

# EU NEIGHBOURS south

## OPEN NEIGHBOURHOOD

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

*OPINION POLLS  
FIFTH WAVE  
OCTOBER 2020*



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## INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

### 1. Introduction

The European Union has a long history of cooperation programmes with its neighbours, governed by the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The ENP was launched in 2003 and has been reviewed several times in the intervening years, and most recently in 2015. The most recent revisions put the stability of the EU's neighbours in political, economic and security terms at the heart of the ENP.

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)<sup>1</sup>. It spans over five years and finishes at the end of 2020.

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

This report presents the results of the fifth wave of a study which commenced in 2016 and was 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 countries<sup>2</sup>. A key focus of the study are the differences between countries in the Maghreb<sup>3</sup> and the Mashrek<sup>4</sup>. The current wave assesses opinion in 2020, near the end of the project, and compares the results to previous waves.

Several important global and regional events may have had an impact on opinion in the current wave:

- The Coronavirus pandemic has had a significant impact on social and economic life across the globe;
- Although fieldwork had concluded before the explosion in Beirut in early August, Lebanon had been experiencing ongoing political and economic crisis;
- Algeria has also been experiencing ongoing political crisis.

This report presents the results of the fifth wave of this survey, conducted in Summer 2020. Areas covered include:

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<sup>1</sup>Southern Neighbourhood partner countries are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia.

<sup>2</sup>Excluding Syria and Libya. Egypt is being polled under a separate contract.

<sup>3</sup>Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia

<sup>4</sup>Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine

- Perceptions of, and attitudes towards the EU;
- Awareness of financial support provided by the EU, and the main areas of cooperation with the EU;
- Awareness of, and opinion about measures or actions in the respondent's country in response to the coronavirus pandemic that have been supported by the EU;
- The EU's media profile, including the use of and trust in traditional and Internet-based media;
- The general mood of respondents in Southern Neighbourhood countries, including their opinions about current and future employment, as well as economic and general life situations.

## 2. Methodology

Between June and July 2020, 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 Belgium, Public Division, in cooperation with Stantec and DG NEAR. This report presents the results of the opinion polls conducted in seven of the ten EU Southern Neighbourhood countries.

In total, 7,111 respondents were interviewed face-to-face.<sup>5</sup> The survey covers the population aged 15 years and over in the following countries:

	<b>Country</b>	<b>Institute</b>	<b>No of interviews</b>	<b>Fieldwork</b>	
				<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>
DZ	Algeria	Newvision Research	1044	28/06	29/07
IL	Israel	PCPO / Maagar Mohot	1000	28/06	26/07
JO	Jordan	Statistics Lebanon / Brand Vision	1000	01/07	27/07
LB	Lebanon	Statistics Lebanon	1000	01/07	27/07
MA	Morocco	TNS Maroc	1034	23/06	26/07
PS	Palestine	PCPO	1017	28/06	26/07
TN	Tunisia	El Amouri Institute	1016	25/06	30/07

<sup>5</sup> The survey uses nationwide representative samples, based on national statistics, and applies a random selection of respondents. In Algeria, the political situation did not allow for random selection. Respondents were selected by street-intercept method according to quotas based on national statistics



During spring and summer 2020, the Coronavirus pandemic occurred in all countries that are part of the survey. The fieldwork was conducted after the first wave of the pandemic had passed and lockdown measures were lifted again.

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).

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)<sup>6</sup>, 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.

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<sup>6</sup> Maghreb includes Algeria (DZ), Morocco (MA), Tunisia (TN); Mashrek includes Israel (IL), Jordan (JO), Lebanon (LB), Palestine (PS)

## KEY FINDINGS

### 1. Perceptions of the European Union

#### Information about and image of the EU

- Respondents in the Mashrek (48%) are more likely to say they feel well informed about the European Union, compared to those in the Maghreb (35%, -9 percentage points since Autumn 2019).
- There is very little difference between the Maghreb and the Mashrek in the proportion who say the EU conjures a positive image for them (45% and 47% respectively), but the result in the Maghreb marks a new low point since 2012.
- In Maghreb countries, respondents are most likely to say the EU represents individual freedom (78%), human rights (77%) or equality between women and men (76%).
- Respondents in Mashrek countries are most likely to say the EU represents individual freedom, equality between men and women (both 64%) or democracy (63%).
- There is little difference between the Maghreb (37%) and the Mashrek (40%) in the proportion of those aware that the EU has an embassy in their country.

#### Relations with the EU

- The majority of respondents in the Maghreb (59%) and the Mashrek (67%) say the EU has a good relationship with their country. This represents a slight decline in Maghreb (-4 pp) and a new low point in the positive view since 2012.
- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to say the European Union is the closest partner to their country (39%), while in the Mashrek respondents are much more likely to mention the United States (46%) than other countries.
- Comparing the perception of the European Union with other international organisations, respondents in the Mashrek (49%) are more likely to trust the European Union than those in the Maghreb (43%). Respondents in the Maghreb are less likely to trust the EU than the Arab League, but in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek trust is lowest in the United Nations.
- There is no difference between Maghreb and Mashrek in the proportions who agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (both 52%), or that the EU is an important partner of their country (both 60%).
- There is almost no difference in the proportions who agree the European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (Maghreb: 44%, Mashrek: 45%) or that the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country (Maghreb: 50%, Mashrek: 53%).

## **Perception of EU support and cooperation**

- Respondents in the Mashrek are more likely to agree the support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of their country (Mashrek: 54%, Maghreb: 49%) or that their country and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (Mashrek: 65%, Maghreb: 59%).
- In the Maghreb, respondents most often say their country has benefited from EU support in the areas of trade (34%), tourism (31%) or health (26%). In the Mashrek the most mentioned areas are tourism (31%), education (27%) and trade (25%).
- In both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, the majority of respondents think the European Union has a positive influence on the development of their country, although respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say this (61% vs 54%).
- Respondents in the Maghreb are most likely to think the EU should have a greater role to play in trade, health (both 74%) or migration (70%) in their country. The most mentioned areas in the Mashrek are economic development (71%), trade (70%) and health (68%).

## **EU financial support programmes**

- Awareness of the financial support the EU gives to countries in the Southern Neighbourhood is considerably higher in the Mashrek (46%) than in the Maghreb (31%), although awareness has increased five points in Maghreb since 2019.
  - Amongst respondents who are aware of EU financial support to their country 53% in the Mashrek are aware of such programmes in their country, compared to 36% in the Maghreb.
  - For respondents who are aware of EU funded programmes, health programmes (48%), education programmes (29%) or economic reform programmes or programmes for business and small or medium enterprises (SMEs) (25%) are the most mentioned in the Maghreb. In the Mashrek, education programmes (62%), cultural programmes, infrastructure development projects (both 41%) are the most mentioned.
  - Amongst respondents who are aware of EU financial support to their country, those in Mashrek countries are more likely to say this support is effective (74% vs 61% in Maghreb).
  - Only a minority of these respondents in Maghreb (3%) or Mashrek (18%) countries have been personally involved with an EU-funded project. Personal involvement in the Maghreb has declined seven points since Autumn 2019.
- In the Maghreb, the IMF/World bank (28%) is the only institution or country asked about where at least one in five respondents thinks it provides more financial support to their country than the EU.

- In the Mashrek almost half (47%) think the United States provides more financial support to their country than the EU.

### **EU support during the COVID-19 pandemic**

- Respondents in Mashrek (43%) are more likely than those in Maghreb (28%) to have heard, seen or read about of measures or actions supported by the EU to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in their country, although fewer than one in ten in each group of countries say they have heard of them and know what they are.
- In both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, more than six in ten who have heard of EU support measures or actions say they have been effective (Maghreb: 66%, Mashrek: 63%).

## 2. Information on the European Union

### **Seeking information**

- Just over four in ten (33%) respondents in Maghreb and 49% in Mashrek say they look for information on the European Union. This result represents a decline of 11 points in Maghreb since Autumn 2019.
  - Amongst respondents who look for this information, those in Maghreb are most likely to turn to television (35%), online social networks (29%) or other Internet sources (18%). In Mashrek the most mentioned sources are other Internet sources (40%), online social networks (35%) and television (26%). Respondents in Mashrek are now much less likely to mention the EU's official website Europa than they were in Autumn 2019 (-18 pp).
  - In Mashrek, respondents most often look for visa information (35%), information concerning cooperation with their country (25%) or economical and financial information (24%). In Maghreb they most often look for economic and financial information (34%), information concerning cooperation with their country (25%) or information about jobs and grant opportunities (24%).
  - Although the majority of respondents find the information they are looking for, respondents in Mashrek (76%) are much more likely to say this than those in Maghreb (60%).
- Fewer than one in five respondents in either group of countries have visited official EU sites or online accounts, with those in Mashrek more likely to have visited each site or account than those in Maghreb.

### **Image of the EU in national media**

- Respondents in the Mashrek (84%) are more likely than those in the Maghreb (74%) to say national websites have an important role in influencing public opinion, but the differences are smaller for national TV (Maghreb: 81%, Mashrek: 86%), national radio (Maghreb: 56%, Mashrek: 61%), or the national printed press (Maghreb: 52%, Mashrek: 61%).
- In both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, respondents most often say each type of media talks about the right amount about the EU.
  - In the Maghreb, 41% say television talks the right amount about the EU, while 37% say this about websites, the printed press or radio.
  - In the Mashrek, 47% say television talks the right amount about the EU, 44% say this about websites, 40% about the printed press and 37% about radio.
- Respondents in both groups of countries are most likely to say the EU has a positive image in national media.
  - In the Maghreb, 62% say this about TV, 51% about national websites, 42% about radio and 40% about the printed press.
  - In the Mashrek, 49% say this about TV, 43% about national websites, 35% about the printed press and 33% about radio.

### **Media habits**

- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to get their news on national political matters from private TV channels (46%), public TV channels (45%) or online social networks (41%). In Mashrek the most mentioned sources are online social networks (54%), the Internet (46%) and public TV channels (41%).
- In Maghreb, the most trusted sources of news on political matters are public TV channels (24%), private TV channels and online social networks (both 17%). In Mashrek public TV channels (19%) attract the highest level of trust, followed by online social networks and the Internet (both 18%).

## 3. The national and personal situation

### **Personal life and household situation**

- More than two thirds of respondents in Maghreb (64%) and Mashrek (62%) say they are satisfied, on the whole, with the life they lead. Since Autumn 2019, satisfaction has declined seven points in Maghreb to its lowest ever point, and it has also declined six points in Mashrek.
- In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents are more likely to say their current personal job situation is bad (Maghreb: 45%, Mashrek: 47%), in both cases this is the highest ever result.

- Respondents in Maghreb (60%) are much likely to be positive about their current household financial situation than those in Mashrek (53%), but in both cases these results represent the lowest-ever level of positive opinion.
- Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to think their personal job situation (Maghreb: 42%, Mashrek: 25%), household financial situation (Maghreb: 50%, Mashrek: 25%) and life in general (Maghreb: 52%, Mashrek: 30%) will be better in the next 12 months.

### **Perception of national situation**

- More than two thirds of respondents in both groups of countries think the current economic situation (Maghreb: 69%, Mashrek: 67%) or employment situation (Maghreb:76%, Mashrek: 79%) in their country is bad. These results represent the highest ever level of negative opinion.
- Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to be optimistic about the economic (39% vs 23% in Mashrek) or employment (37% vs 21%) situation in their country in the next 12 months.

### **Issues facing the country**

- In Maghreb, respondents think unemployment (72%), corruption (59%) and health (58%) are the most important issues facing the country. In Mashrek the most mentioned issues are the economic situation (72%), unemployment (61%) and rising prices/inflation (45%).

## I. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

This section of the report considers the opinions and ideas respondents 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.

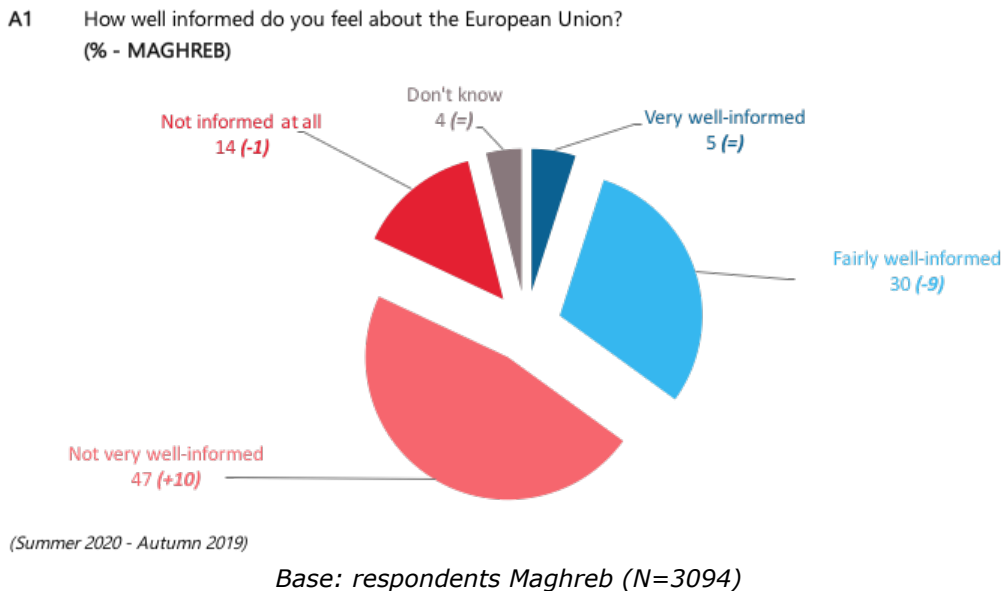
Views about the EU as a partner are considered, and the areas where respondents think their country has most benefited from EU policies are discussed. Respondents' level of awareness about EU funding for projects in the respondent's country is also presented. Finally, awareness of, and perceived effectiveness of any specific support from the EU in relation to the coronavirus pandemic is discussed.

### 1. Information about and image of the European Union

#### Information about the European Union

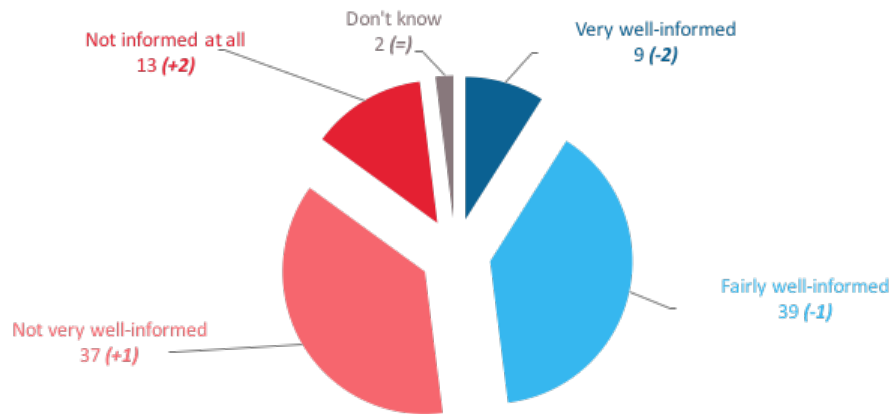
As was the case in Autumn 2019, respondents in the Mashrek are more likely to say they feel well informed about the European Union, and the difference between the two groups of countries has increased.<sup>7</sup> In the Maghreb, 35% say they feel well informed, with 5% saying they feel 'very well-informed'. In the Mashrek, 48% say they feel well informed, with 9% saying they feel very well-informed.

There proportion who say they feel well informed has decreased considerably in the Maghreb since autumn 2019 (-9 pp) but has only declined slightly in the Mashrek (-3 pp).



<sup>7</sup> A1. How well informed do you feel about the European Union?

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

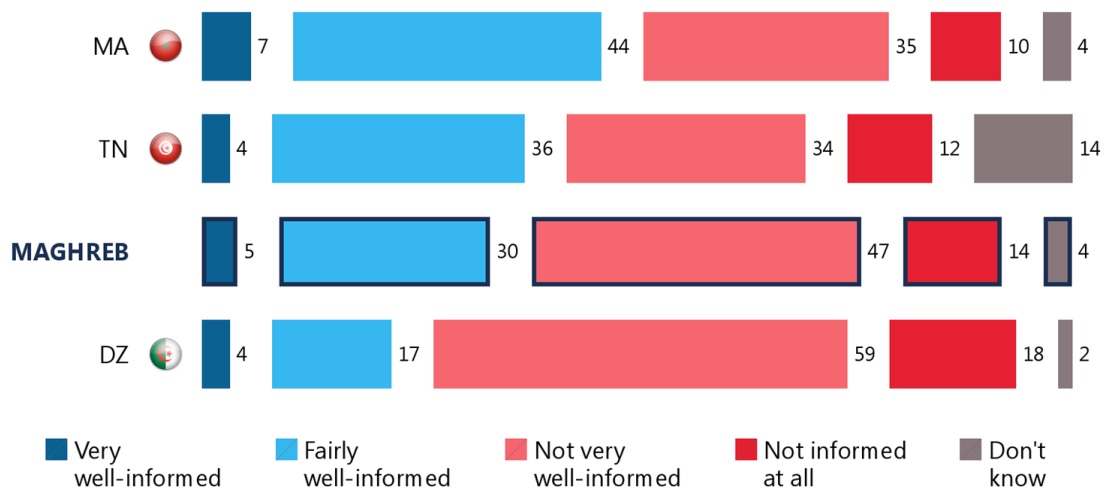


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Across Maghreb countries, the proportion who say they feel well-informed ranges from 21% in Algeria to 40% in Tunisia and 51% in Morocco. There is also considerable variation in the Mashrek. The majority in Palestine (57%) and Israel (56%) say they feel well-informed, compared to 44% in Lebanon and 34% in Jordan.

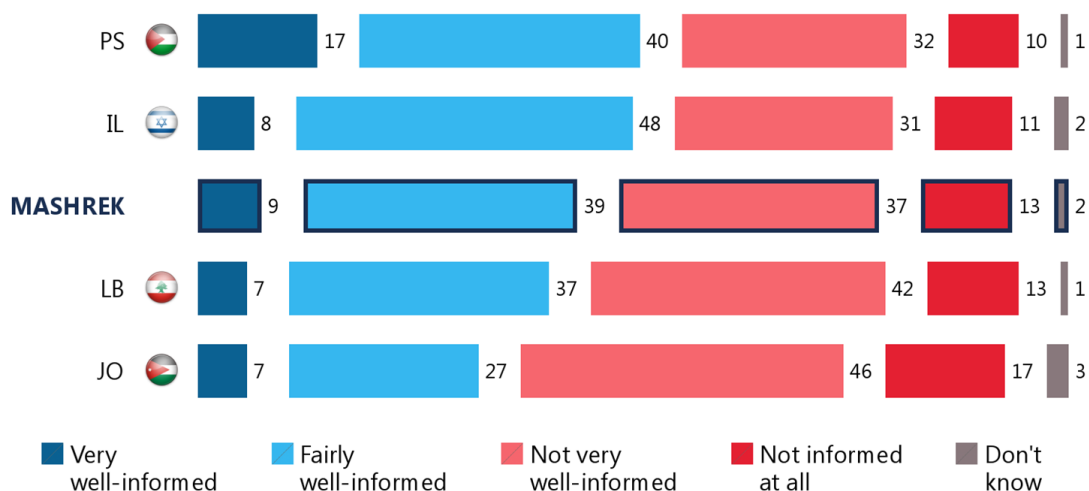
A1 How well informed do you feel about the European Union?  
(%)



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)



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



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The country trends also show considerable variation in the Maghreb compared to 2019. Respondents in Algeria are now much less likely to say they feel well-informed about the EU (-23 pp), while those in Morocco are now more likely to feel well-informed (+6 pp).

In the Mashrek countries, on the other hand, there has generally been little change, with the largest being a six-point decline in the proportion of respondents in Israel who say they feel well informed.

