic situation in their country is good, taking the optimistic view to its lowest ever point, and considerably lower than the previous low point of 43% in spring 2016. In Mashrek, on the other hand, opinion has remained quite stable since 2017, although a positive perspective is still less common than it was in spring 2012.

C2.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

C2.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - MASHREK)






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

⁴⁹ C2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2.1 The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

In Tunisia (82%) and Algeria (70%) large majorities think the current economic situation in their country is bad, while in Morocco opinion is more divided (50% “good” vs. 48% “bad”). However, compared to spring 2017 respondents in each country of **Maghreb** are now much more likely to say the current economic situation is bad.

C2.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)


	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	33	-21	64	+21	3	=
MA 	50	-19	48	+19	2	=
DZ 	26	-24	70	+24	4	=
TN 	14	-17	82	+15	4	+2

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

Israel is the only country in **Mashrek** where respondents are most likely to say their country's current economic situation is good (60%) - in the other three countries more than six in ten say it is bad. Lebanon is the only country where there has been a notable change since spring 2017, with respondents now more likely to be pessimistic (+9 pp “bad”).

C2.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	37	-1	61	=	2	+1
IL 	60	=	37	=	3	=
JO 	29	+3	71	-2	0	-1
LB 	13	-9	86	+9	1	=
PS 	32	+1	65	-3	3	+2

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The employment situation in the country

The large majority of respondents both Maghreb and Mashrek say the current employment situation is bad (Mashrek: 69%, Maghreb: 68%). Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now much less likely to be positive (-14 pp "good"), while there has been little change in Mashrek.

In **Maghreb**, more than six in ten in each country think the current employment situation in their country is bad – and they are also more likely to think this way than they were in spring 2017. For instance, 70% in Algeria think the current employment situation in their country is bad, an increase of 18 points since spring 2017.

C2.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?





The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	28	-14	69	+15	3	-1
MA 	36	-10	62	+13	2	-3
DZ 	26	-18	70	+18	4	=
TN 	13	-11	82	+9	5	+2

More than two thirds of respondents in Palestine (68%), Jordan (85%) and Lebanon (88%) say the current economic situation in their country is bad. In contrast, a slight majority in Israel say that it is good (52%). Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Palestine are more likely to be positive about their country's current employment situation (+5 pp), while those in Jordan (-10 pp) and Lebanon (-5 pp) are less likely to be positive.

C2.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Total 'Good'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Total 'Bad'	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	29	-2	68	+1	3	+1
IL 	52	+3	43	-5	5	+2
JO 	14	-10	85	+12	1	-2
LB 	12	-5	88	+6	0	-1
PS 	28	+5	68	-6	4	+1

The **socio-demographic analysis** of the previous two questions about the current economic and employment situation illustrates the following:

- In **Mashrek**, men, and those aged 55+ are the most likely to say the current employment (34% vs. 25% of women) and economic situations (41% vs. 34%) in their country is good.
- In **Mashrek**, the oldest respondents are the most positive about the economic or employment situations. For example, 45% of the oldest respondents say this about the economic situation, compared to 37% of 15-24 year olds. In **Maghreb**, on the other hand, the youngest respondents are the most likely to say the economic and employment situations are good.
- In **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those with the highest education levels are the most likely to say the current economic situation is good. For example, in Mashrek 44% who completed education aged 20+ say this, compared to 25% who completed education aged 15 or younger. The same pattern also applies in Mashrek for the current employment situation.
- In **Maghreb**, those living in rural areas or large towns are the most likely to say the current economic situation is good (33%-34% vs. 23%), while in Mashrek it is those living in rural areas who are most likely to say this (45% vs. 35%-38%).
- In **Maghreb and Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to say the current economic situation and employment situation are good, although in Mashrek high proportions or retired persons also say this.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents with the most financial difficulty are the least likely to say the economic and employment situation in their country is good.

C2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Total 'Good' (% - MAGHREB)

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
MAGHREB	33	28
Gender		
Male	31	27
Female	34	28
Age		
15-24 years	36	31
25-39 years	32	26
40-54 years	31	27
55 years or more	31	28
Education (End of)		
15-	30	29
16-19	29	25
20 or more	37	28
Still studying	34	29
Subjective urbanisation		
Rural area or village	34	28
Small/mid size town	23	26
Large town	33	28
Occupation		
Self-employed	34	32
Managers	42	38
White collars	28	23
Manual workers	29	26
House persons	36	27
Unemployed	30	24
Retired	34	31
Students	32	28
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	19	17
From time to time	36	30
Almost never/ never	34	28

C2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Total 'Good' (% - MASHREK)

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
MASHREK	37	29
Gender		
Male	41	34
Female	34	25
Age		
15-24 years	37	27
25-39 years	34	26
40-54 years	36	30
55 years or more	45	38
Education (End of)		
15-	25	18
16-19	37	27
20 or more	44	37
Still studying	37	28
Subjective urbanisation		
Rural area or village	45	34
Small/mid size town	38	31
Large town	35	28
Occupation		
Self-employed	34	29
Managers	52	46
White collars	40	34
Manual workers	37	31
House persons	27	18
Unemployed	30	22
Retired	50	43
Students	39	27
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	25	17
From time to time	36	28
Almost never/ never	49	42

Expectations

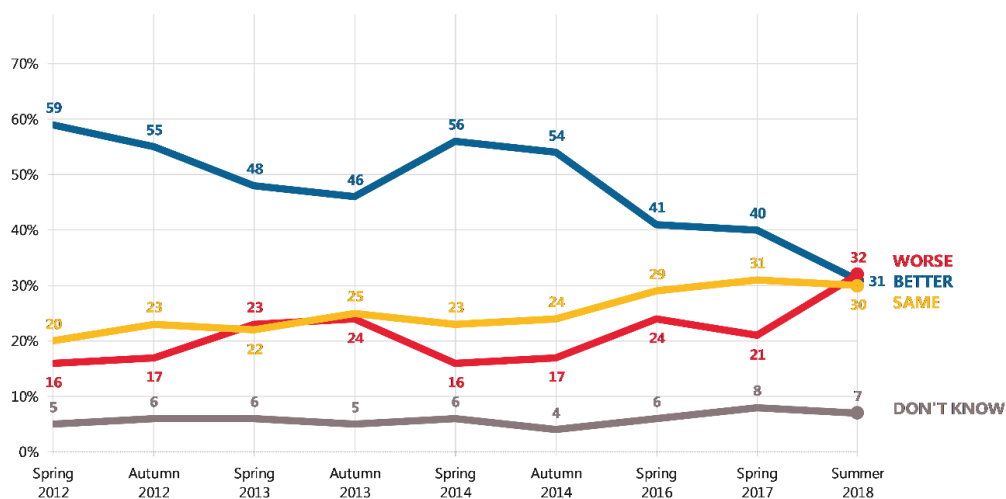
The economic situation in the country

Respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic in their expectations for their country's economic situation in the next 12 months, with 31% thinking it will get better, compared to 22% in Mashrek. In Maghreb, 30% think the situation will remain the same, while 32% expect it will be worse. In Mashrek 35% expect it to stay the same and 39% that it will be worse.

As was the case for the current economic situation, respondents in Maghreb are now much less likely to be optimistic about the economic situation in their country in the next 12 months (-9 pp "better"). In Mashrek, the proportion who think things will be better has remained relatively stable (+1 pp), although respondents are slightly more likely to think things will remain the same (+4 pp) and slightly less likely to think they will be worse (-4 pp).

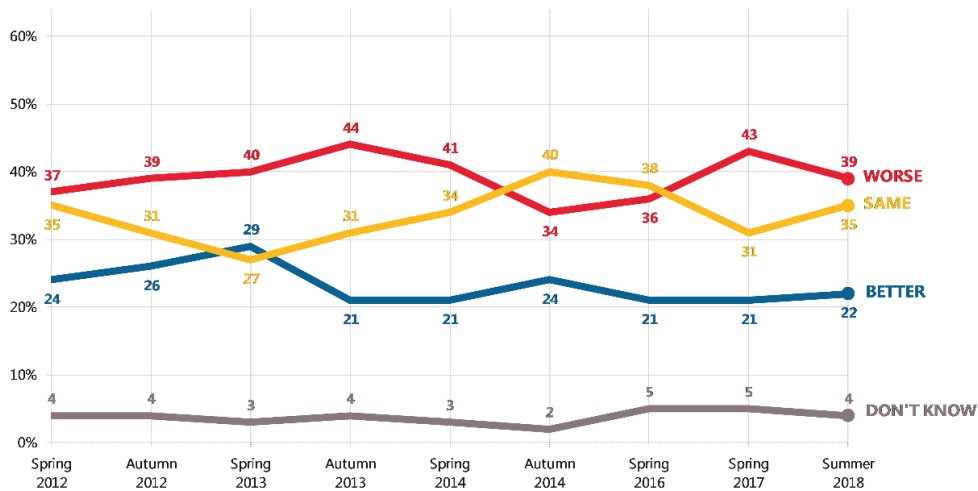
The longer-term trend since spring 2012 shows the optimistic view in Maghreb is now at its lowest ever point after declining consistently since spring 2014. In Mashrek opinion is quite similar to that of spring 2012.