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

	Total 'Well-informed'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not informed'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
<b>MAGHREB</b>	35	▼ 9	61	▲ 9	4	=
MA	51	▲ 6	45	▼ 5	4	▼ 1
TN	40	=	46	▼ 5	14	▲ 5
DZ	21	▼ 23	77	▲ 23	2	=

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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

	Total 'Well-informed'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not informed'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
<b>MASHREK</b>	48	▼ 3	50	▲ 3	2	=
PS	57	▲ 2	42	▼ 1	1	▼ 1
LB	44	▼ 2	55	▲ 2	1	=
JO	34	▼ 2	63	▲ 1	3	▲ 1
IL	56	▼ 6	42	▲ 6	2	=

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following:

- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** countries, men are more likely than women to say they feel well informed. For instance, in the Mashrek 55% of men say they feel well-informed, compared to 42% of women.
- In the **Maghreb**, respondents aged 15-39 are more likely to feel well-informed than older respondents. The same pattern does not occur in Mashrek, where there is little difference based on age.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** countries, respondents who remained in education until age 20 or older are the most likely to say they feel well-informed. For instance, in Maghreb 38% who completed their education aged 20 or older feel well-informed, compared to 31% who completed their education aged 15 or younger.
- In the **Maghreb**, respondents living in large towns (39%) are more likely to feel well-informed than those living in less urbanised areas (28%-30%). The same pattern does not occur in the Mashrek.
- In the **Maghreb** manual (42%) and white-collar workers and students (both 41%) are the occupation group most likely to say they feel well-informed, while in the **Mashrek** it is managers (67%).

In addition, in both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** countries those with a positive opinion of the EU, and those who think relations between their country and the EU are positive are more likely to say they feel well-informed. And finally, in the **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 (58% vs 44%). This pattern does not occur in the Maghreb.

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

	Don't know	Total 'Well-informed'	Total 'Not informed'
MAGHREB	4	35	61
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	3	40	57
Female	6	29	65
<b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	3	39	58
25-39 years	3	36	61
40-54 years	6	30	64
55 years or more	7	30	63
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	5	31	64
16-19	4	32	64
20 or more	1	38	61
Still studying	3	39	58
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	6	30	64
Small/mid size town	6	28	66
Large town	3	39	58
<b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	4	36	60
Managers	1	35	64
White collars	2	41	57
Manual workers	4	42	54
House persons	10	31	59
Unemployed	4	22	74
Retired	4	30	66
Students	3	41	56
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	3	35	62
No	6	34	60
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	2	51	47
Neutral	1	26	73
Negative	2	20	78

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

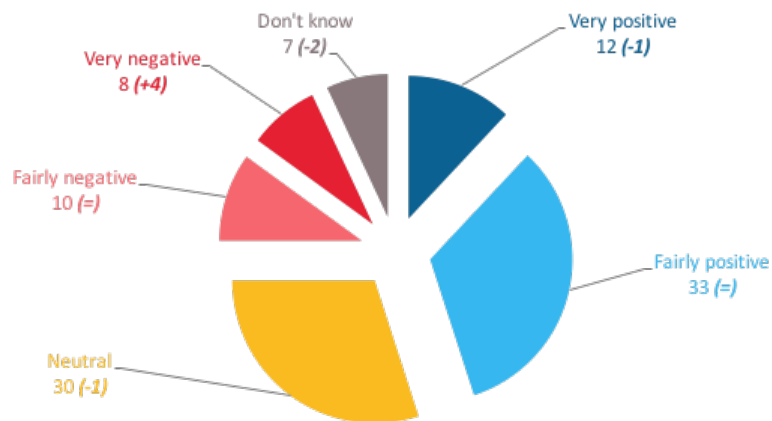
	Don't know	Total 'Well-informed'	Total 'Not informed'
MASHREK	2	48	50
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	2	55	43
Female	2	42	56
<b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	3	45	52
25-39 years	2	47	51
40-54 years	2	52	46
55 years or more	2	50	48
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	2	45	53
16-19	3	43	54
20 or more	1	55	44
Still studying	2	46	52
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	2	48	50
Small/mid size town	2	50	48
Large town	2	47	51
<b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	2	56	42
Managers	0	67	33
White collars	1	50	49
Manual workers	1	45	54
House persons	4	34	62
Unemployed	3	47	50
Retired	1	48	51
Students	2	46	52
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	2	58	40
No	2	44	54
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	1	63	36
Neutral	2	36	62
Negative	1	42	57

## Image of the European Union

There is very little difference between the Maghreb and the Mashrek in the proportion of those who say the EU conjures a positive image for them (45% and 47% respectively). The proportion who are neutral (Maghreb: 30%, Mashrek: 31%) or have a negative image (Maghreb: 18%, Mashrek: 17%) are also very similar.

There has been little change since autumn 2019 in the proportions with a positive image of the EU (Maghreb: -1 pp, Mashrek: -3 pp).

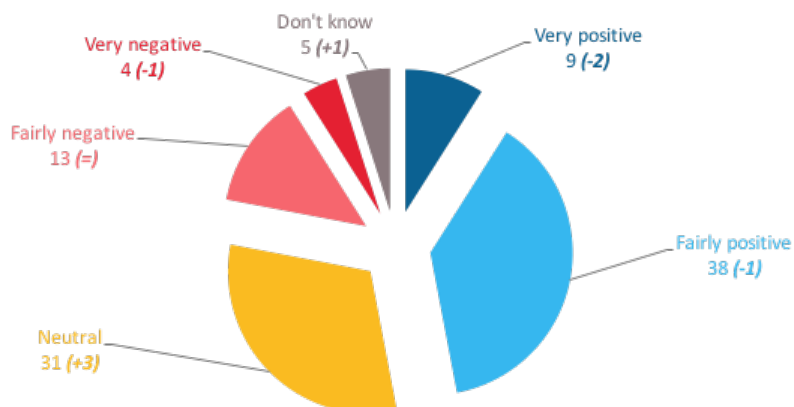
- A2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?  
(% - MAGHREB)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

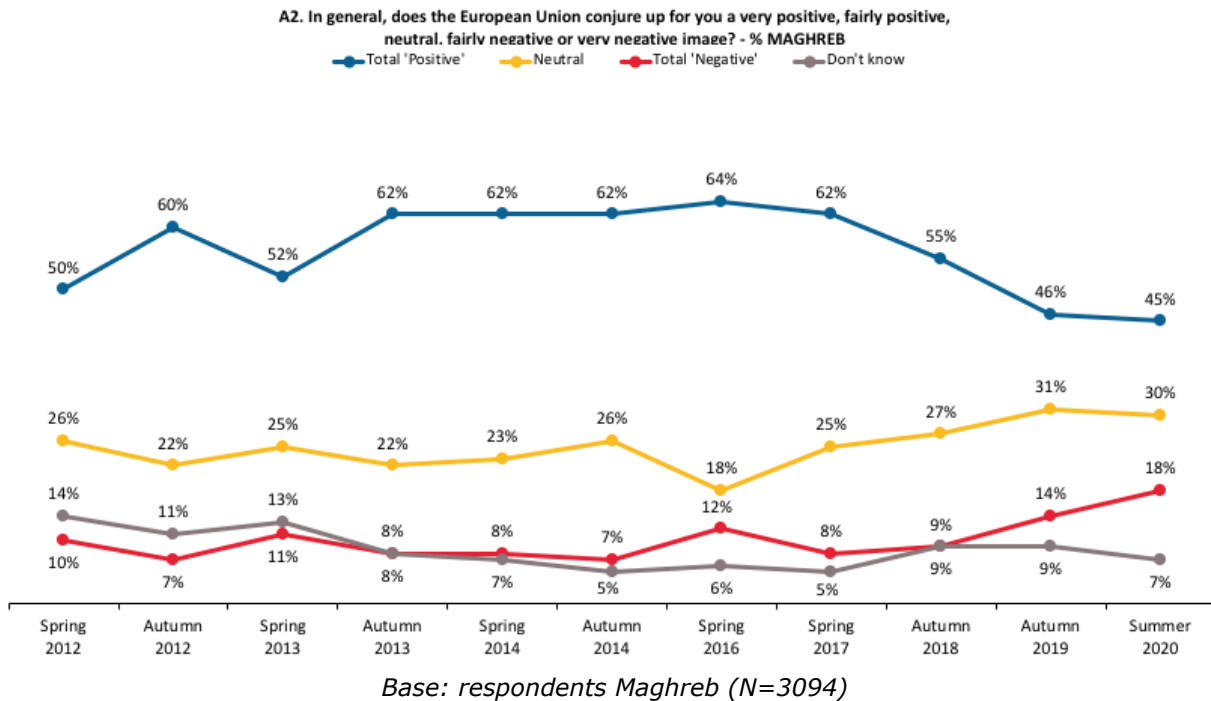
- A2 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?  
(% - MASHREK)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

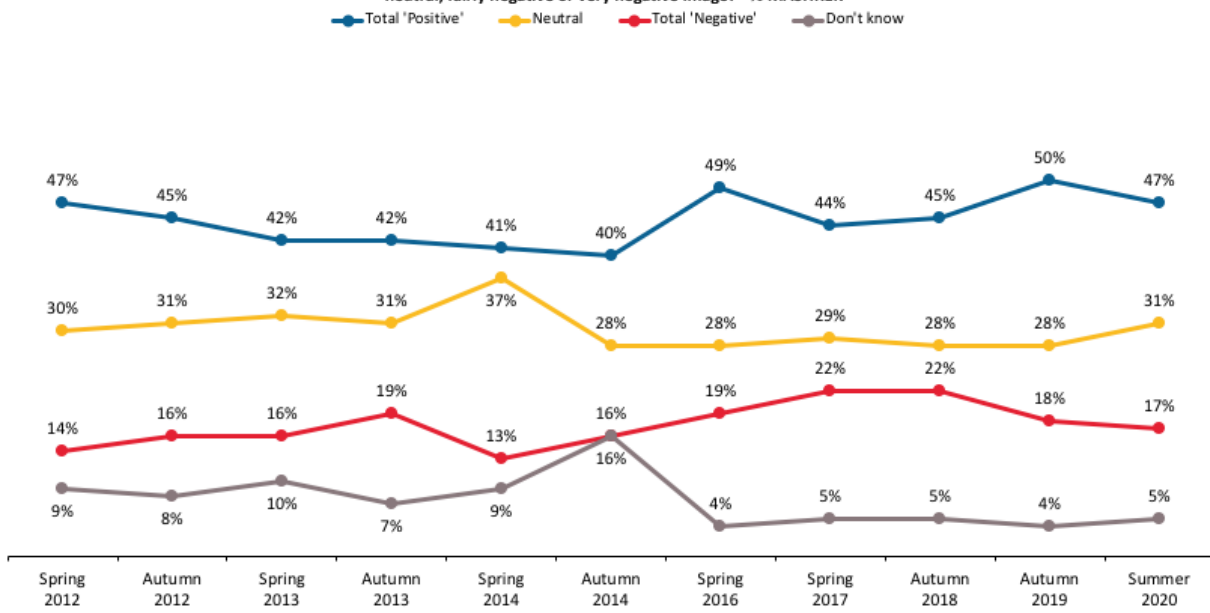
Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

However, the longer-term trend shows that in the Maghreb, the proportion with a positive view has been declining since Spring 2016 and is now at its lowest level. The proportion with a neutral view has stabilised, after rising consistently between Spring 2016 and Autumn 2019. The proportion with a negative view of the EU has risen steadily since Autumn 2018 and is now at its highest point.



In the Mashrek, the proportion with a positive view has declined after increasing between Spring 2017 and Autumn 2019. However, the proportion who have a negative view has also declined slightly since the last wave, while the proportion with a neutral image has risen by three points and is now at its highest point since Spring 2014.

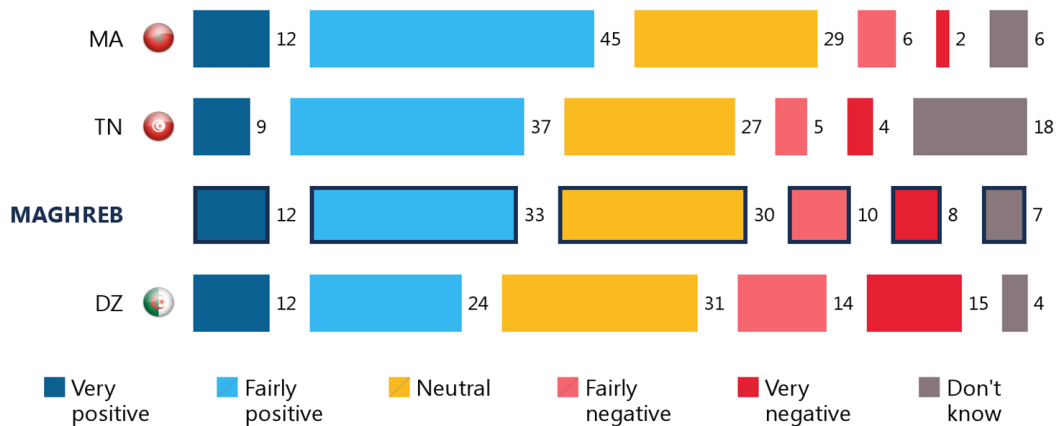
**A2. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? - % MASHREK**



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

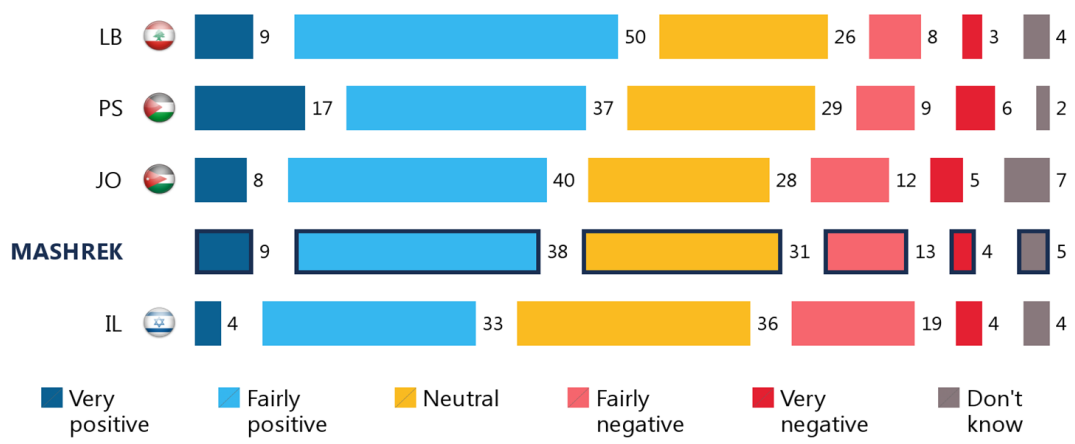
There is considerable variation in opinion between countries, both in the Maghreb and in the Mashrek. In the Maghreb, Morocco (57%) is the only country where at least half have a positive opinion of the EU, compared to 46% in Tunisia and 36% in Algeria. In the Mashrek, the majority in Lebanon (59%) and Palestine (54%) have a positive image, compared to 48% in Jordan and 37% 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=3094)

**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=4017)

Compared to Autumn 2019, there has been little change in the proportion of respondents in each country in Maghreb who have a positive image of the EU. However, respondents in Algeria are now more likely to have a negative image (+10 pp), while the reverse is true in Tunisia (-6 pp).





With the exception of Israel (+3 pp), respondents in other countries in Mashrek are now less likely to hold a positive image of the EU, with the largest decline amongst respondents in Jordan (-10 pp) and Lebanon (-7 pp).

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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	45	▼ 1	30	▼ 1	18	▲ 4	7	▼ 2
MA 	57	=	29	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	6	▼ 3
TN 	46	▼ 2	27	▲ 10	9	▼ 6	18	▼ 2
DZ 	36	▼ 2	31	▼ 6	29	▲ 10	4	▼ 2

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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

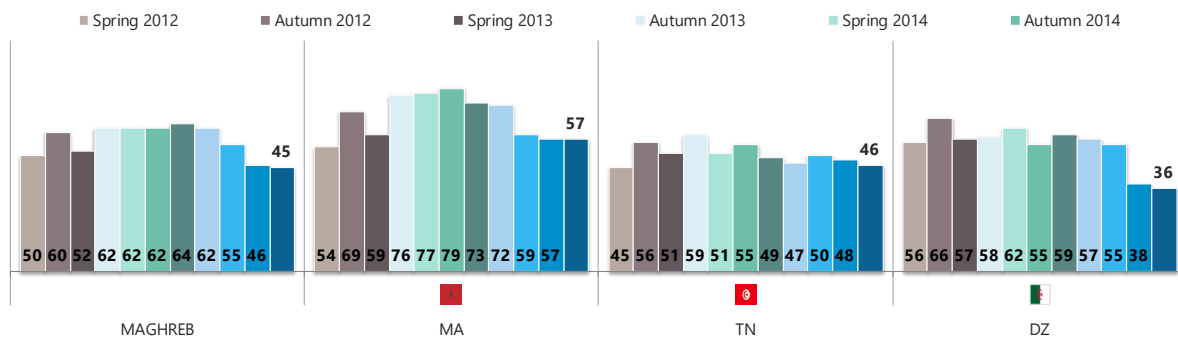
	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	47	▼ 3	31	▲ 3	17	▼ 1	5	▲ 1
IL 	37	▲ 3	36	=	23	▼ 3	4	=
PS 	54	▼ 3	29	▲ 1	15	▲ 3	2	▼ 1
LB 	59	▼ 7	26	▲ 6	11	▲ 1	4	=
JO 	48	▼ 10	28	▲ 6	17	▲ 2	7	▲ 2

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)



The longer-term trend in the Maghreb shows opinion in Tunisia has remained relatively stable. Opinion in Algeria was also relatively stable until the sharp decline in Autumn 2019, and a further slight decline in the current wave. In Morocco, the positive view remains less widely held than it was in the period from Autumn 2013-Spring 2017, although still higher than the lowest point in Spring 2012.

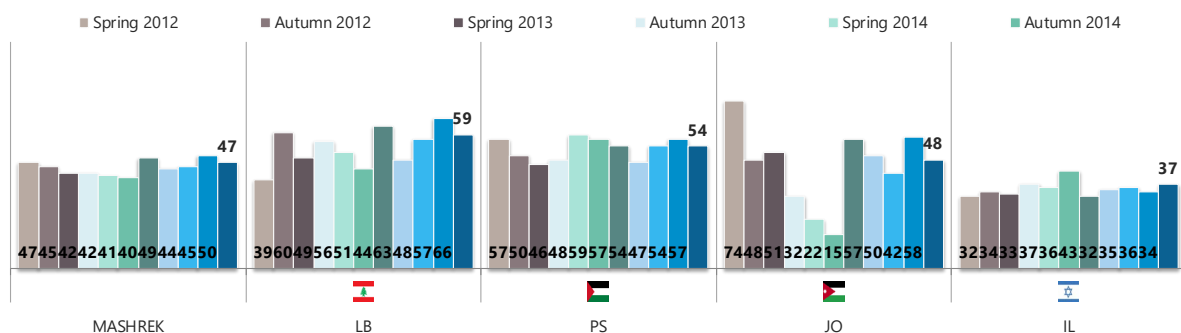
**A2** In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - TOTAL 'POSITIVE')



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, opinion in Jordan continues to be volatile. Positive opinion in Lebanon, too, has been varied across the longer term, and has declined after increasing between Spring 2017 and Autumn 2019. Opinion in Israel and Palestine, on the other hand, has remained relatively stable over the longer term.

**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=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates respondents in **both groups of countries** who have relatives living in the EU are more likely to have a positive opinion of the EU. For instance, in the Mashrek 56% of this group have a positive view of the EU, compared to 43% of respondents who don't have relatives living in the EU. The same pattern applies comparing those who think the EU has a good relationship with their country to those who think the relationship is bad.




Furthermore, in both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** 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 observed in Maghreb (67% vs. 35%).