C3.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

C3.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Morocco is the only country in **Maghreb** where respondents are most likely to think the economic situation in their country will get better (38%). In Algeria the most common response is that things will get worse (33%), while in Tunisia respondents are most likely to think they will stay the same (37%). Compared to spring 2017, however, respondents in each country are now less likely to think things will get better.

C3.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)





	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	31	-9	32	+11	30	-1	7	-1
MA	38	-14	29	+13	27	+2	6	-1
DZ	28	-4	33	+7	31	-4	8	+1
TN	22	-14	34	+15	37	+3	7	-4

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

In Israel, the majority of respondents think the economic situation in their country will stay the same in the next 12 months (53%), while in the other three countries the most common answer is that things will get worse – although Lebanon is the only country where a majority thinks this way (66%). Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Jordan have become more optimistic (+11 pp “better”), those in Lebanon more pessimistic (+16 pp “worse”), while those in Palestine are more likely to say things will remain the same (+10 pp).

C3.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	22	+1	39	-4	35	+4	4	-1
IL 	19	-4	20	=	54	+5	7	-1
JO 	35	+11	40	-14	23	+3	2	=
LB 	9	-10	66	+16	22	-4	3	-2
PS 	19	+2	45	-12	32	+10	4	=

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The employment situation in the country




Respondents in **Maghreb** are also much more optimistic about the employment situation in their country the next 12 months⁵⁰: 29% say it will be better, compared to 19% in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are most likely to think the employment situation be worse (38%), while 37% think it will be the same. In Maghreb 30% think it will remain the same and 33% that it will be worse. Respondents in Maghreb are also less likely to be optimistic than they were in spring 2017 (-9 pp “better”), while there has been little change in opinion in Mashrek.

At a country level, opinion in Maghreb is varied. Respondents in Morocco are most likely to think the employment situation will get worse (38%), those in Tunisia are most likely to think it will stay the same (29%), while opinion in Algeria is almost equally divided between those who think it will be better (30%), worse or the same (both 31%). The trend since spring 2017, however, is consistent across all three countries, with respondents now more likely to think the situation will get worse in the next 12 months.

⁵⁰ C3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 3.4 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

C3.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)





	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MAGHREB	29	-9	33	+11	30	-2	8	=
MA 	31	-15	38	+20	24	-4	7	-1
DZ 	30	-3	31	+6	31	-4	8	+1
TN 	22	-10	31	+10	39	+4	8	-4

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

Once again, in **Mashrek** the main difference is between Israel, where the majority think the economic situation will be the same in the next 12 months (57%), and the other three countries, where respondents are most likely to say the situation will be worse. Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Jordan are now more likely to be optimistic (+14 pp "better"), while those in Lebanon are more likely to be pessimistic (+10 pp "bad").

C3.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Better	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Worse	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Same	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Don't know	Summer 2018 - Spring 2017
MASHREK	19	+2	38	-3	37	+1	6	=
IL 	14	-5	19	-3	57	+8	10	=
JO 	32	+14	42	-8	23	-6	3	=
LB 	10	-5	63	+10	24	-3	3	-2
PS 	16	+1	42	-6	34	+3	8	+2

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** of these questions about the economic and employment situation for the next 12 months shows relatively few notable differences:

- In **Maghreb**, men are more likely than women to think the economic situation will get worse (35% vs. 28% of women).
- In **Mashrek**, those younger than 55 are the most likely to think the economic or employment situations in their country will get worse. For example, 40% of those