The analysis also shows the following:

- In the **Maghreb**, men are more likely to have a positive view of the EU than women (50% vs 41%).
- In the **Maghreb**, respondents aged 15-24 (52%) are the most likely to have a positive view.

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

	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
MAGHREB	7	45	18
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	5	50	19
Female	9	41	17
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	4	52	13
25-39 years	5	45	17
40-54 years	9	43	21
55 years or more	13	36	25
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	4	48	19
No	10	42	17
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	0	100	0
Neutral	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	100
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	4	58	10
Bad	4	28	36
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	0	67	11
Not informed	6	35	23

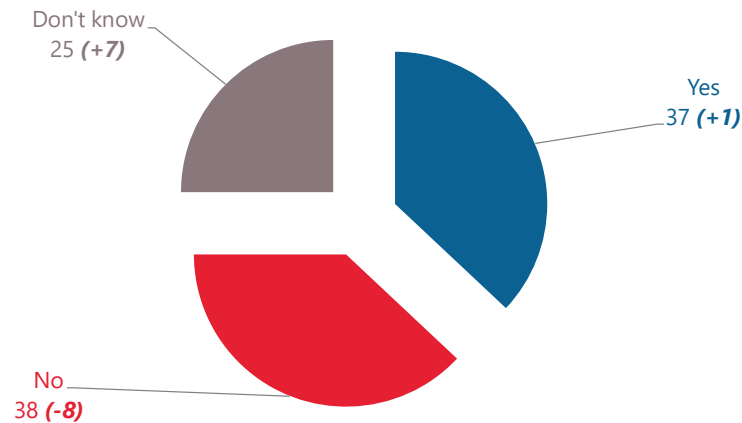
**A2** In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?  
(% - **MASHREK**)

	Don't know	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
MASHREK	5	47	17
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	3	48	21
Female	6	46	14
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	6	45	16
25-39 years	5	46	18
40-54 years	4	48	18
55 years or more	3	48	20
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	3	56	16
No	5	43	18
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	0	100	0
Neutral	0	0	0
Negative	0	0	100
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	2	59	10
Bad	2	25	43
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	1	61	15
Not informed	7	34	20

## Awareness of the existence of an EU embassy

There is little difference between the Maghreb (37%) and the Mashrek (40%) in the proportion of those who are aware of an EU embassy in their country<sup>8</sup>. Compared to Autumn 2019 there has been little change in awareness in Maghreb (+1 pp), but a slight increase in awareness in Mashrek (+3 pp).

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



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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



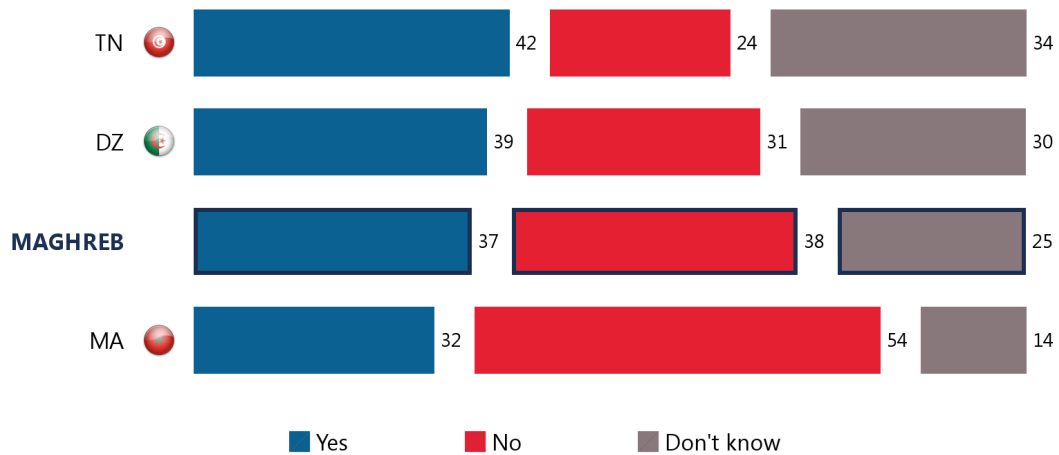
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

<sup>8</sup> A18. Are you aware or not that the European Union has an embassy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

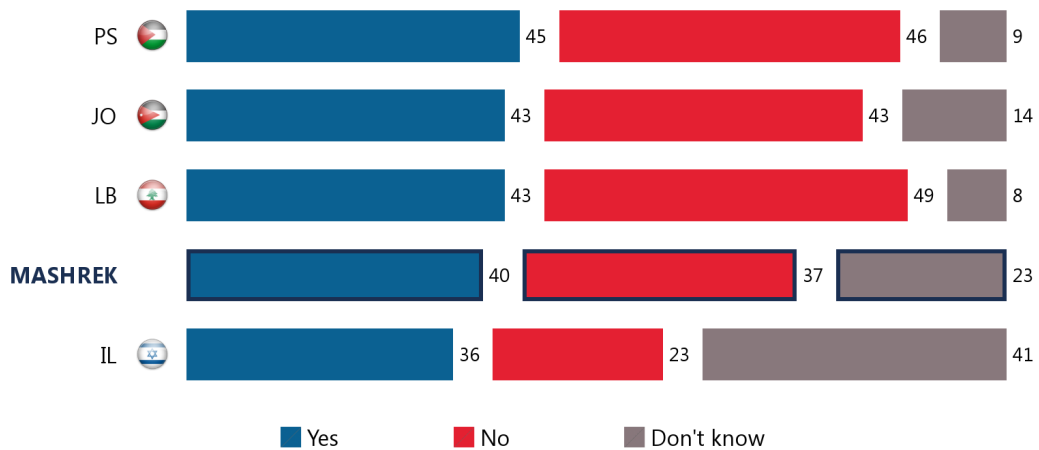
Only a minority of respondents in in each country in the Maghreb countries are aware of an EU embassy in their country, with awareness highest in Tunisia (42%) and lowest in Morocco (32%). The picture in the Mashrek is similar, with proportions ranging from 45% in Palestine to 36% in Israel.

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



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)




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



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)





Since 2019, awareness of the fact that the European Union has an embassy in their country increased among respondents in all countries except Algeria, most notably in Morocco and Palestine (both +9 pp).

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

	Yes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	37	▲ 1	38	▼ 8	25	▲ 7
MA 	32	▲ 9	54	▼ 5	14	▼ 4
TN 	42	▲ 3	24	▼ 10	34	▲ 7
DZ 	39	▼ 5	31	▼ 9	30	▲ 14

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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





	Yes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	40	▲ 3	37	▼ 1	23	▼ 2
PS 	45	▲ 9	46	▼ 7	9	▼ 2
JO 	43	▲ 6	43	▼ 8	14	▲ 2
LB 	43	▲ 2	49	▲ 12	8	▼ 14
IL 	36	▲ 2	23	=	41	▼ 2

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)





The socio-demographic analysis highlights that in both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, respondents who are aware of an EU embassy in their country are most likely to be men, 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 the **Maghreb**, respondents aged 15-39 are the most likely to be aware of an EU embassy in their country. For instance, 41% of 15-24 year olds are aware, compared to 31% of those aged 55 or older.
- In the **Maghreb**, white collar workers (50%) are the most likely to be aware, while in the **Mashrek** it is the self-employed and managers (both 46%).

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

	Yes	No	Don't know
MAGHREB	37	38	25
 Gender			
Male	42	38	20
Female	31	39	30
 Age			
15-24 years	41	37	22
25-39 years	40	36	24
40-54 years	32	39	29
55 years or mor	31	44	25
 Occupation			
Self-employed	39	37	24
Managers	37	30	33
White collars	50	36	14
Manual workers	41	41	18
House persons	25	46	29
Unemployed	31	40	29
Retired	35	35	30
Students	39	36	25
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	43	34	23
No	29	45	26
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	44	38	18
Neutral	32	43	25
Negative	32	37	31
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	41	37	22
Bad	37	39	24
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	44	39	17
Not informed	34	39	27

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

	Yes	No	Don't know
MASHREK	40	37	23
 Gender			
Male	44	37	19
Female	36	37	27
 Age			
15-24 years	39	42	19
25-39 years	42	36	22
40-54 years	41	36	23
55 years or mor	39	32	29
 Occupation			
Self-employed	46	40	14
Managers	46	34	20
White collars	38	28	34
Manual workers	38	40	22
House persons	39	43	18
Unemployed	41	37	22
Retired	38	29	33
Students	39	43	18
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	51	32	17
No	36	39	25
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	50	35	15
Neutral	32	39	29
Negative	35	40	25
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	47	36	17
Bad	31	41	28
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	50	30	20
Not informed	31	44	25

## 2. Characteristics that exemplify the European Union

Respondents were asked the extent to which the European Union represented a number of values for them<sup>9</sup>.

In the Maghreb, respondents are most likely to say the EU represents individual freedom (78%), human rights (77%), equality between women and men (76%), freedom of speech or media freedom (75%) and democracy, equality, or the rule of law and transparency (72% each).

Respondents in the Mashrek are most likely to say the EU represents individual freedom, equality between men and women (both 64%), democracy (63%), human rights (62%) and freedom of speech or media freedom, or economic prosperity (both 60%).

It is also interesting to note that across all values, respondents in the Maghreb are more likely than those in the Mashrek to say the EU 'totally' represents each value for them.

Five values appear in the top five for both groups of countries: equality between women and men, individual freedom, human rights, freedom of speech or media freedom, and democracy. In each case, however, respondents in the Maghreb are more likely to mention each value than those in Mashrek countries. Equality, and the rule of law are both in the top five in the Maghreb, but not in the Mashrek. Economic prosperity is in the top five in the Mashrek, but ranks 8<sup>th</sup> in Maghreb, even though overall it is more likely to be mentioned by respondents in the Maghreb (71% vs 60% in Mashrek).

Respondents in the Maghreb are more likely to mention each of these values, and in every case the difference is at least nine percentage points. The largest differences are for the rule of law (Maghreb: 72%, Mashrek: 52%), solidarity (Maghreb: 70%, Mashrek: 51%) and honesty (Maghreb: 64%, Mashrek: 45%).

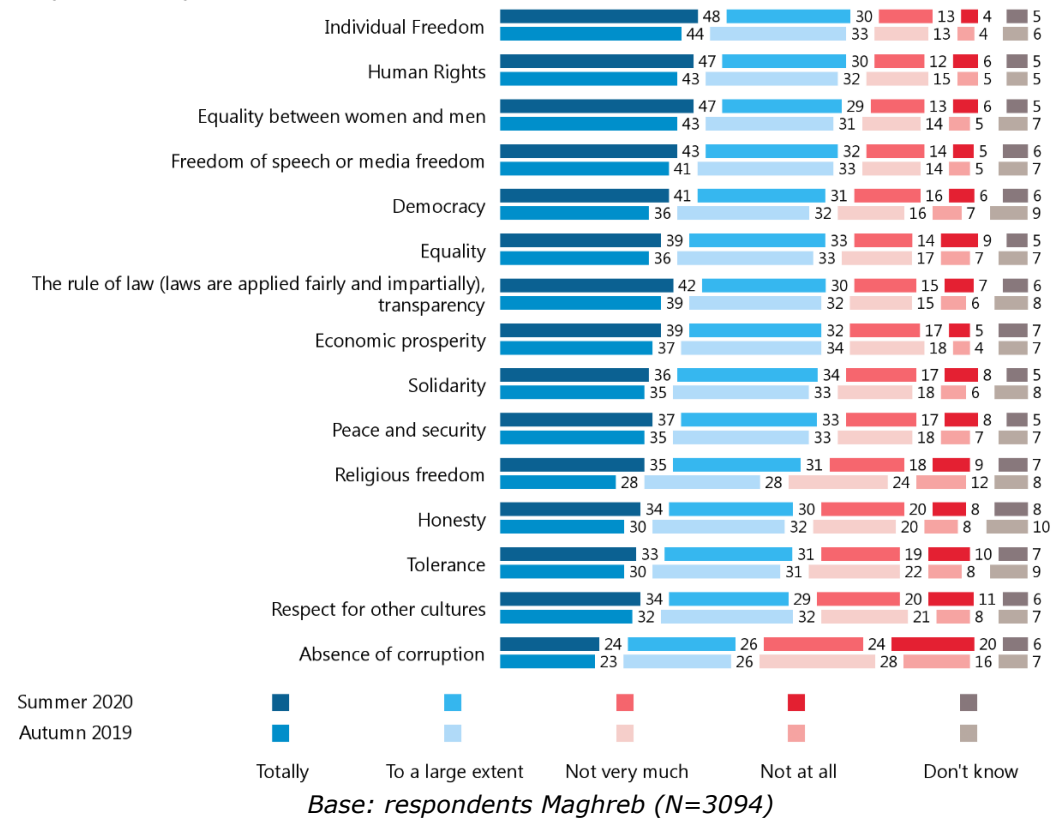
The most notable change in the Maghreb since Autumn 2019 is a 10-point increase in the proportion who mention religious freedom, with the next largest a four-point increase in mentions of democracy.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in the Mashrek are now even less likely to say that each of these values represents the EU for them, with the largest declines for mentions of respect for other cultures (-8 pp), equality and peace and security (both -7 pp).

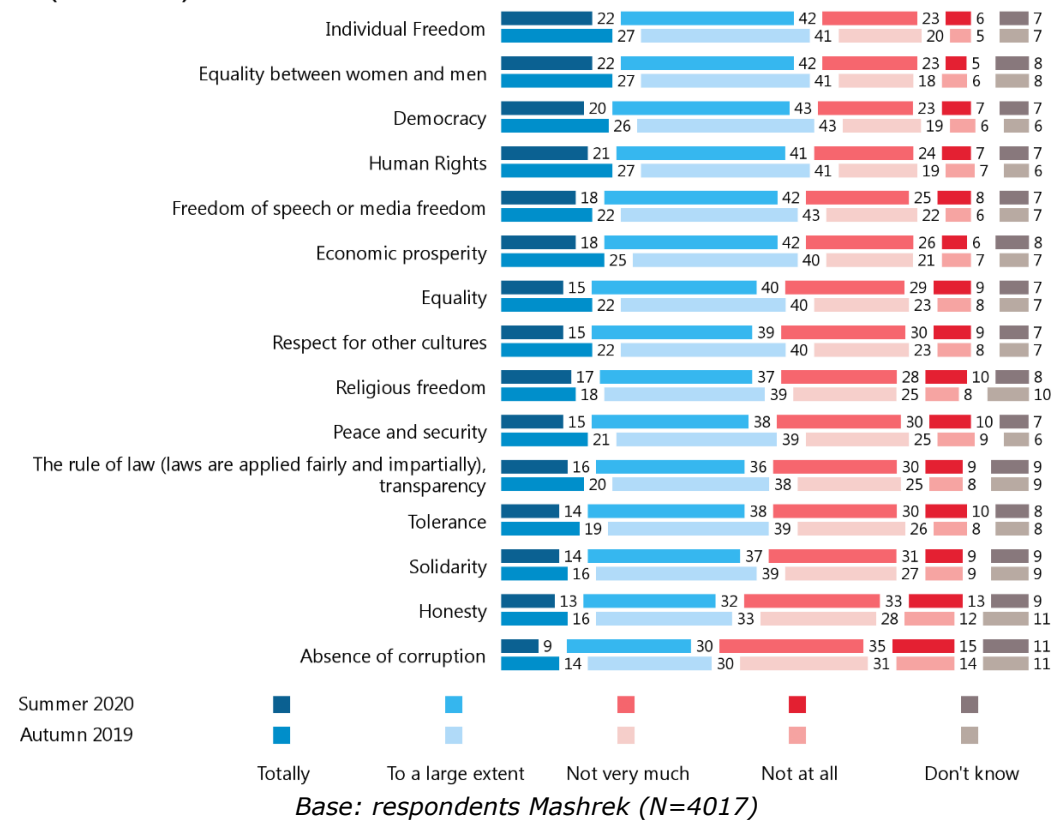
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<sup>9</sup> A3 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?

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



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








An analysis of the top three values mentioned by respondents in Maghreb shows respondents in Morocco are the most likely to mention human rights and equality between men and women (both 82%), and along with those in Algeria they are also more likely to mention individual freedom (81% and 80% respectively). Respondents in Tunisia are the least likely to mention each of these values.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Tunisia and Morocco are now more likely to say each of these three values represent the EU, while those in Algeria are now less likely to do so.




**A3.7** To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?

**Individual Freedom (%)**

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	78	▲ 1	17	=	5	▼ 1
TN 	63	▲ 6	18	▼ 8	19	▲ 2
MA 	81	▲ 4	17	▼ 2	2	▼ 2
DZ 	80	▼ 3	17	▲ 5	3	▼ 2




**A3.6** To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?

**Human Rights (%)**

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	77	▲ 2	18	▼ 2	5	=
TN 	64	▲ 8	20	▼ 8	16	=
MA 	82	▲ 7	15	▼ 6	3	▼ 1
DZ 	77	▼ 3	20	▲ 4	3	▼ 1

**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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	76	▲ 2	19	=	5	▼ 2
TN 	63	▲ 7	20	▼ 7	17	=
MA 	82	▲ 5	16	▼ 4	2	▼ 1
DZ 	76	▼ 2	20	▲ 4	4	▼ 2

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, the majority of respondents in each country think individual freedom, equality between men and women and democracy represent the EU and there is relatively little difference between countries. Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan are now less likely to say the EU represents each of these values, while there has been little change in Israel.





**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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	64	▼ 4	28	▲ 4	8	=
IL 	60	▲ 1	27	=	13	▼ 1
LB 	67	▼ 1	29	▲ 1	4	=
PS 	67	▼ 7	31	▲ 7	2	=
JO 	65	▼ 12	27	▲ 9	8	▲ 3





**A3.7** To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?

**Individual Freedom (%)**

	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	64	▼ 4	29	▲ 4	7	=
IL 	63	▲ 4	26	▼ 2	11	▼ 2
PS 	65	▼ 2	33	▲ 3	2	▼ 1
LB 	59	▼ 9	37	▲ 10	4	▼ 1
JO 	67	▼ 12	26	▲ 10	7	▲ 2

**A3.9** To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?

**Democracy (%)**






	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	63	▼ 6	30	▲ 5	7	▲ 1
IL 	65	=	26	=	9	=
PS 	63	▼ 6	35	▲ 6	2	=
LB 	61	▼ 6	34	▲ 6	5	=
JO 	62	▼ 13	30	▲ 11	8	▲ 2

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis also focuses on the three most mentioned values in each country.






In **Maghreb**, respondents who think each of these values represents the EU are most likely to be found amongst the following groups: those aged 15-39, those who have relatives living in the EU, those who have a positive attitude towards the EU or those who feel well informed about the EU.

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

	Democracy		Individual Freedom		Equality between women and men	
	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'
MAGHREB	72	22	78	17	76	19
 <b>Gender</b>						
Male	73	22	78	17	76	20
Female	71	21	78	16	77	17
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24 years	76	18	82	14	80	16
25-39 years	73	22	79	16	79	17
40-54 years	70	23	75	19	74	21
55 years or more	68	23	73	19	68	24
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	74	19	80	16	76	20
16-19	74	20	82	14	80	16
20 or more	73	25	76	20	79	18
Still studying	73	22	80	17	77	18
 <b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	72	22	74	19	75	20
Managers	73	24	80	15	83	15
White collars	76	20	83	13	77	19
Manual workers	75	19	83	13	80	16
House persons	72	18	78	15	76	17
Unemployed	67	24	74	20	74	20
Retired	66	26	69	25	68	23
Students	74	22	80	17	77	19
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>						
Yes	74	21	81	15	78	18
No	71	22	74	20	75	19
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>						
Positive	82	14	88	10	86	12
Neutral	70	26	74	22	75	22
Negative	61	34	71	25	65	30
<b>Informed about the EU</b>						
Well-informed	77	20	83	14	82	16
Not informed	72	22	77	19	75	20

In **Mashrek**, respondents who completed education aged 20 or older, those with relatives living in the EU, those with a positive view of the EU or who feel well informed about the EU are the most likely to say each value represents the EU to them.