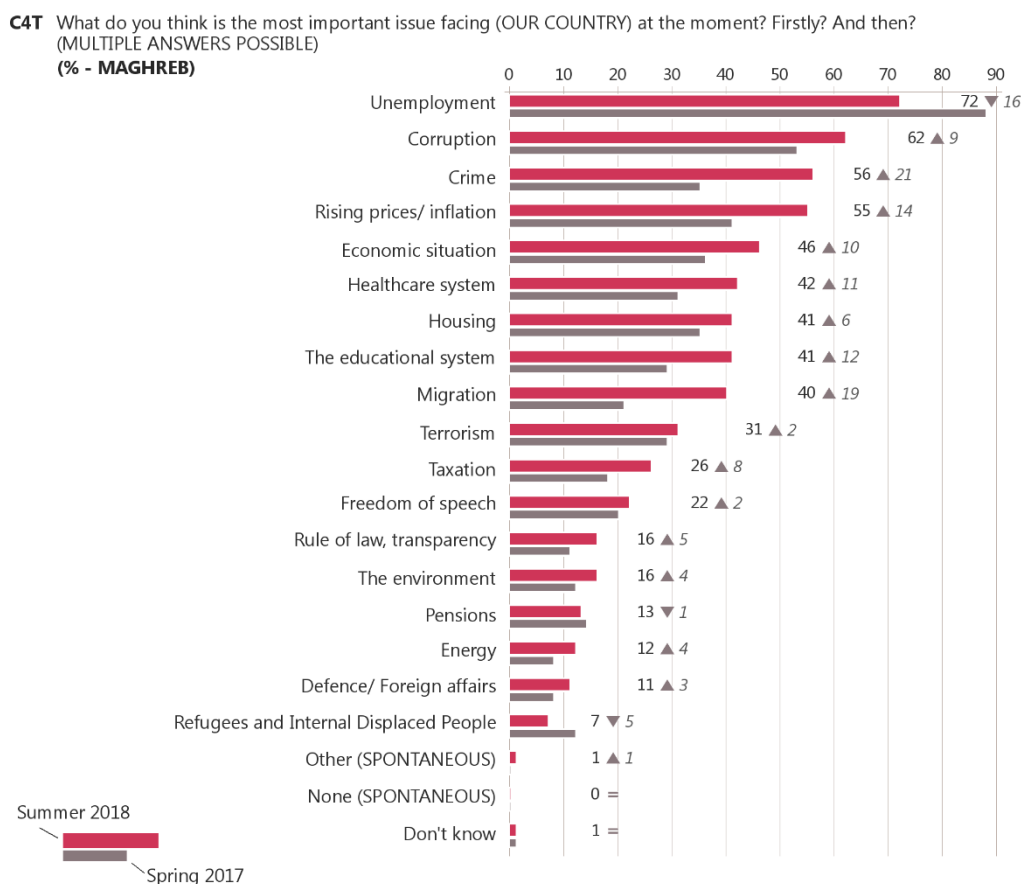
aged 15-24 think the employment situation will get worse, compared to 33% of those aged 55+.

- Also in **Mashrek**, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to think the economic and employment situation will get worse, and the least likely to think it will stay the same. For example, 50% of this group think the economic situation will get worse, compared to 33%-37% of those who finished education at an older age.
- In **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those who experience the most financial difficulties are the most likely to think the economic or employment situation in their country will get worse.

3. Issues facing the country

Respondents were asked about the most important issue facing their country⁵¹, and the results illustrate a number of differences between Maghreb and Mashrek.

The most mentioned issues in Maghreb are unemployment (72%), corruption (62%), crime (56%) and rising prices / inflation (55%). These are also the only issues mentioned by the majority.