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

	Democracy		Individual Freedom		Equality between men and women	
	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'
MASHREK	63	30	64	29	64	28
 <b>Gender</b>						
Male	65	30	65	29	65	28
Female	62	30	62	29	62	28
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24 years	62	30	63	29	63	28
25-39 years	63	30	62	30	63	28
40-54 years	63	31	66	28	64	29
55 years or more	66	29	65	29	65	27
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	59	34	58	35	63	31
16-19	61	31	61	29	60	29
20 or more	69	26	70	25	67	26
Still studying	64	30	65	29	69	25
 <b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	67	29	66	29	68	28
Managers	66	30	70	27	64	31
White collars	63	29	62	28	59	29
Manual workers	66	26	70	23	69	24
House persons	59	33	61	31	61	31
Unemployed	60	32	60	31	62	27
Retired	67	29	67	27	63	29
Students	65	28	64	29	68	24
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>						
Yes	67	28	69	26	70	25
No	62	31	62	30	62	29
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>						
Positive	75	23	75	23	74	24
Neutral	60	32	60	30	58	30
Negative	46	49	48	46	55	38
<b>Informed about the EU</b>						
Well-informed	71	27	72	26	70	28
Not informed	57	33	57	32	58	29

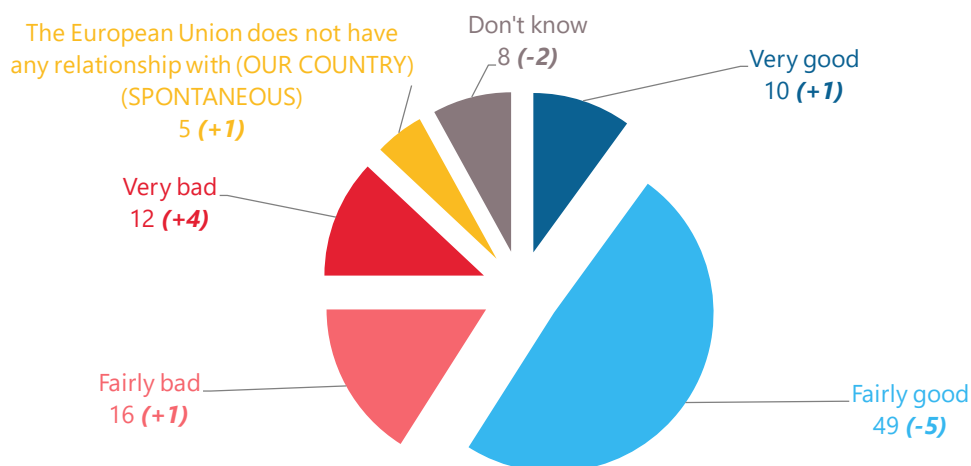
### 3. Relationship with the European Union

#### Country-level relationship with the European Union

The majority of respondents in the Maghreb (59%) and the Mashrek (67%) say the EU has a good relationship with their country<sup>10</sup>. In both groups of countries, more than one in five say their country's relationship with the EU is bad (Maghreb: 28%, Mashrek: 22%). Only a small proportion in Maghreb (5%) or Mashrek (2%) say their country does not have a relationship with the EU.

Respondents in the Maghreb are now slightly less likely to be positive about the EU's relationship with their country (-4 pp), while there has been no change in opinion in the Mashrek.

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

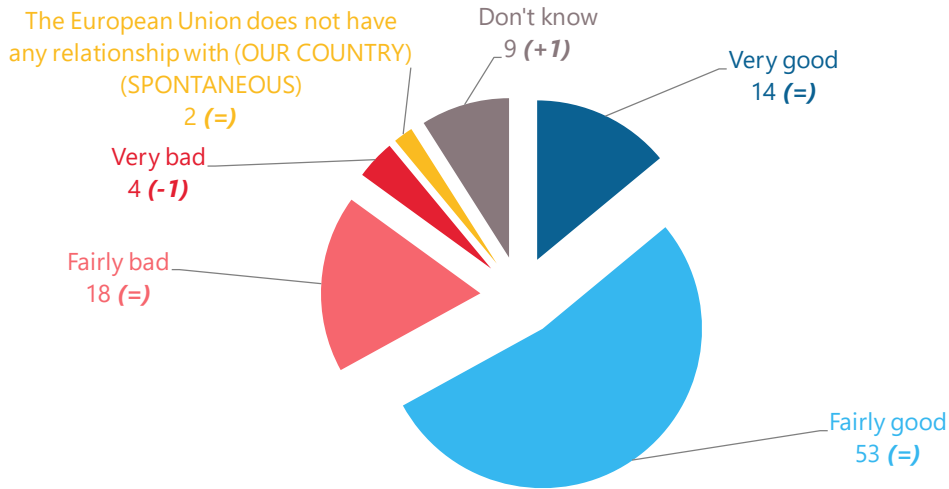


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

<sup>10</sup> A4. Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

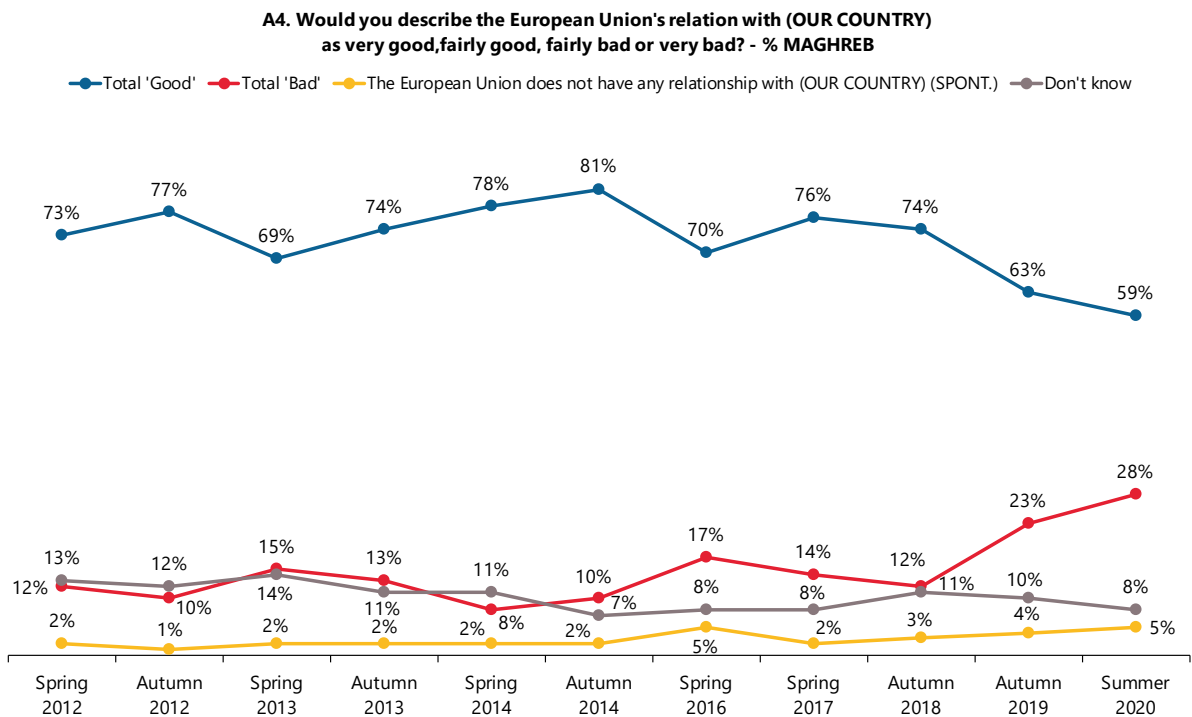
**A4** Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?  
 (% - MASHREK)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

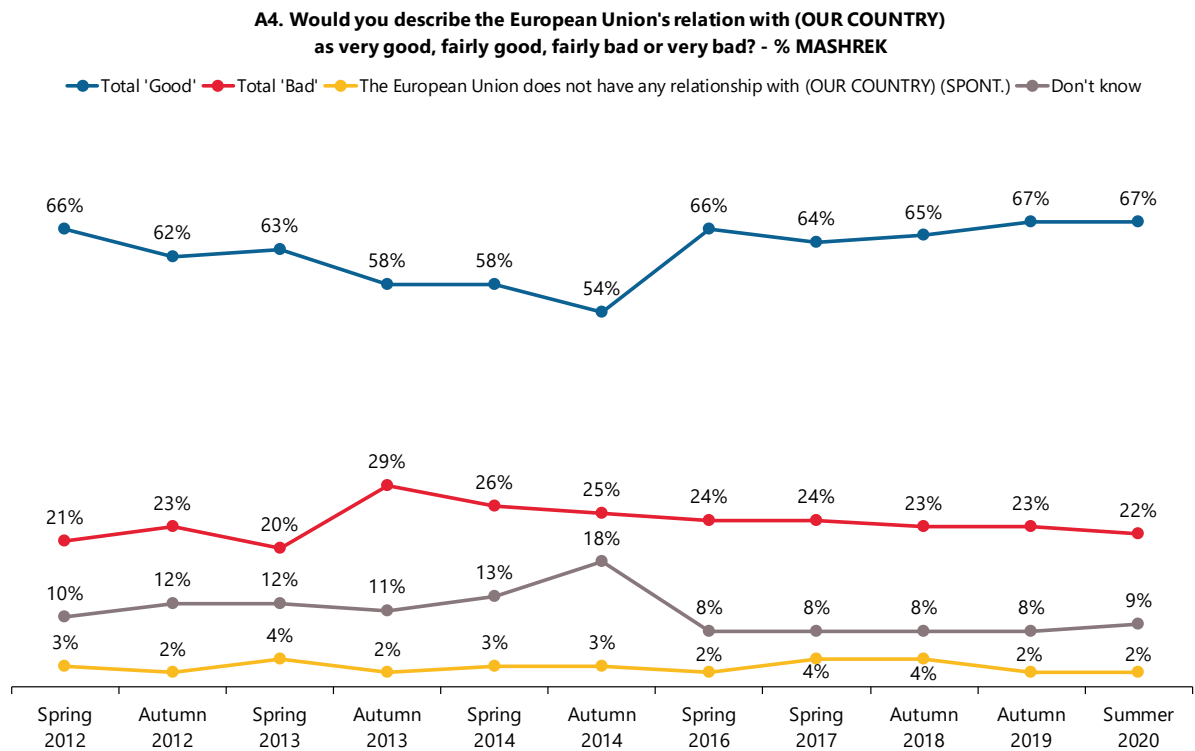
Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The longer-term trend shows the proportion of respondents in the Maghreb countries who think the EU's relations with their country are good has been declining since Spring 2017. It is now at its lowest point, 22 points lower than the highest result in Autumn 2014. The proportion who say the relationship is bad is also at its highest ever point.



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

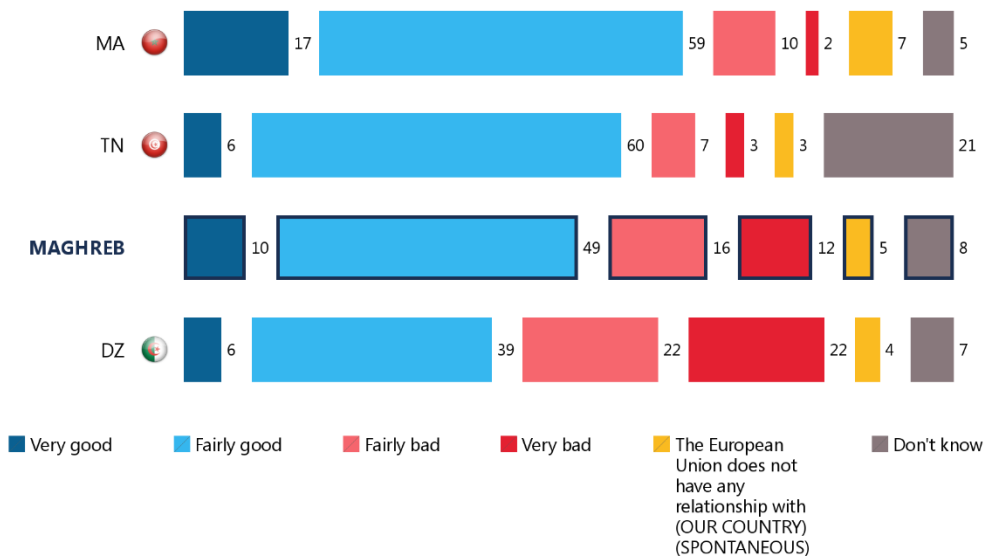
In the Mashrek countries, on the other hand, the proportion who think the EU's relationship with their country is good has been fairly steady since Spring 2016, as has the proportion who think the relationship is bad.



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

In the Maghreb, at least two thirds of respondents in Morocco (76%) and Tunisia (66%) say their country has a good relationship with the EU, compared to 45% in Algeria.

**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=3094)

The trends in the Maghreb since Autumn 2019 are mixed. Respondents in Tunisia (+7 pp) are now more likely to say the EU's relationship with their country is positive, while those in Algeria (-11 pp) are now much less likely to do so.

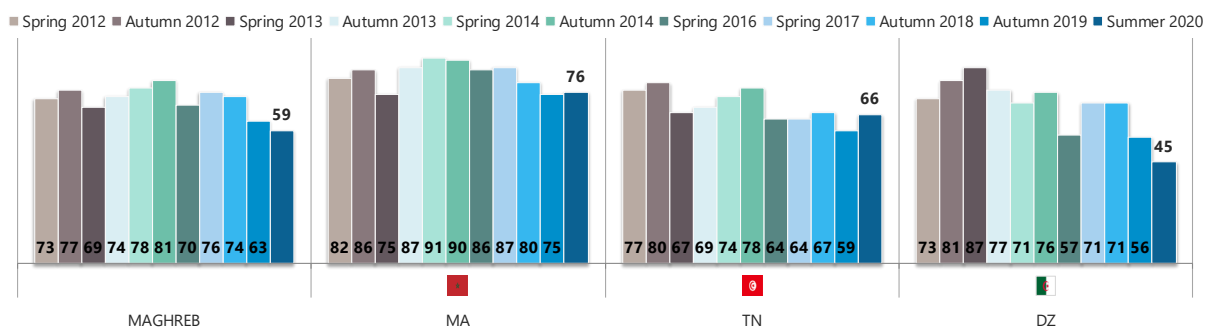
**A4** Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? (%)

	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The European Union does not have any relationship with (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	59	▼ 4	28	▲ 5	5	▲ 1	8	▼ 2
TN	66	▲ 7	10	▼ 6	3	▲ 2	21	▼ 3
MA	76	▲ 1	12	▲ 1	7	▲ 3	5	▼ 5
DZ	45	▼ 11	44	▲ 10	4	=	7	▲ 1

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

The longer-term trend shows the proportion of respondents in Algeria who say the EU has a good relationship with their country is at its lowest point and is now 36 points lower than its peak in Spring 2013.

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

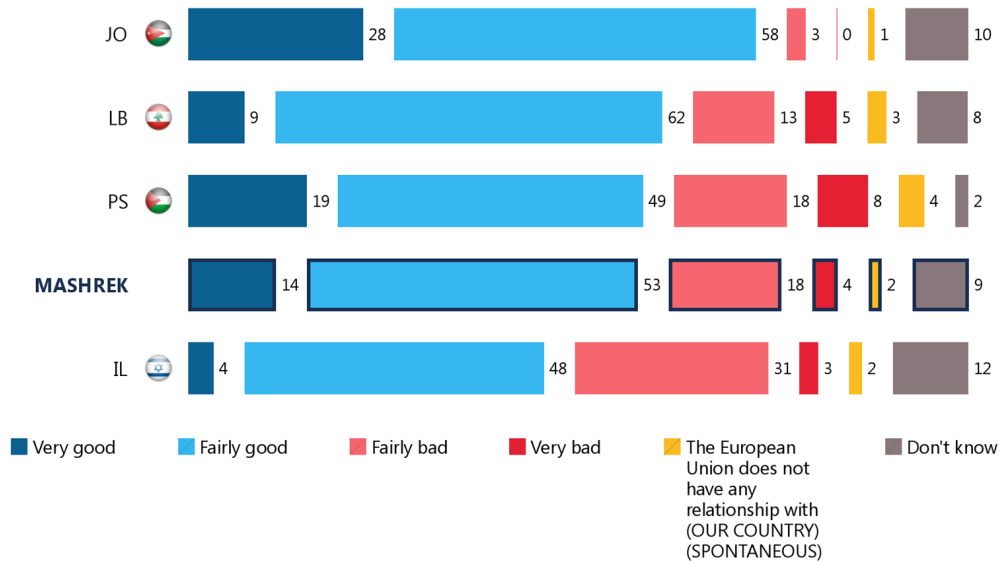


Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)



The majority of respondents in each Mashrek country say the EU has a good relationship with their country, although proportions range from 86% in Jordan to 52% in Israel. Respondents in Jordan (28%), and to a lesser extent Palestine (19%) are also much more likely than those in the other Mashrek countries to say the EU has a 'very good' relationship with their country.





**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=4017)

Opinion in Israel has become more positive since Autumn 2019 (+8 pp), but the reverse is true in Lebanon (-9 pp). There has been little change in the other countries.

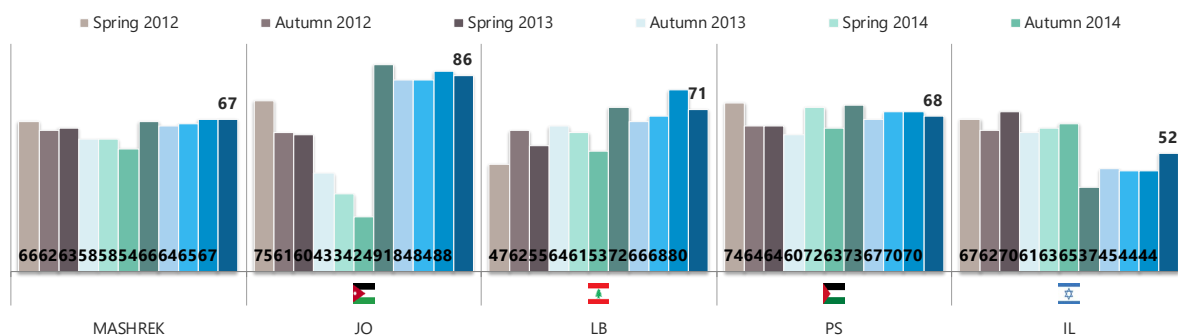
**A4** Would you describe the European Union's relation with (OUR COUNTRY) as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? (%)

	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The European Union does not have any relationship with (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	67	=	22	▼ 1	2	=	9	▲ 1
IL 	52	▲ 8	34	▼ 7	2	=	12	▼ 1
JO 	86	▼ 2	3	▼ 3	1	=	10	▲ 5
PS 	68	▼ 2	26	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	2	▼ 1
LB 	71	▼ 9	18	▲ 6	3	▲ 1	8	▲ 2

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The longer-term trends show respondents in Israel are the most positive they have been about the relationship between the EU and their country since Autumn 2014. Although the positive view has dropped slightly in Lebanon, it is still higher than in the period Spring 2012 – Spring 2014.

**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=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis shows the following:

- In the **Maghreb**, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say the EU's relationship with their country is good. This pattern does not occur in the Mashrek.

- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to say the EU has a good relationship with their country. For example, 65% of this group in the Maghreb think this way, compared to 53% who completed education aged 20 or older.

In addition, in both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** countries, respondents who have a positive opinion of the EU, or those who feel well-informed about the EU are the most likely to say relations between the EU and their country are good.

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

	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
<b>MAGHREB</b>	8	59	28
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	7	59	29
Female	10	59	26
<b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	6	63	26
25-39 years	8	61	26
40-54 years	9	57	28
55 years or more	10	53	32
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	6	65	23
16-19	8	59	30
20 or more	6	53	35
Still studying	6	61	28
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	3	78	17
Neutral	7	56	30
Negative	7	31	55
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	0	100	0
Bad	0	0	100
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	2	75	17
Not informed	9	53	34

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

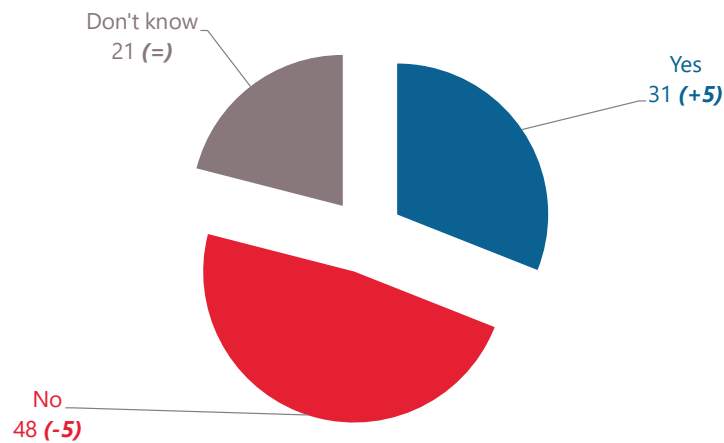
	Don't know	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
<b>MASHREK</b>	9	67	22
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	7	66	25
Female	11	69	18
<b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	10	68	19
25-39 years	8	68	22
40-54 years	8	69	21
55 years or more	8	65	26
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	7	72	18
16-19	11	65	22
20 or more	6	66	27
Still studying	9	72	16
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	2	86	12
Neutral	13	62	22
Negative	6	38	52
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	0	100	0
Bad	0	0	100
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	2	75	22
Not informed	14	61	22

## Awareness of financial support from the EU

In a trend that has continued since Spring 2016, awareness of the financial support the EU gives to countries in the Southern Neighbourhood is much higher in the Mashrek (46%) than in the Maghreb (31%)<sup>11</sup>. The proportion who say that they don't know is similar at just over one in five (Maghreb: 21%, Mashrek: 22%).

Compared to 2019, awareness of financial support has increased in the Maghreb (+5 pp) but remained stable in the Mashrek.

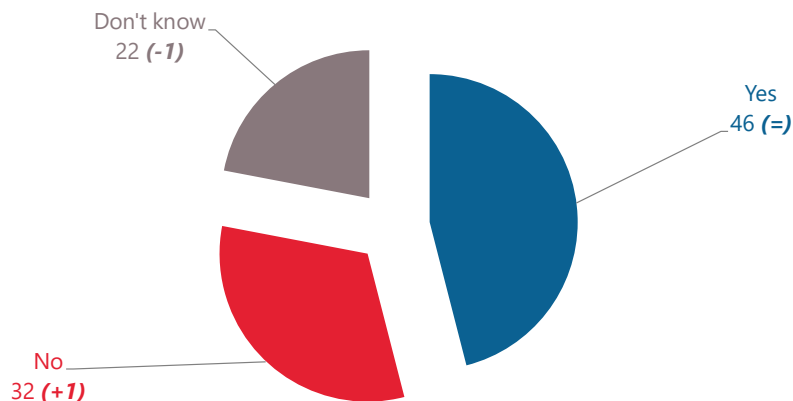
- A5** As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support?  
(% - **MAGHREB**)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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

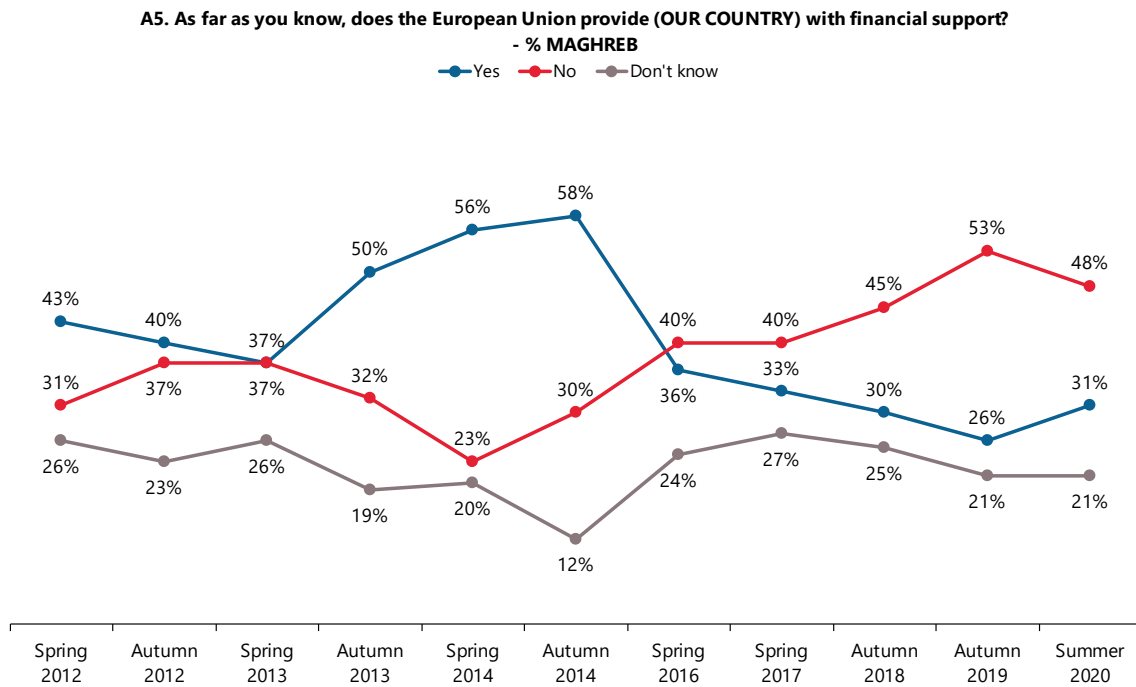


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

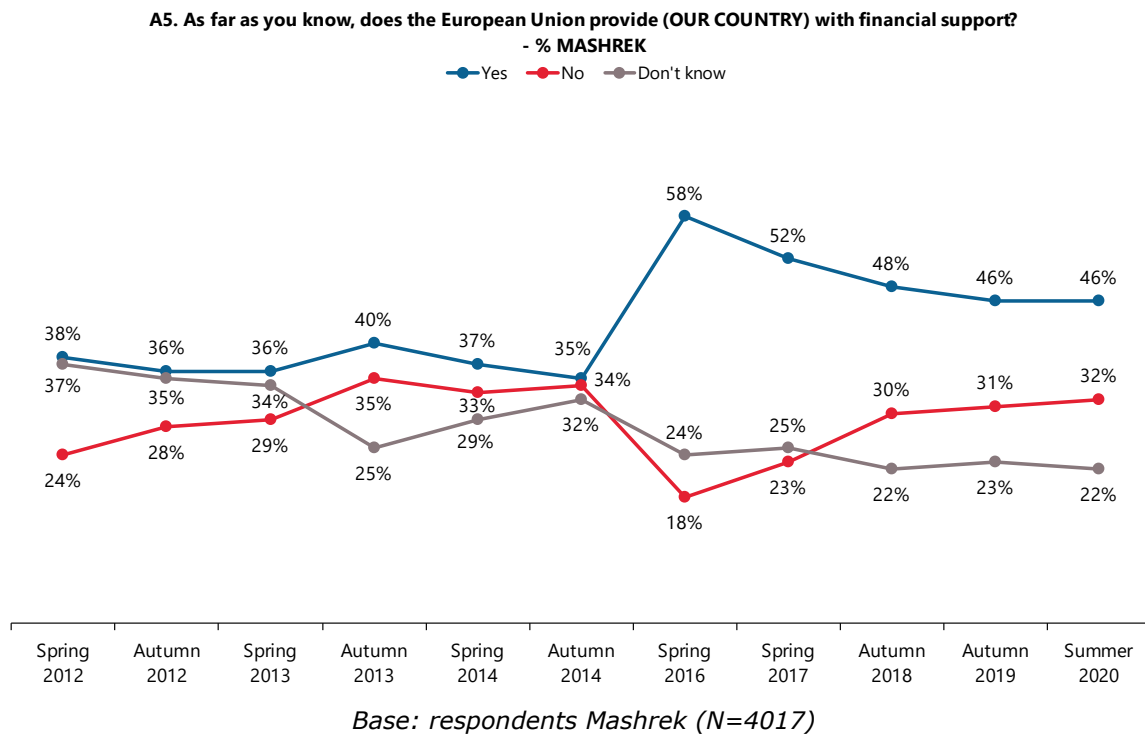
<sup>11</sup> A5. As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support?

In Maghreb, awareness of financial support from the EU has increased, after being in decline since autumn 2014. It is now at its highest point since Spring 2017. The proportion who say the EU does not provide financial support has declined for the first time since the period Spring 2013-Spring 2014.

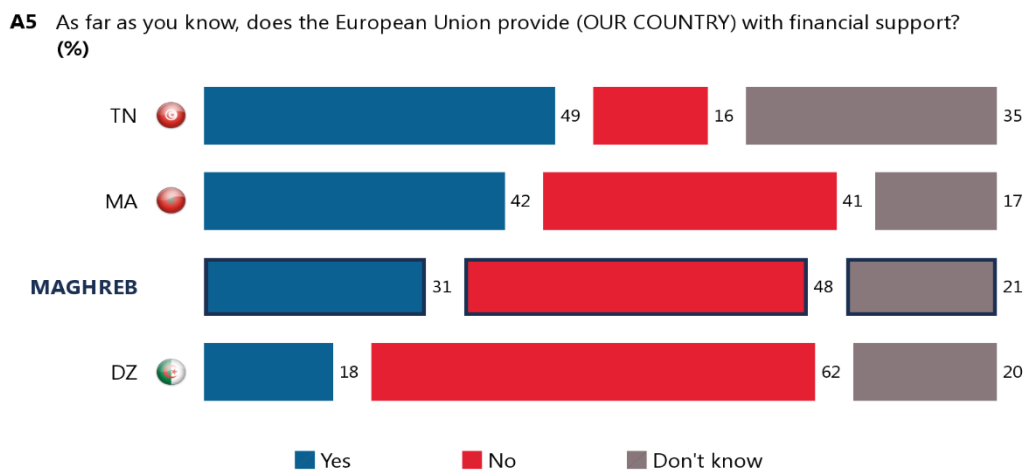


Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

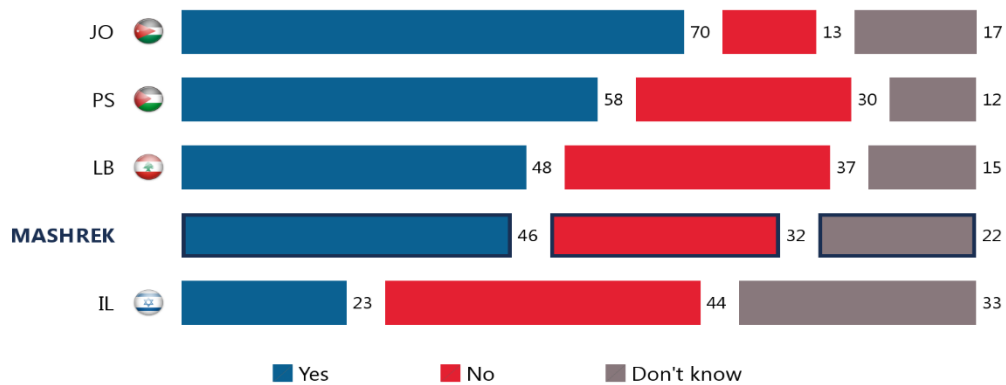
In Mashrek, awareness has remained relatively stable since Autumn 2018, but is still well below the peak of Spring 2016.



In Maghreb, respondents in Tunisia (49%) are the most likely to be aware the EU provides their country with financial support, particularly compared to respondents in Algeria (18%). In Mashrek, awareness is also highly variable, ranging from 70% of respondents in Jordan to 23% in Israel.



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



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis shows that in both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents with relatives living in the EU, those with a positive opinion about the EU, those who say relations between the EU and their country are good, and those who feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to be aware of EU financial support to their country.

In addition, in **Maghreb**, respondents in the following groups are also most likely to be aware of financial support from the EU to their country:

- Men (34%);
- Manual workers (40%).






In **Mashrek**, respondents in the following groups are most likely to be aware of financial support from the EU to their country:

- Those who completed education aged 15 or younger (56%);
- House persons (55%) and the self-employed (53%);

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

	Yes	No	Don't know
MAGHREB	31	48	21
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	34	49	17
Female	28	47	25
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	31	49	20
25-39 years	34	47	19
40-54 years	29	47	24
55 years or more	27	49	24
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	36	47	17
16-19	32	51	17
20 or more	30	54	16
Still studying	31	49	20
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	28	50	22
Managers	28	58	14
White collars	31	55	14
Manual workers	40	43	17
House persons	33	37	30
Unemployed	24	53	23
Retired	31	46	23
Students	32	47	21
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	34	48	18
No	28	49	23
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	44	41	15
Neutral	26	52	22
Negative	15	66	19
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	44	37	19
Bad	14	72	14
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	47	41	12
Not informed	23	54	23

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

	Yes	No	Don't know
MASHREK	46	32	22
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	47	34	19
Female	45	30	25
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	45	28	27
25-39 years	48	32	20
40-54 years	48	32	20
55 years or more	42	38	20
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	56	27	17
16-19	40	34	26
20 or more	43	37	20
Still studying	49	28	23
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	53	33	14
Managers	45	38	17
White collars	34	37	29
Manual workers	47	35	18
House persons	55	24	21
Unemployed	49	27	24
Retired	37	41	22
Students	46	30	24
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	54	28	18
No	43	34	23
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	59	25	16
Neutral	37	34	29
Negative	31	52	17
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	60	23	17
Bad	15	63	22
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	52	34	14
Not informed	41	31	28

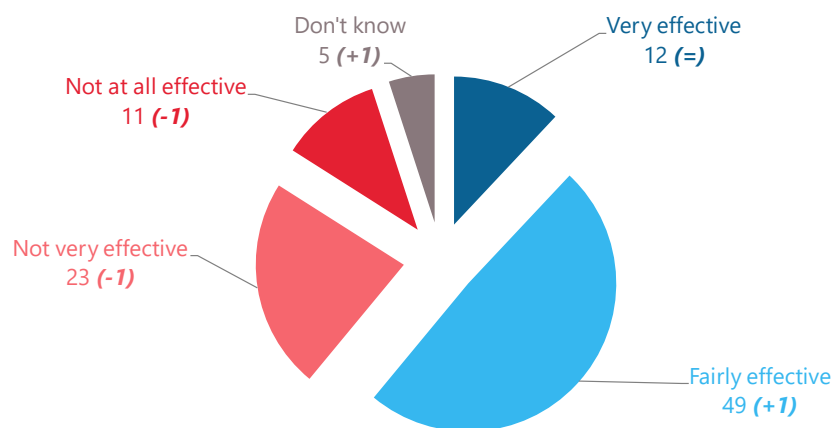


## Perceived effectiveness of financial support

Respondents who said the EU provided their country with financial support were asked how effective they thought this support was<sup>12</sup>. In the Maghreb, 61% of these respondents say the support is effective, compared to 74% in the Mashrek.

Compared to Autumn 2019 there has been little change in opinion in the Maghreb (+1 pp), but respondents in the Mashrek countries are now slightly less likely to say the support is effective (-4 pp).

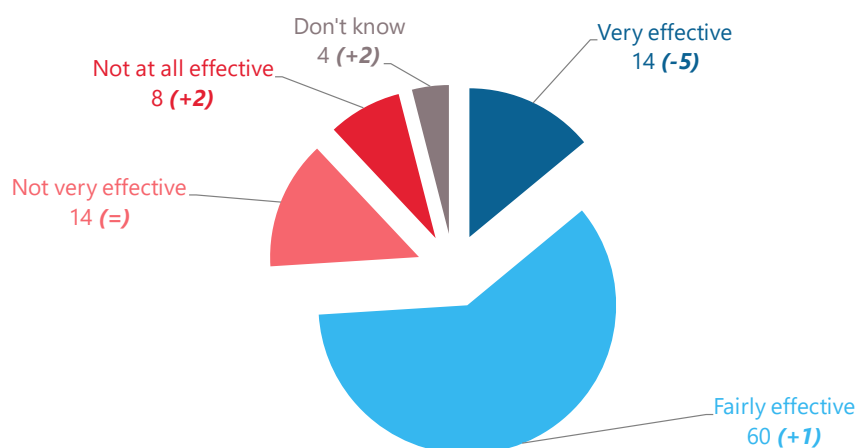
- A6** How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?  
(% - **MAGHREB**)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=962)

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



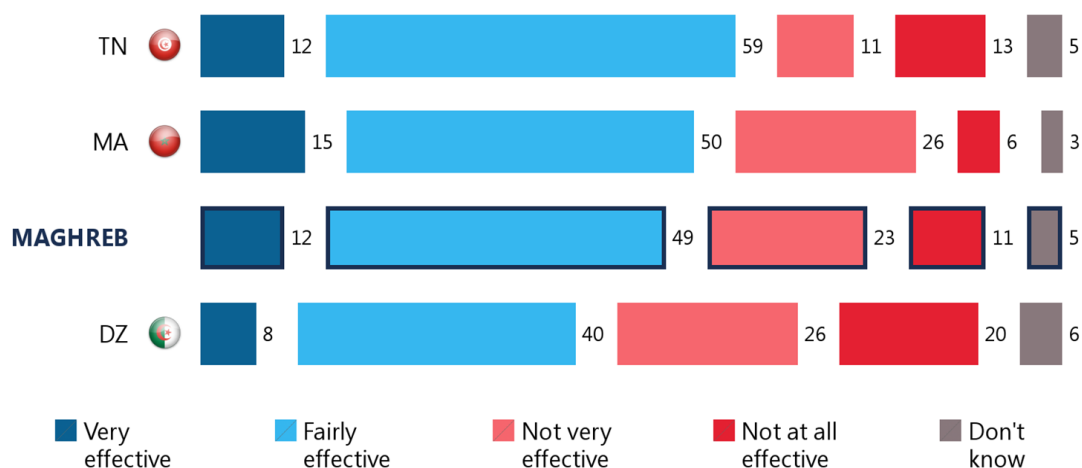
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=1839)

<sup>12</sup> A6. How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?

Looking at the countries in the Maghreb, respondents in Tunisia (71%) and Morocco (65%) are much more likely to think support has been effective than respondents in Algeria (48%). There have also been large changes in opinion since 2019, with respondents in Tunisia now much more likely to say this support has been effective (+23 pp), while those in Algeria are now much less likely to think this way (-20 pp).

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



Base: respondents aware of the EU's financial support in Maghreb (N=962)

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

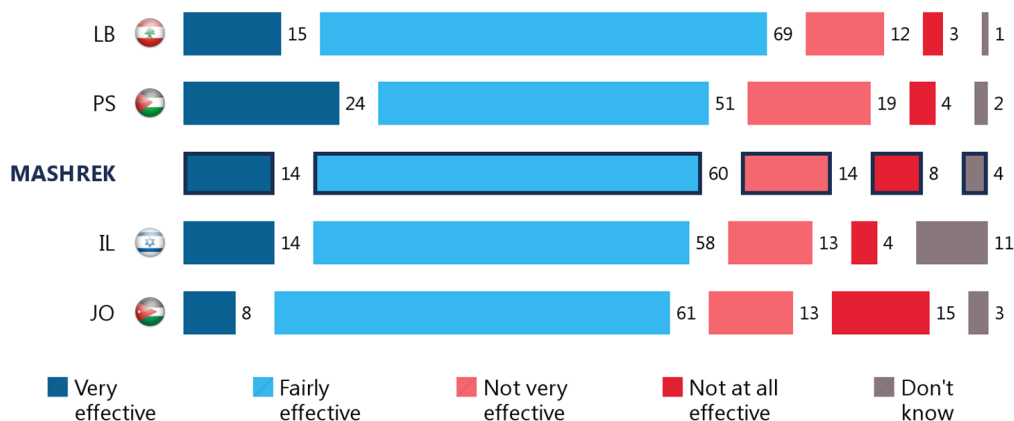
	Total 'Effective'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not effective'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	61	▲ 1	34	▼ 2	5	▲ 1
TN	71	▲ 23	24	▼ 20	5	▼ 3
MA	65	▲ 4	32	▼ 5	3	▲ 1
DZ	48	▼ 20	46	▲ 19	6	▲ 1

Base: respondents aware of the EU's financial support in Maghreb (N=962)

In each country in the Mashrek, more than two thirds of respondents in this group think EU support has been effective, with proportions ranging from 84% in Lebanon to 69% in Jordan.