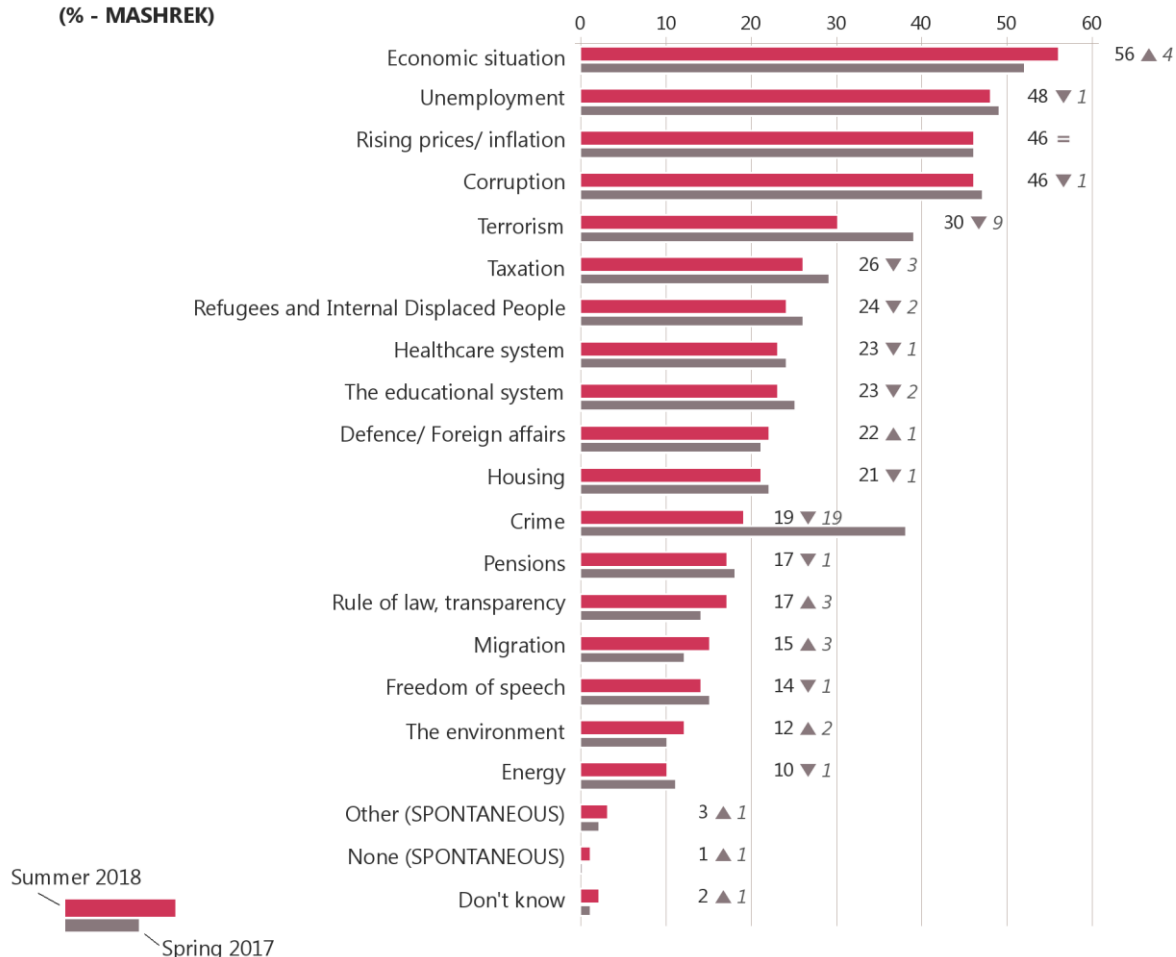


Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

⁵¹ C4T. What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then?

In Mashrek, the most mentioned issues are the economic situation (56%), unemployment (48%), corruption (46%) and rising prices / inflation (46%). These are the only issues mentioned by at least four in ten.

C4T What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

Issues relating to the economic situation and unemployment feature in the most mentioned in both Maghreb and Mashrek, and this is linked to the view of the majority in both groups of countries that the economic and employment situation in their country is currently bad.

It is interesting that the proportion of respondents in Maghreb who consider the economic situation one of the most important issues facing their country is lower than the proportion who say currently this situation is bad (46% vs. 64%). The same pattern occurs in Mashrek, although the difference is smaller. A similar pattern applies when considering unemployment / the employment situation in Mashrek, but not in Maghreb.

In a similar vein, respondents in Maghreb are much more likely than those in Mashrek to say unemployment is the most pressing issue (72% vs. 48%), while those in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to say the economic situation is bad (56% vs. 46%), even though there is little difference in the proportions in each that think the current

situation in their country in these areas is bad. These patterns also occurred in spring 2017.

In addition to these differences, respondents in Maghreb are more likely to mention crime (56% vs. 19%), migration (40% vs. 15%), housing (41% vs. 21%), the healthcare system (42% vs. 23%), the educational system (41% vs. 23%), corruption (62% vs. 46%), unemployment (72% vs. 48%), rising prices / inflation (55% vs. 46%) and freedom of speech (22% vs. 14%). Those in Mashrek are more likely than their counterparts in Maghreb to mention the economic situation (56% vs. 46%), defence / foreign affairs (22% vs. 11%) or refugees and displaced people (24% vs. 7%).

Compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to mention unemployment (-16 pp – although it remains the most mentioned issue), but they are more likely to mention each other issue in the top nine - sometimes by a considerable margin. For instance, there has been a 21-point increase in the proportion mentioning crime, and a 19-point increase in the proportion who mention migration.

In Mashrek the changes are generally small, although there has been a 19-point decline in the proportion who think crime is the most important issue, and a nine-point decline in mentions of terrorism.

The country-level analysis of the top eight items in Maghreb shows Morocco is the only country where one item is much more widely mentioned: unemployment (84%). Although this is also the most mentioned option in Algeria (65%) and Tunisia (68%), other items in these countries are also mentioned by at least six in ten. Crime and the healthcare system are both more likely to be mentioned in each country than they were in spring 2017, but otherwise there are no consistent trends across countries.





C4T What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - TOP 8 ANSWERS)

	Unemployment Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Corruption Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Crime Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Rising prices/ inflation Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Economic situation Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Healthcare system Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Housing Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	The educational system Summer 2018 - Spring 2017								
MAGHREB	72	-16	62	+9	56	+21	55	+14	46	+10	42	+11	41	+6	41	+12
MA 	84	+6	62	+13	56	+16	57	+1	41	+5	59	+6	48	+7	63	+14
DZ 	65	-32	63	+13	60	+27	53	+21	50	+14	36	+17	45	+9	31	+14
TN 	68	-10	60	-10	41	+12	59	+26	47	+8	17	+2	12	-5	21	+3

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3000)

Opinions across the countries in Mashrek are more varied. In Israel respondents are most likely to say terrorism is the most pressing issue (53%), closely followed by corruption (50%). In Jordan (62%) and Palestine (66%) respondents most often mention the economic situation, while for those in Lebanon unemployment is the most pressing issue (58%). There are no consistent trends across countries when comparing the results to spring 2017. Within countries, respondents in Palestine are generally more likely to mention each of the top eight answers than they were in spring 2017, while those in Jordan are generally less likely to do so.

C4T What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - TOP 8 ANSWERS)

	Economic situation Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Unemployment Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Rising prices/inflation Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Corruption Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Terrorism Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Taxation Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Refugees and Internal Displaced People Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	Healthcare system Summer 2018 - Spring 2017	The educational system Summer 2018 - Spring 2017									
MASHREK	56	+4	48	-1	46	=	46	-1	30	-9	26	-3	24	-2	23	-1	23	-2
IL 	38	-6	21	-3	35	+3	50	+4	53	+3	22	=	21	+5	40	+1	39	-6
JO 	62	+13	57	-14	54	-21	45	-6	22	-21	21	-22	24	-14	4	-14	5	-15
LB 	68	+1	72	+4	52	+4	56	-5	26	-22	37	+7	38	-12	29	+11	21	+7
PS 	66	+8	58	+14	47	+19	34	+2	10	-2	30	+10	16	+8	21	+6	21	+12

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4006)

The **socio-demographic analysis** of respondents in **Maghreb** illustrate no notable differences based on gender, education, urbanisation or occupation for the top four issues⁵². However, respondents aged 25+ are the most likely to mention rising prices / inflation (56%-58% vs 51% of the youngest respondents).

The **socio-demographic analysis** of respondents in **Mashrek** for the four most mentioned issues reveals more differences⁵³:

- Men are more likely than women to mention corruption (49% vs. 43%).
- Respondents aged 54 or younger are the most likely to mention the economic situation or unemployment. Those aged 15-39 are the most likely to mention rising prices / inflation, while those aged 55+ are the most likely to mention corruption (53% vs. 42%-47%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention corruption and the less likely they are to mention unemployment. Those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to mention the economic situation (63% vs. 52%-56%).
- The more urbanised a respondent's environment the more likely they are to mention the economic situation, and the less likely they are to mention corruption.
- House persons (58%) and the unemployed (57%) are the most likely to mention unemployment. Retired persons are the most likely to mention corruption (62%), but the least likely to mention rising prices / inflation (35%).
- Respondents with the least difficulties paying bills are the least likely to mention the economic situation, unemployment or rising prices / inflation.