Comparing the current results to Autumn 2019 shows that in each country except Lebanon, respondents have become less positive, with the largest decline amongst those in Palestine (-7 pp).

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



Base: respondents aware of the EU's financial support in Mashrek (N=1839)

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

	Total 'Effective'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not effective'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	74	▼ 4	22	▲ 2	4	▲ 2
LB	84	=	15	▼ 1	1	▲ 1
IL	72	▼ 3	17	▼ 1	11	▲ 4
JO	69	▼ 4	28	▲ 3	3	▲ 1
PS	75	▼ 7	23	▲ 6	2	▲ 1







Base: respondents aware of the EU's financial support in Mashrek (N=1839)

The socio-demographic analysis shows no differences based on standard socio-demographic groups in the Mashrek, but it does show the following in the **Maghreb**:







- Respondents aged 15-24 (68%) are the most likely to say EU support to their country has been effective.
- Respondents living in rural villages (67%) are more likely to say support has been effective than those living in towns.
- White collar workers (66%) are the most likely to say support has been effective, particularly compared to retired persons (52%).

However, in both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** countries, respondents who have a positive opinion of the EU, who think relations between the EU and their country are good or who feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to say support has been effective. For instance, in the Mashrek 82% with a positive opinion say support has been effective, compared to 60% with a negative opinion.

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

	Don't know	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'
MAGHREB	5	61	34
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	4	61	35
Female	5	62	33
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	4	68	28
25-39 years	5	58	37
40-54 years	2	59	39
55 years or more	8	64	28
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	5	62	33
16-19	6	49	45
20 or more	3	58	39
Still studying	5	70	25
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	5	67	28
Small/mid size town	5	55	40
Large town	4	61	35
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	4	61	35
Managers	0	55	45
White collars	1	66	33
Manual workers	5	57	38
House persons	4	62	34
Unemployed	6	57	37
Retired	11	52	37
Students	5	71	24
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	4	68	28
Neutral	5	54	41
Negative	0	35	65
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	4	66	30
Bad	3	39	58
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	3	69	28
Not informed	6	52	42

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

	Don't know	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'
MASHREK	4	74	22
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	4	72	24
Female	4	75	21
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	3	72	25
25-39 years	4	73	23
40-54 years	4	75	21
55 years or more	4	76	20
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	3	74	23
16-19	4	75	21
20 or more	5	72	23
Still studying	2	72	26
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	5	75	20
Small/mid size town	3	77	20
Large town	4	71	25
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	4	75	21
Managers	5	75	20
White collars	7	71	22
Manual workers	0	71	29
House persons	2	75	23
Unemployed	3	73	24
Retired	5	78	17
Students	3	73	24
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	3	82	15
Neutral	5	62	33
Negative	2	60	38
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	3	77	20
Bad	5	44	51
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	2	79	19
Not informed	5	69	26

## 4. The European Union among other countries and institutions

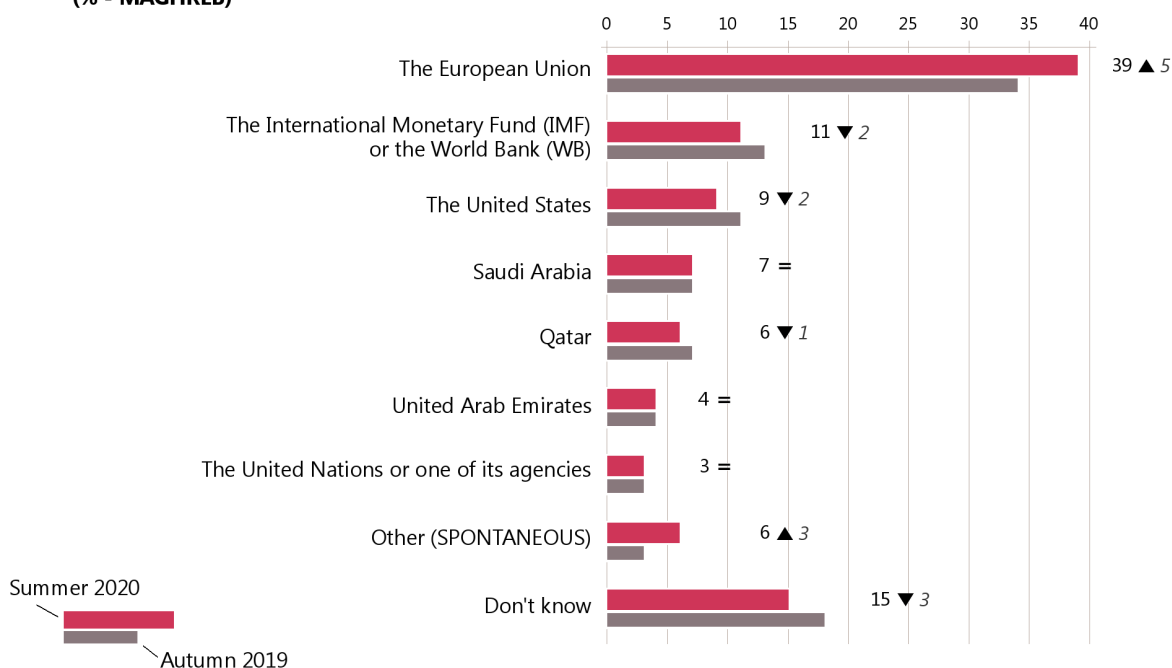
### Closest institutional partners for Maghreb and Mashrek countries

Respondents were asked which of a range of institutions or countries was the closest partner to their country<sup>13</sup>. In the Maghreb, the European Union is the most mentioned (39%) by a considerable margin. Furthermore, respondents in the Maghreb are much more likely to mention the EU than those in the Mashrek (13%). In Maghreb, the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank (11%) is the only other country or institution mentioned by at least one in ten.

In the Mashrek, the United States (46%) is the most mentioned by a considerable margin, with the EU (13%) the only other body mentioned by at least one in ten.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in the Maghreb are now more likely to mention the European Union (+5 pp), while in the Mashrek they are now less likely to mention Saudi Arabia (-6 pp). Other changes are minor (1-3 pp).

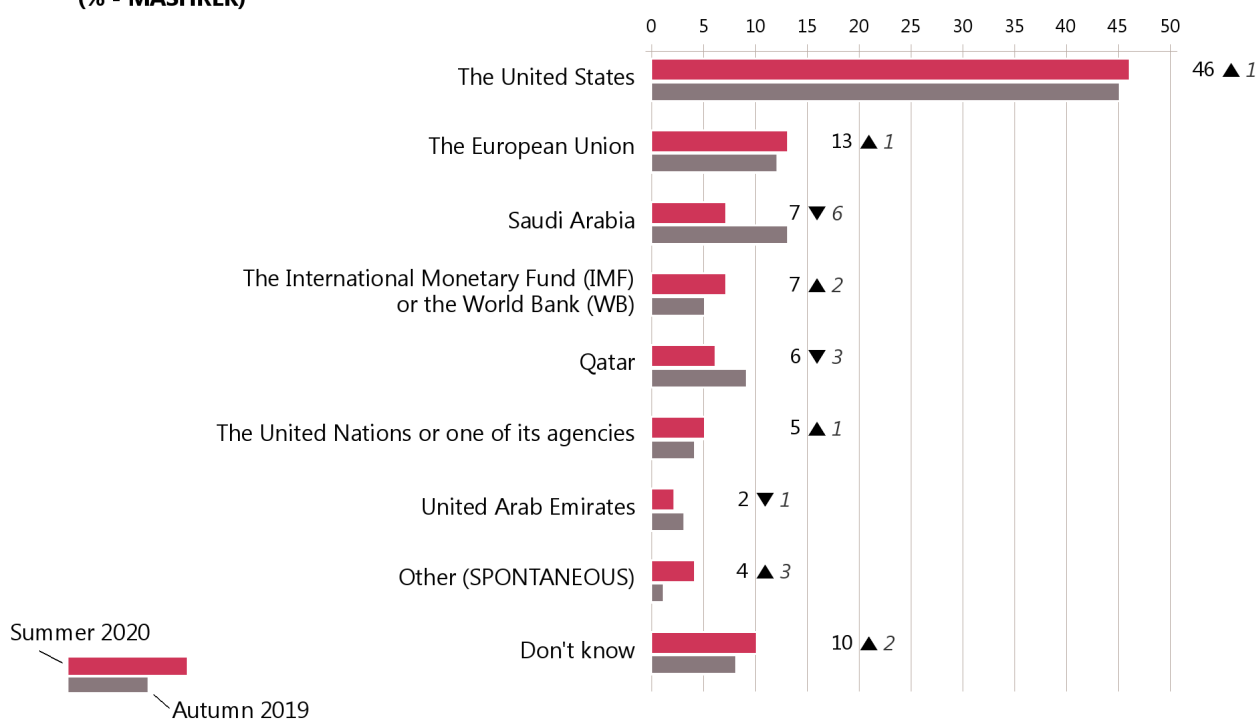
**A15** In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

<sup>13</sup> A15. In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to (OUR COUNTRY)?

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



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

In each Maghreb country, the EU is the most mentioned partner, although proportions vary from 50% in Morocco to 29% in Algeria. Respondents in Morocco (11%) and Algeria (9%) are more likely to mention the United States than those in Tunisia (3%), while those in Tunisia (12%) are more likely to mention Qatar than those in other countries.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Tunisia (+9 pp) and Morocco (+8 pp) are now more likely to mention the European Union, while those in Algeria (-5 pp) are now less likely to mention 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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank (WB)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The United States	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Saudi Arabia	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Qatar	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	United Arab Emirates	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The United Nations or one of its agencies	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	39	▲5	11	▼2	9	▼2	7	=	6	▼1	4	=	3	=	6	▲3	15	▼3
MA	50	▲8	7	▲3	11	▼4	5	▼1	4	=	4	=	3	=	1	=	15	▼6
DZ	29	▼1	15	▼5	9	=	9	▲1	6	=	5	=	4	=	11	▲7	12	▼2
TN	41	▲9	11	▼3	3	▼1	3	▼3	12	▼2	1	▼1	1	=	2	▼1	26	▲2

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

As was the case in Autumn 2019 in the Mashrek, respondents in Israel (88%) are much more likely than those in other countries to mention the United States as a partner. However, the US is also the most mentioned partner in Jordan (34%). Respondents in Lebanon (28%) and Palestine (26%) are the most likely to mention the European Union, and those in Palestine (20%) are also the most likely to mention Qatar. Respondents in Jordan (15%) are more likely than those in other countries to mention the IMF or the World Bank.

Compared to 2019, respondents in Lebanon (-18 pp) and Jordan (-7 pp) are now less likely to mention Saudi Arabia, while those in Palestine (-9 pp) are now less likely to mention Qatar.

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

	The United States Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The European Union Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Saudi Arabia Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank (WB) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Qatar Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The United Nations or one of its agencies Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	United Arab Emirates Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Other (SPONTANEOUS) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	46 ▲ 1	13 ▲ 1	7 ▼ 6	7 ▲ 2	6 ▼ 3	5 ▲ 1	2 ▼ 1	4 ▲ 3	10 ▲ 2
IL 	88 ▼ 2	2 =	0 =	1 =	0 =	2 ▲ 1	0 =	1 ▲ 1	6 =
JO 	34 =	12 ▲ 1	13 ▼ 7	15 ▲ 3	4 ▼ 2	6 ▲ 2	3 ▼ 2	3 ▲ 2	10 ▲ 3
LB 	7 ▲ 2	28 ▲ 3	13 ▼ 18	7 ▲ 3	7 ▼ 4	11 ▲ 1	1 ▼ 1	9 ▲ 7	17 ▲ 7
PS 	9 ▲ 3	26 ▲ 2	9 ▼ 1	6 ▲ 4	20 ▼ 9	7 =	7 ▼ 1	5 ▲ 2	11 =

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*



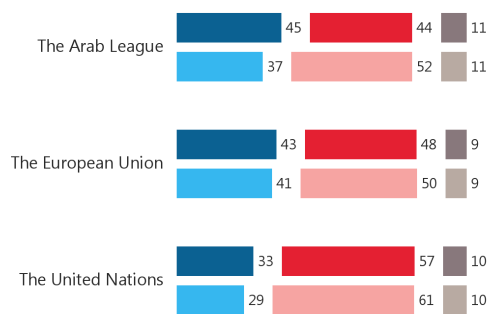
## Trust in the European Union

When it comes to trust, respondents in the Maghreb (45%) are most likely to say they tend to trust the Arab League, while those in the Mashrek are most likely to tend to trust the European Union<sup>14</sup>.

More than four in ten in each group of countries say they tend to trust the European Union, although respondents in the Mashrek (49%) are more likely to do so (vs 43% in Maghreb). At least four in ten in each group also tend to trust the Arab League (Maghreb: 45%, Mashrek: 40%). Around one third of respondents in the Maghreb (33%) and the Mashrek (32%) say they tend to trust the United Nations.

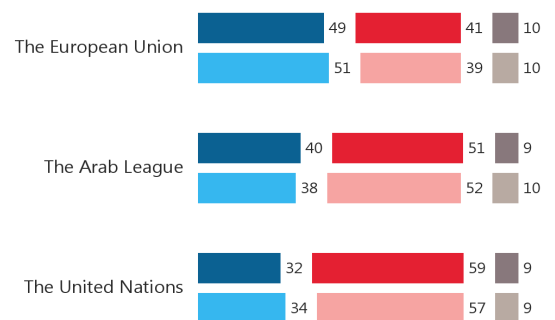
There have generally only been small changes since Autumn 2019, with the most notable an eight-point increase in the proportion in the Maghreb who tend to trust the Arab League. Respondents in the Maghreb are now also more likely to tend to trust the United Nations (+4 pp).

**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=3094)

**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=4017)



<sup>14</sup> A17. 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.

Morocco is the only country in the Maghreb where at least half tend to trust the EU (62%), although a relative majority in Tunisia also tend to trust it (45%). The majority in Algeria tend not to trust the EU (66%). Trust in the EU has increased 15 points in Tunisia since Autumn 2019, while mistrust has dropped 18 points. Changes in other countries are small (1-3 pp).

In the Mashrek changes have been small, with the largest a five-point decrease in trust of the EU amongst respondents in Jordan. Israel is also the only country where respondents are more likely to say they do not trust the EU (45% vs 39% who trust it), while in Jordan opinion is divided (45% trust and 45% don't trust).

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Tend not to trust	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
<b>MAGHREB</b>	43	▲ 2	48	▼ 2	9	
TN 	45	▲ 15	36	▼ 18	19	▲ 3
MA 	62	▲ 3	28	▼ 1	10	▼ 2
DZ 	29	▼ 2	66	▲ 2	5	

*Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Tend not to trust	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
<b>MASHREK</b>	49	▼ 2	41	▲ 2	10	
IL 	39		46	▲ 1	15	▼ 1
PS 	64	▼ 2	33	▲ 4	3	▼ 2
LB 	61	▼ 4	33	▲ 2	6	▲ 2
JO 	45	▼ 5	45	▲ 4	10	▲ 1

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

Morocco is the only country in the Maghreb where respondents most likely tend to trust the United Nations (46%), and trust is now nine points higher here than it was in Autumn 2019. Mistrust remains the majority position in Algeria and Tunisia.

In the Mashrek, respondents in each country are most likely to tend not to trust the United Nations, although in Lebanon the margin is small (47% vs 45% tend to trust). Changes since 2019 are generally small, with the largest a five-point decrease in the proportion in Jordan who tend to trust the United Nations.

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Tend not to trust	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	33	▲ 4	57	▼ 4	10	=
MA 	46	▲ 9	41	▼ 6	13	▼ 3
DZ 	26	▲ 2	70	▼ 2	4	=
TN 	22	▼ 1	56	▼ 5	22	▲ 6

*Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Tend not to trust	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	32	▼ 2	59	▲ 2	9	=
PS 	40	▲ 3	56	▼ 2	4	▼ 1
IL 	19	▼ 1	68	=	13	▲ 1
LB 	45	▼ 3	47	▲ 3	8	=
JO 	36	▼ 5	55	▲ 6	9	▼ 1




*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

Trust in the Arab League varies notably between Maghreb countries: from 55% of respondents in Algeria to 28% in Tunisia. Algeria is the only country where trust is the majority position. However, trust has increased considerably in both Algeria and Tunisia since 2019 (+10 pp in each case).

In the Mashrek, respondents in each country are most likely to mistrust the Arab League, although trust in Jordan has increased five points since Autumn 2019.

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Tend not to trust	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
<b>MAGHREB</b>	45	▲ 8	44	▼ 8	11	▬
DZ 	55	▲ 10	41	▼ 10	4	▬
TN 	28	▲ 10	52	▼ 13	20	▲ 3
MA 	38	▲ 2	46	▼ 1	16	▼ 1

*Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Tend not to trust	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
<b>MASHREK</b>	40	▲ 2	51	▼ 1	9	▼ 1
JO 	42	▲ 5	49	▼ 4	9	▼ 1
PS 	43	▬	50	▲ 1	7	▼ 1
IL 	0	▬	0	▬	0	▬
LB 	34	▼ 2	54	▬	12	▲ 2






*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=2474)*

The socio-demographic analysis shows that in both Maghreb and Mashrek, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to trust the EU, while women are more likely than men to trust the Arab League. In addition, respondents in both groups of countries who have a positive opinion of the EU, those who think their country has a good relationship with the EU or those who feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to trust it, and they are also more likely to trust the UN.






The analysis also shows:

- In **Maghreb** 15-24 year olds are most likely to trust each institution.
- In **Maghreb**, those living in small/mid-sized towns are the most likely to trust the UN (38%) or the Arab League (52%).
- In **Mashrek**, respondents with relatives living in the EU are more likely to trust it than those who do not (55% vs 46%). There is no difference in Maghreb.

**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**)

	European Union		The United Nations		The Arab League	
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust
MAGHREB	43	48	33	57	45	44
 <b>Gender</b>						
Male	43	49	31	61	41	49
Female	43	47	34	55	48	40
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24 years	47	43	37	53	50	39
25-39 years	44	48	31	61	45	46
40-54 years	40	50	30	58	40	47
55 years or more	39	52	30	58	42	47
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	52	40	33	57	43	47
16-19	41	51	31	61	46	47
20 or more	39	56	33	62	48	44
Still studying	44	46	36	55	50	39
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural area or village	38	51	29	59	42	45
Small/mid size town	44	48	38	55	52	39
Large town	46	46	33	58	44	46
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>						
Yes	44	48	34	58	45	45
No	42	48	31	57	45	44
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>						
Positive	60	33	42	50	47	43
Neutral	40	52	31	60	42	49
Negative	17	79	16	79	50	46
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>						
Good	58	35	41	50	47	43
Bad	18	77	19	76	46	48
<b>Informed about the EU</b>						
Well-informed	62	33	45	49	44	48
Not informed	34	57	27	64	46	44

**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)

	European Union		The United Nations		The Arab League	
	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust
MASHREK	49	41	32	59	40	51
 Gender						
Male	48	44	30	63	37	53
Female	50	37	34	55	43	48
 Age						
15-24 years	46	42	33	56	42	49
25-39 years	50	39	33	58	42	48
40-54 years	51	40	32	59	39	52
55 years or more	48	44	30	63	33	57
 Education (End of)						
15-	55	38	39	54	40	51
16-19	47	42	32	58	43	49
20 or more	48	43	27	65	40	52
Still studying	47	41	36	53	42	51
 Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area or village	47	44	33	60	48	48
Small/mid size town	51	39	34	58	39	51
Large town	48	41	30	60	39	51
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>						
Yes	55	37	35	57	37	53
No	46	43	31	60	42	50
 Opinion of the EU						
Positive	69	26	43	50	43	48
Neutral	42	44	27	62	41	51
Negative	16	80	12	85	30	65
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>						
Good	61	33	38	55	44	49
Bad	25	69	17	78	29	64
<b>Informed about the EU</b>						
Well-informed	58	37	35	60	42	51
Not informed	41	45	30	58	39	51

## 5. The European Union as a partner

### **Image of the European Union as a partner**

Respondents were asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about the European Union<sup>15</sup>. Respondents in the Mashrek are more likely to agree with most of these statements, although the differences are relatively small.

There is no difference between Maghreb and Mashrek in the proportions who agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (both 52%), or that the EU is an important partner of their country (both 60%). Furthermore, there is almost no difference in the proportions who agree the European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (Maghreb: 44%, Mashrek: 45%).

There is slightly more difference in the proportions who agree with the remaining statements:

- The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of their country (Maghreb: 49%, Mashrek: 54%);
- Their country and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (Maghreb: 59%, Mashrek: 65%);
- The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country (Maghreb: 50%, Mashrek: 53%).

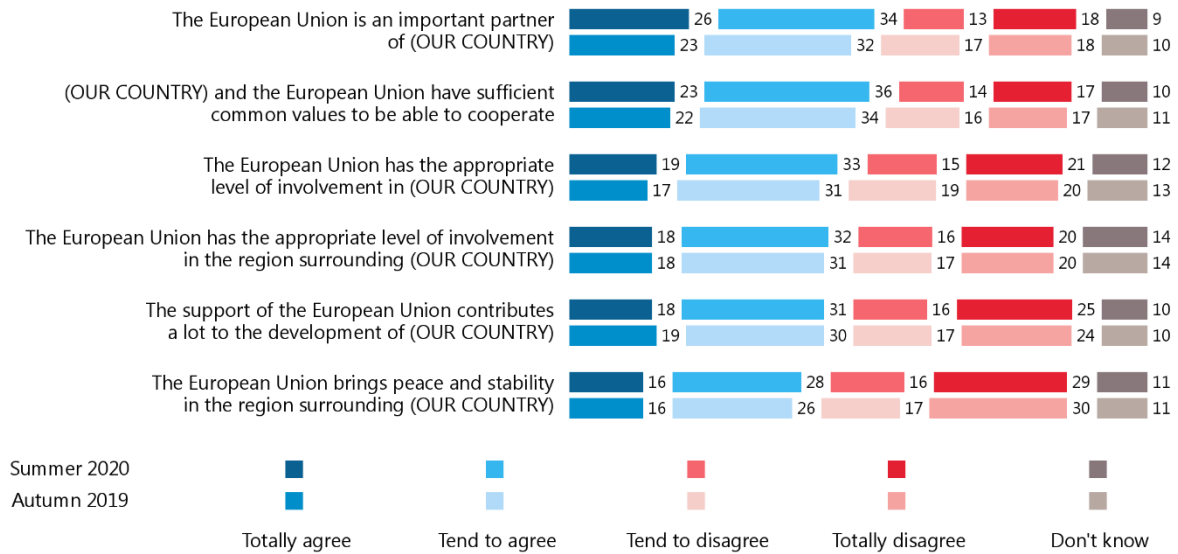
Compared to autumn 2019, respondents in the Maghreb are now more likely to agree that the EU is an important partner (+5 pp), or that the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (+4 pp). In the Mashrek, on the other hand, the largest change in opinion is a two-point decline in the proportion who think the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country.

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<sup>15</sup> 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).

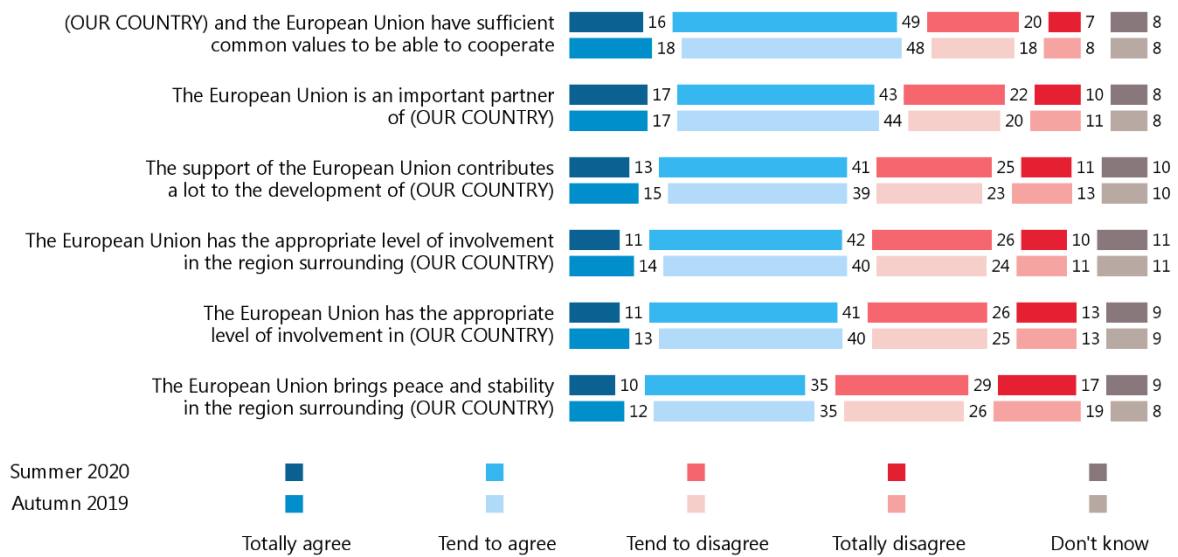


**A13** Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?  
 (% - **MAGHREB**)



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

**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=4017)




## Maghreb

Morocco is the only country where the majority of respondents agree with each individual statement. In addition, since Autumn 2019 agreement in Morocco has increased for all statements except the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country. The largest increases are for having enough common values to cooperate (+13 pp) and the EU being an important partner (+10 pp).




In contrast, respondents in Algeria are the least likely to agree with each individual statement. In fact, in most cases agreement is the minority position, except for the statements that the EU is an important partner and that their country and the EU have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate. In Algeria, the largest change since Autumn 2019 is a six-point decline in the proportion who agree their country and the EU have sufficient common values to cooperate (-6 pp).

In Tunisia at least four in ten respondents agree with each statement, but “have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate”, and “the EU being an important partner” are the only that a majority agree with (56% and 59% respectively). In spite of this, agreement with each statement has increased since Autumn 2019, with the largest for the EU being an important partner (+8 pp).

**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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	52	▲ 4	36	▼ 3	12	▼ 1
MA 	72	▲ 7	19	▼ 6	9	▼ 1
TN 	49	▲ 6	27	▼ 10	24	▲ 4
DZ 	38	▲ 1	51	▲ 1	11	▼ 2


**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) (%)**

	Total 'Agree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	50	▲ 1	36	▼ 1	14	=
MA 	69	▲ 5	22	▼ 4	9	▼ 1
TN 	45	▲ 5	30	▼ 9	25	▲ 4
DZ 	38	▼ 2	48	▲ 3	14	▼ 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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	44	▲ 2	45	▼ 2	11	=
TN 	42	▲ 6	34	▼ 10	24	▲ 4
DZ 	27	▲ 1	65	▲ 1	8	▼ 2
MA 	67	=	24	=	9	=




**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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	60	▲ 5	31	▼ 4	9	▼ 1
MA 	76	▲ 10	17	▼ 8	7	▼ 2
TN 	59	▲ 8	20	▼ 10	21	▲ 2
DZ 	49	=	44	▲ 1	7	▼ 1

**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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	59	▲ 3	31	▼ 2	10	▼ 1
MA 	76	▲ 13	18	▼ 9	6	▼ 4
TN 	56	▲ 6	21	▼ 10	23	▲ 4
DZ 	47	▼ 6	43	▲ 5	10	▲ 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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	49	=	41	=	10	=
TN 	46	▲ 6	31	▼ 10	23	▲ 4
MA 	71	▲ 4	21	▼ 2	8	▼ 2
DZ 	34	▼ 4	58	▲ 4	8	=





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

## Mashrek





With the exception of the statement "the EU and our country have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate", respondents in Israel are much less likely to agree with each statement than those in the other countries in the Mashrek. This statement, and the statement that the EU is an important partner of their country are the only two that a majority in each country in the Mashrek agree with.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Lebanon and Palestine are now less positive about each statement, although the changes in Lebanon are larger. There has been little change in opinion in Israel (0-3 pp), while in Jordan the largest change is a five-point increase in the proportion who agree the support of the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country.





**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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	52	▼ 1	39	▲ 1	9	=
IL 	33	▲ 3	53	▼ 2	14	▼ 1
JO 	67	=	24	▼ 2	9	▲ 2
PS 	62	▼ 3	36	▲ 5	2	▼ 2
LB 	61	▼ 9	33	▲ 8	6	▲ 1





**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) (%)**

	Total 'Agree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	53	▼ 1	36	▲ 1	11	=
IL 	39	▲ 2	47	▲ 1	14	▼ 3
JO 	64	=	22	▼ 5	14	▲ 5
PS 	63	▼ 2	34	▲ 3	3	▼ 1
LB 	55	▼ 11	36	▲ 10	9	▲ 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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	45	▼ 2	46	▲ 1	9	▲ 1
IL 	25	=	63	=	12	=
JO 	52	▼ 1	36	▼ 4	12	▲ 5
PS 	63	▼ 2	35	▲ 3	2	▼ 1
LB 	57	▼ 9	36	▲ 8	7	▲ 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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	60	▼ 1	32	▲ 1	8	=
JO 	70	▲ 4	21	▼ 6	9	▲ 2
IL 	51	=	38	▲ 2	11	▼ 2
PS 	64	▼ 3	34	▲ 3	2	=
LB 	61	▼ 10	33	▲ 10	6	=

**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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	65	▼ 1	27	▲ 1	8	=
JO 	69	▲ 4	21	▼ 6	10	▲ 2
PS 	64	▼ 2	34	▲ 3	2	▼ 1
IL 	63	▼ 2	27	▲ 3	10	▼ 1
LB 	63	▼ 6	31	▲ 7	6	▼ 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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Disagree'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	54	=	36	=	10	=
JO 	71	▲ 5	21	▼ 6	8	▲ 1
IL 	35	▲ 1	48	=	17	▼ 1
PS 	63	▼ 6	35	▲ 6	2	=
LB 	57	▼ 10	36	▲ 9	7	▲ 1

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The only consistent patterns from the socio-demographic analysis is that in both Maghreb and Mashrek countries respondents who have a positive opinion about the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, or who feel well-informed about the EU are the most likely to agree with each statement.






Other results from the analysis include:

- In the **Maghreb**, men are more likely to agree the EU and their country have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (61% vs 56%).
- In the **Maghreb**, 15-54 year olds are the most likely to agree with each statement, except that the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country, where there is no difference. In the **Mashrek**, respondents aged 25+ are the most likely to agree their country and the EU have sufficient common values to cooperate, while those aged 15-54 are the most likely to agree EU support contributes a lot to the development of their country.
- In the **Maghreb**, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to agree with each statement except the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding their country. In the **Mashrek** this group






are the most likely to agree with each statement except the EU and their country have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate.

- In the **Maghreb**, manual workers are the most likely to agree with each statement, except that the support of the EU contributes to the development of their country. Here, students agree more. In the **Mashrek**, the self-employed are the most likely to agree with each statement except that EU support contributes a lot to the development of their country, and that the EU has sufficient common values to be able to cooperate with their country.
- In the **Mashrek**, respondents with relatives living in the EU are more likely to agree with each statement than those who do not. This pattern does not apply in Maghreb.

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

	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY)	(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to	The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'
<b>MAGHREB</b>	52	50	44	60	59	49
 <b>Gender</b>						
Male	51	51	45	62	61	50
Female	52	49	42	58	56	49
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24 years	54	52	48	61	62	56
25-39 years	54	51	43	62	60	47
40-54 years	50	48	43	61	58	48
55 years or more	47	48	38	53	53	44
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	60	51	48	66	64	55
16-19	52	53	43	60	59	47
20 or more	48	47	37	58	56	42
Still studying	55	53	47	64	63	55
 <b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	45	44	36	52	56	41
Managers	45	46	34	58	59	43
White collars	52	51	43	65	60	49
Manual workers	60	59	54	67	67	54
House persons	57	54	51	61	60	53
Unemployed	49	43	38	55	50	43
Retired	46	46	36	55	53	45
Students	55	53	49	64	63	57
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>						
Yes	52	50	42	63	60	48
No	52	51	45	58	58	50
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>						
Positive	66	63	58	76	73	63
Neutral	50	47	41	59	56	48
Negative	32	34	21	38	38	27
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>						
Good	66	64	58	75	74	64
Bad	35	33	24	42	39	29
<b>Informed about the EU</b>						
Well-informed	66	65	60	72	72	64
Not informed	46	44	36	56	54	42

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

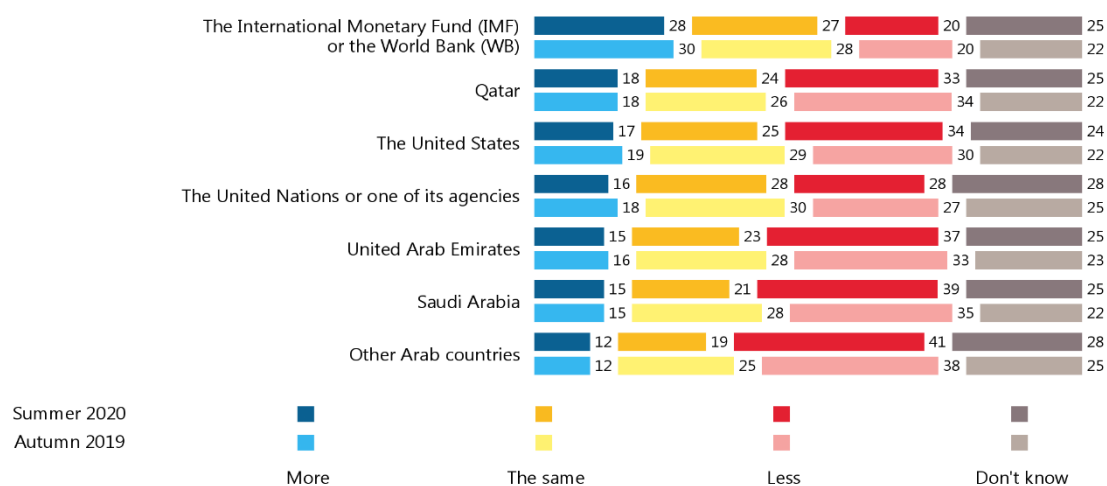
	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY)	(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate	The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Agree'
MASHREK	52	53	45	60	65	54
 Gender						
Male	51	54	45	60	66	54
Female	53	51	44	60	64	54
 Age						
15-24 years	52	50	45	58	59	55
25-39 years	53	55	46	61	66	56
40-54 years	54	54	45	61	67	54
55 years or more	49	51	41	59	68	49
 Education (End of)						
15-	61	59	56	64	65	61
16-19	45	50	43	59	63	50
20 or more	50	50	37	59	69	49
Still studying	57	54	47	58	63	61
 Occupation						
Self-employed	60	60	57	66	71	60
Managers	54	53	41	60	65	52
White collars	42	47	36	57	65	44
Manual workers	57	53	51	56	61	54
House persons	59	58	51	64	64	63
Unemployed	51	50	45	58	63	52
Retired	45	48	33	58	72	46
Students	53	51	44	58	60	56
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>						
Yes	59	58	50	65	71	58
No	50	51	43	58	63	52
 Opinion of the EU						
Positive	69	67	62	77	79	71
Neutral	44	43	36	55	61	45
Negative	29	37	22	34	45	29
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>						
Good	66	64	57	74	76	68
Bad	26	34	21	35	49	25
<b>Informed about the EU</b>						
Well-informed	60	59	52	70	73	60
Not informed	46	48	38	52	59	48

## Perceptions of comparative financial support

In the Maghreb, almost three in ten respondents (28%) say the IMF/World Bank provide more financial support to their country than the EU<sup>16</sup>. This is the only country or institution that at least one in five say provides more financial support than the EU. The proportion who mention Qatar (18%), the United States (17%), the United Nations or one of its agencies (16%), the United Arab Emirates or Saudi Arabia (both 15%) is similar. Just over one in ten (12%) mention other Arab countries. The proportion who think these institutions or countries provide the same amount as the EU ranges from 27% for the IMF/World Bank to 19% for other Arab countries. It is also worth noting that in each case at least one quarter of respondents say they don't know.

There has been little change in these results since Autumn 2019.

**A16** As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?  
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

The results in the Mashrek paint a different picture. Here almost half (47%) say the United States provides more financial support to their country than the EU. Qatar (24%) and Saudi Arabia (20%) are the only other countries where at least one in five think more support is provided. Almost one in five (18%) say the IMF/World Bank provides more support to their country than the EU, while 15% say this about the United Arab Emirates, 14% say this about the United Nations or one of its agencies, and 9% say this about other Arab countries.

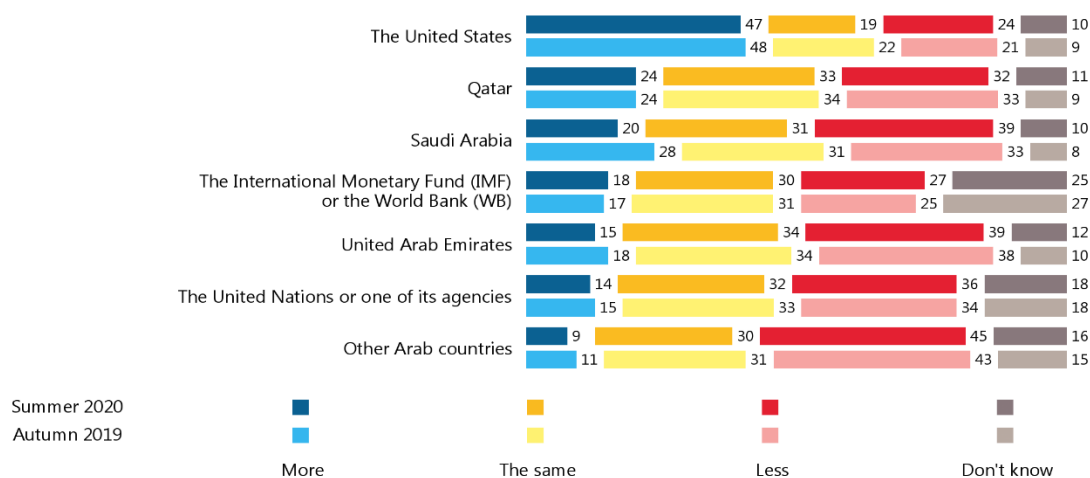
In all but one case at least three in ten say the same amount of support is provided, with the United States the exception (19%). As was the case in Autumn 2019, respondents are much more likely to be unsure about the IMF/World Bank than other countries or institutions.

<sup>16</sup> QA16 As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union? 16.1 The United States; 16.2 Saudi Arabia; 16.3 Qatar; 16.4 United Arab Emirates; 16.5 Other Arab countries; 16.6 The United Nations or one of its agencies; 16.7 The International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank (WB).



The only notable change since Autumn 2019 is an eight-point decline in the proportion who think Saudi Arabia provides more support than the EU.