⁵² Unemployment, corruption, crime, rising prices/ inflation

⁵³ Economic situation, unemployment, rising prices/ inflation, corruption

C4T What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Unemployment	Corruption	Rising prices/ inflation	Economic situation
MAGHREB	72	62	55	46
Gender				
Male	71	63	56	48
Female	74	61	55	45
Age				
15-24 years	73	59	51	44
25-39 years	73	60	56	48
40-54 years	70	66	58	46
55 years or more	73	64	57	47
Education (End of)				
15-	76	63	55	43
16-19	70	65	52	43
20 or more	72	62	58	48
Still studying	75	59	52	46
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area or village	74	62	56	46
Small/mid size town	69	55	56	54
Large town	72	63	56	46
Occupation				
Self-employed	62	61	49	44
Managers	68	62	60	51
White collars	72	66	56	58
Manual workers	73	63	54	43
House persons	82	62	60	42
Unemployed	70	60	60	48
Retired	71	71	60	52
Students	74	59	50	44
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	69	61	56	44
From time to time	75	61	56	48
Almost never/ never	72	64	56	47

C4T What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(% - **MASHREK**)

	Economic situation	Unemployment	Rising prices/ inflation	Corruption
MASHREK	56	48	46	46
Gender				
Male	56	46	46	49
Female	56	50	46	43
Age				
15-24 years	56	53	53	42
25-39 years	59	50	48	45
40-54 years	57	46	39	47
55 years or more	50	38	40	53
Education (End of)				
15-	63	59	47	38
16-19	56	51	49	47
20 or more	52	37	43	52
Still studying	57	54	51	46
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural area or village	48	45	43	50
Small/mid size town	53	46	49	48
Large town	59	49	45	44
Occupation				
Self-employed	60	51	44	51
Managers	53	37	41	50
White collars	53	37	47	49
Manual workers	62	48	47	45
House persons	63	58	48	39
Unemployed	57	57	48	38
Retired	41	35	35	62
Students	53	51	51	44
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	64	56	49	46
From time to time	61	54	48	47
Almost never/ never	47	35	42	47

CONCLUSION

The results of this survey illustrate respondents living in the Southern Neighbourhood are most likely to have a positive view of the European Union, although only in Maghreb do the majority say they trust it. However, compared to spring 2017, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to have a positive image of the EU (-7 points) mainly due to a significant decrease in Morocco (-13 points). In both groups of countries, however, the EU is seen as an important partner, and respondents consider there are enough common values for cooperation between their country and the EU. More than six in ten respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek believe relations between their country and the EU are good, although respondents in Maghreb are much more likely than those in Mashrek to say the EU is their country's closest partner.

The EU is generally considered to have a positive influence on the socio-economic development of Southern Neighbourhood countries, and more than half in Maghreb and Mashrek think the EU has a positive influence on the development of their country. Tourism and economic development are amongst the areas most mentioned in each region as having benefited most from EU policies. In fact, most respondents think the EU should have a greater role to play in their country in a range of areas, especially trade, human rights and economic development.

Although the European Union has been providing funding to support a range of programmes in Southern Neighbourhood countries in recent years, only a minority of respondents are aware of this, with awareness much higher in Mashrek than in Maghreb. Amongst those that are aware of this funding the majority say it has been effective.

Low awareness of EU-funding may well be linked to the fact that the majority does not feel well informed about the EU, and does not look for information about the EU. Only a small minority have visited EU websites or social media pages. Amongst those who do seek information, it is most likely to be economic or financial in nature. On a positive note, although information-seeking behaviour is low, those who do seek information usually find what they are looking for.

The results also show that a positive opinion of the EU, a belief in good EU-national relations, and feeling well informed about the EU are consistently linked with more positive attitudes and opinions about the EU in other areas including the level of EU involvement in the country, and the need for greater involvement in a range of areas.

As assessed by this survey, the general situation in both Maghreb and Mashrek is positive when it comes to respondents' current personal job situation, financial situation and life in general, although respondents in Maghreb are more likely to be optimistic that these things will get better in the next 12 months. In spite of this, since spring 2017 there has been a significant decline in optimism in Maghreb when it comes to the current and future employment and economic situation in the country.

There are also differences between the two groups of countries when it comes to media usage. In Maghreb there is a greater reliance on and trust in television for political news, while in Mashrek social media and the Internet are most relied on, and the Internet the

most trusted. In Mashrek, online sources are much more prominent than they were in spring 2017. However, irrespective of the media type most respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek think the EU has a positive image in the national media.

The overall picture from these results confirm once again the importance of the general aim of CSP South to increase understanding of European policies and the support the EU provides partner countries in the southern Neighbourhood area. They show a clear need for more information campaigns about the EU and EU programmes, as well as the desirability of a mixed-media approach tailored to individual countries.