**A16** As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union? (% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The country-level analysis focuses on the three countries or institutions most often mentioned as providing more support than the EU.

In the Maghreb, respondents in Algeria are most likely to say the IMF/World bank provides more (31%), and that Qatar and the United States provide less (41% and 47% respectively). In Morocco respondents most often say each country or institution provides the same, while those in Tunisia are most likely to say this about the IMF/World Bank, but they are most likely to say Qatar and the United States provides less financial support (27% and 32% respectively).

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Tunisia are now less likely to say each of these countries/institutions provides the same amount of support. They are also more likely to say the United States provides less support (+9 pp).

**A16.7** As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?




The International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank (WB) (%)

	More	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Less	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	28	▼2	27	▼1	20	=	25	▲3
TN 🇹🇳	25	=	28	▼5	16	▲1	31	▲4
MA 🇲🇦	24	▼2	40	=	15	▲1	21	▲1
DZ 🇩🇿	31	▼3	18	=	26	=	25	▲3

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

**A16.3** As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?




**Qatar (%)**

	More	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Less	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	18	=	24	▼2	33	▼1	25	▲3
TN 	18	▲2	25	▼10	27	▲4	30	▲4
DZ 	18	▲1	15	▼1	41	▼2	26	▲2
MA 	17	▼3	34	▼2	26	=	23	▲5

*Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

**A16.1** As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?

**The United States (%)**

	More	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Less	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	17	▼2	25	▼4	34	▲4	24	▲2
DZ 	15	▼1	14	▼4	47	▲4	24	▲1
MA 	25	▼2	41	▲1	16	=	18	▲1
TN 	9	▼3	24	▼10	32	▲9	35	▲4

*Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*





In the Mashrek, respondents in Israel are much more likely than those in the other countries to say the United States provides more financial support than the EU, particularly compared to respondents in Lebanon (86% vs 9%).

In Jordan, respondents most often say the United States (39%) provides more support than the EU, while Qatar and Saudi Arabia provide less (33% and 36% respectively). In Palestine, respondents most often say the United States (53%) provides less support, and that Qatar (39%) and Saudi Arabia (39%) provide the same level of support as the EU. In Lebanon, on the other hand, respondents most often say each of these countries provides less financial support than the EU.

Respondents in Lebanon are less likely than those in Autumn 2019 to say the United States provides the same level of support as the EU (-11 pp), and more likely to say it provides less (+10 pp). The same pattern applies for Saudi Arabia, and in addition respondents in Lebanon are also less likely to say it provides more support (-5 pp). Respondents in Palestine are now less likely to say the United States provides more support (-9 pp) and more likely to say it provides less support (+11 pp) than they were in Autumn 2019.

**A16.1** As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?





**The United States (%)**

	More	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Less	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	47	▼ 1	19	▼ 3	24	▲ 3	10	▲ 1
JO 	39	▲ 5	25	▼ 8	19	▼ 2	17	▲ 5
LB 	9	▼ 1	29	▼ 11	53	▲ 10	9	▲ 2
IL 	86	▼ 2	5	▲ 2	1	=	8	=
PS 	12	▼ 9	29	▼ 2	53	▲ 11	6	=

*Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

**A16.2** As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?





**Saudi Arabia (%)**

	More	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Less	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	20	▼ 8	31	=	39	▲ 6	10	▲ 2
IL 	0	=	0	=	0	=	0	=
PS 	18	▼ 4	39	▲ 3	38	▲ 2	5	▼ 1
LB 	23	▼ 5	26	▼ 5	44	▲ 8	7	▲ 2
JO 	21	▼ 9	29	=	36	▲ 6	14	▲ 3

*Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

**A16.3** As far as you know, would you say that each of the following international institutions or countries provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?

**Qatar (%)**

	More	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Less	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	24	=	33	▼ 1	32	▼ 1	11	▲ 2
JO 	21	▲ 2	29	=	33	▼ 6	17	▲ 4
IL 	0	=	0	=	0	=	0	=
LB 	20	▼ 2	33	▼ 3	37	▲ 2	10	▲ 3
PS 	33	▼ 3	39	▼ 1	24	▲ 3	4	▲ 1

*Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

## 6. Main areas of cooperation

### Areas perceived as benefitting from EU support

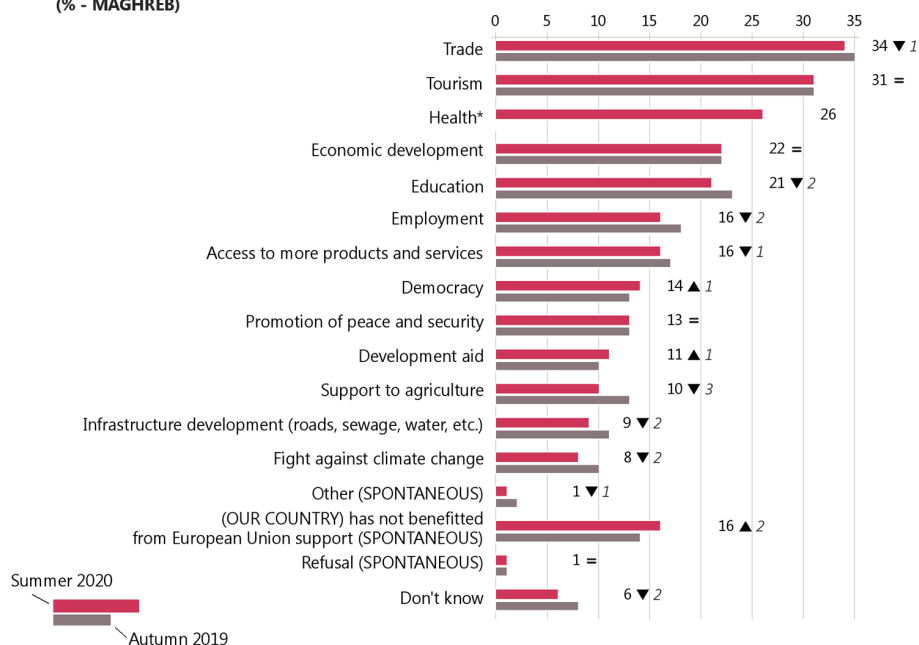
Respondents were asked about the areas where they felt their country had benefitted from EU support<sup>17</sup>. Trade, tourism, health, education and economic development feature in the top five in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek.

The five most mentioned areas by respondents in the Maghreb are trade (34%), tourism (31%), health (26%), economic development (22%) and education (21%). In the Mashrek the most mentioned areas are tourism (31%), education (27%), trade (25%), health and economic development (both 24%).

Trade is much more likely to be mentioned by respondents in the Maghreb than the Mashrek (34% vs 25%). Those in the Maghreb are also more likely to say their country has not benefitted from EU support (16% vs 7%). In contrast, respondents in the Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb countries to mention infrastructure development (17% vs 9%) or education (27% vs 21%).

There have generally only been small (1-5 pp) changes since 2019. However, respondents in the Mashrek are now more likely to mention tourism (+5 pp) or trade (+5 pp) than they were in 2019.

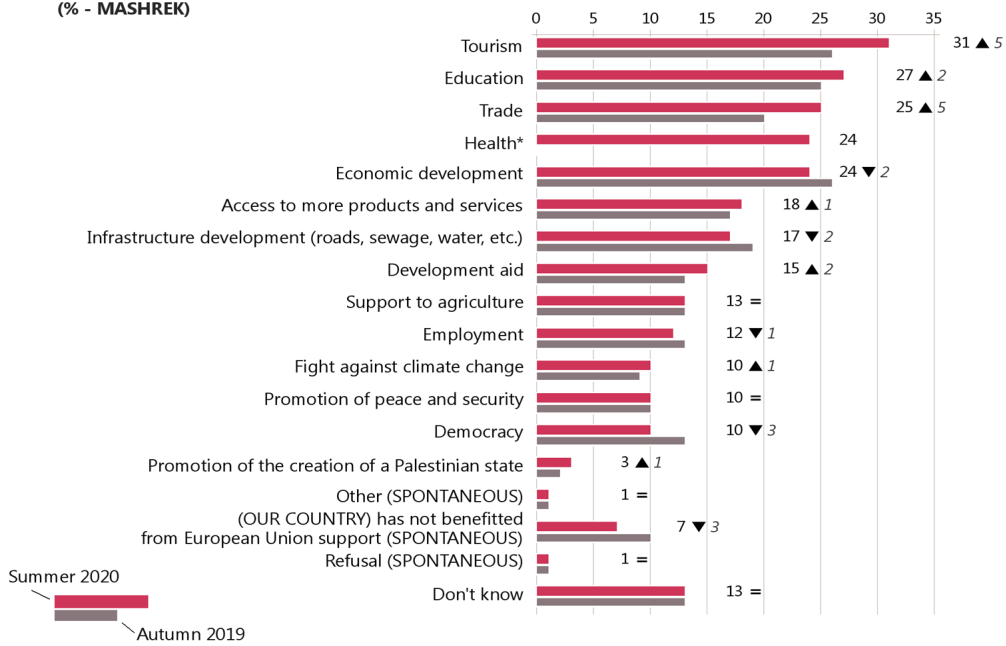
**A11** In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted from European Union support?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

<sup>17</sup> A11. In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted from European Union support?

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






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The country analysis focuses on the top eight areas where respondents feel their country has benefited from EU support.

Respondents in Morocco are the most likely to mention tourism (37%), health (32%) and employment (19%), but all the other areas are most often mentioned by respondents in Algeria, and this is particularly the case for access to more products and services (25% vs 7%).

There has been little change in Morocco compared to Autumn 2019, while in Algeria the most notable change is a five-point decline in mentions of employment. In Tunisia, respondents are now more likely to mention economic development (+6 pp), but less likely to mention tourism (-10 pp) than in Autumn 2019.

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





	Trade Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Tourism Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Health* Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Economic development Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Education Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Employment Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Access to more products and services Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Democracy Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	(OUR COUNTRY) has not benefitted from European Union support (SPONTANEOUS) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	34 ▼1	31 =	26 N.A	22 =	21 ▼2	16 ▼2	16 ▼1	14 ▲1	16 ▲2
MA 	35 ▲3	37 ▲2	32 N.A	22 ▼4	21 =	19 ▲1	7 ▼2	9 ▼3	8 =
DZ 	39 ▼2	25 =	29 N.A	23 ▲1	24 ▼3	14 ▼5	25 ▼2	19 ▲4	22 ▲4
TN 	17 ▼6	33 ▼10	1 N.A	19 ▲6	12 ▼2	14 ▲1	7 =	10 =	17 =

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, respondents in Israel are the most likely to mention tourism (51%), trade (41%), access to more products and services (32%) and economic development (27%). Respondents in Jordan are the most likely to mention education (43%) and health (36%), while those in Lebanon are the most likely to mention education (37%) and infrastructure development (23%). Infrastructure development is most often mentioned by those in Palestine (36%).

Unlike Maghreb, there have been a number of notable changes in the Mashrek since Autumn 2019. Respondents in Israel are now more likely to mention each area, and in particular tourism (+12 pp) and trade (+10 pp). Respondents in Jordan are also more likely to mention tourism (+12 pp). In contrast, those in Lebanon are now much less likely to say their country has benefitted from EU support in tourism (-20 pp), economic development (-15 pp), access to more products and services (-13 pp) or infrastructure development (-8 pp). They are, however, more likely to mention education (+7 pp).

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

	Tourism Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Education Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Trade Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Health* Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Economic development Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Access to more products and services Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Development aid Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	31 ▲5	27 ▲2	25 ▲5	24 N.A	24 ▼2	18 ▲1	17 ▼2	15 ▲2
IL 	51 ▲12	9 ▲3	41 ▲10	16 N.A	27 ▲6	32 ▲9	9 ▲2	15 ▲5
JO 	32 ▲12	43 =	19 ▲6	36 N.A	24 ▼6	6 ▼2	12 ▼6	10 =
LB 	8 ▼20	37 ▲7	13 ▼1	20 N.A	18 ▼15	8 ▼13	23 ▼8	22 ▲3
PS 	6 ▼2	33 =	8 ▼1	26 N.A	22 ▼2	13 =	36 ▲3	17 ▼1

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

The socio-demographic analysis focuses on the four most mentioned areas in each group.



## **Maghreb**

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to mention trade or tourism. For example, 37% of 15-24 year olds mention tourism, compared to 28% of those aged 55+.
- Those who remained in education the longest are the most likely to mention trade (39%).






In addition, respondents with a positive opinion of the EU are the most likely to mention trade, tourism or economic development, while those who are neutral are the most likely to mention health. Respondents who feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to mention that all areas have benefited from EU support than those who are not well-informed. Finally, respondents who think relations between their country and the EU are good are the most likely to mention each area.

## **Mashrek**






- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention trade, and the less likely they are to mention education. Those aged 55+ are the most likely to mention tourism (39%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention tourism or trade.
- Retired persons are the most likely to mention tourism, trade or health.

In addition, respondents with relatives living in the EU are more likely to mention education, (35% vs 24% who do not have relatives in the EU) or health (28% vs 22%). Those with a positive attitude towards the EU, are more likely to mention education and health than those who are neutral or negative. Those with a positive or neutral attitude are more likely to mention trade than those with a negative attitude. Those who think relations between the EU and their country are good are more likely to mention education and health than those who think relations are bad. Finally, those who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to mention each area, compared to those who do not feel informed.

**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	Trade	Health
MASHREK	24	31	25	24
 <b>Gender</b>				
Male	25	31	25	24
Female	22	30	25	24
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24 years	25	28	22	25
25-39 years	22	28	21	20
40-54 years	23	31	28	25
55 years or more	25	39	32	25
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	22	14	12	23
16-19	22	30	26	19
20 or more	26	40	33	23
Still studying	24	32	24	27
 <b>Occupation</b>				
Self-employed	26	24	22	25
Managers	25	36	31	22
White collars	24	38	29	17
Manual workers	20	19	16	21
House persons	21	20	16	26
Unemployed	23	27	24	24
Retired	23	49	37	29
Students	25	32	24	27
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>				
Yes	25	29	25	28
No	23	32	25	22
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>				
Positive	29	32	27	29
Neutral	21	32	26	23
Negative	16	29	19	15
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>				
Good	28	33	27	29
Bad	17	29	25	13
<b>Informed about the EU</b>				
Well-informed	29	36	30	26
Not informed	19	26	20	22

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

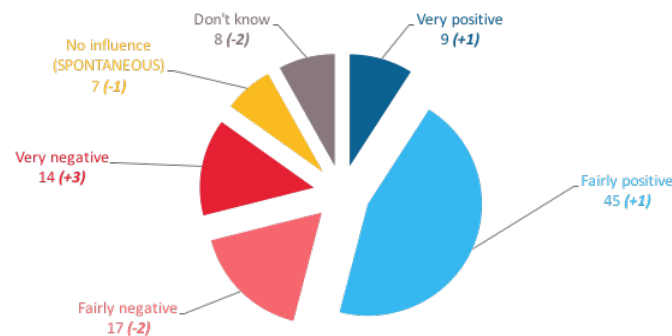
	Economic development	Tourism	Trade	Health
MAGHREB	22	31	34	26
 <b>Gender</b>				
Male	22	32	34	25
Female	22	30	34	27
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24 years	24	37	37	29
25-39 years	22	32	35	25
40-54 years	21	24	33	24
55 years or more	21	28	28	27
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	20	30	30	25
16-19	19	30	33	27
20 or more	25	28	39	27
Still studying	25	34	37	29
 <b>Occupation</b>				
Self-employed	24	28	34	22
Managers	18	25	34	25
White collars	26	31	39	26
Manual workers	21	37	31	23
House persons	16	34	34	30
Unemployed	20	25	32	25
Retired	20	23	31	29
Students	26	35	37	29
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>				
Yes	22	32	36	32
No	22	30	32	20
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>				
Positive	27	36	39	26
Neutral	20	32	34	30
Negative	17	22	28	25
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>				
Good	27	40	39	30
Bad	15	20	31	25
<b>Informed about the EU</b>				
Well-informed	25	37	37	28
Not informed	21	28	34	26

## Perception of the European Union's influence

Although respondents in Mashrek are the most likely to think the European Union has a positive influence on the development of their country, the majority in both groups of countries agree (Maghreb: 54%, Mashrek: 61%)<sup>18</sup>. The proportion who are very positive is similar in both groups of countries (Maghreb: 9%, Mashrek: 10%).

There has been no change since Autumn 2019 in the proportion in Mashrek who say the influence has been positive, while in Maghreb there has been a very small increase (+2 pp).

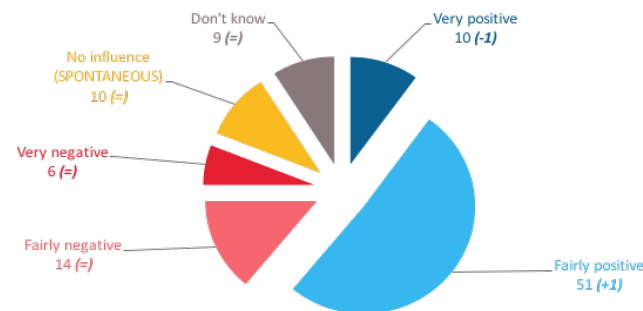
A12 Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(% - MAGHREB)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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



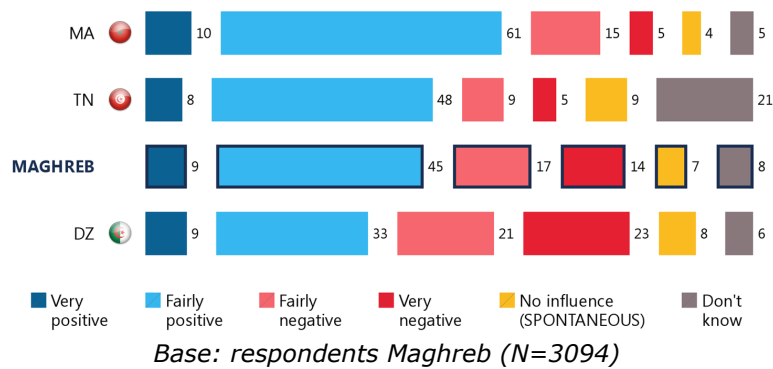
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Respondents in Morocco (71%) are much more likely to say the EU's influence is positive than those in Tunisia (56%) or Algeria (42%). In fact, Algeria is the only country where respondents are most likely to say the influence is negative (44%).

<sup>18</sup> QA12. Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)?

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



The largest changes in opinion since Autumn 2019 are in Tunisia, where there has been a six-point increase in the proportions who say the influence of the EU is positive, and a nine-point decline in the proportion who say it is negative.

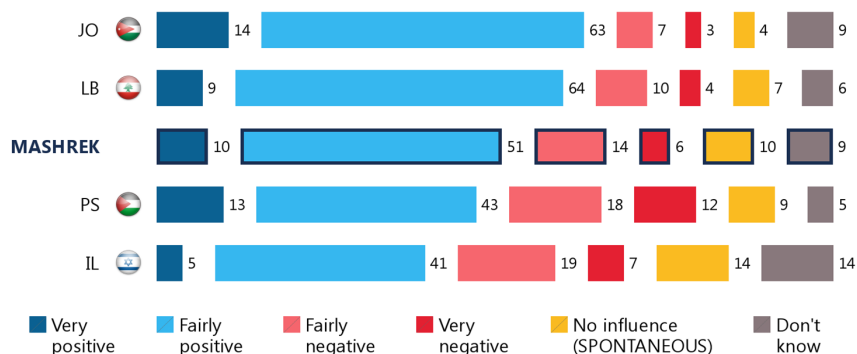
**A12** Do you think that the European Union has a positive or negative influence on the development of (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No influence (SPONTANEOUS)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	54	▲ 2	31	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	8	▼ 2
TN	56	▲ 6	14	▼ 9	9	▲ 5	21	▼ 2
DZ	42	▲ 3	44	=	8	▼ 2	6	▼ 1
MA	71	=	20	▲ 4	4	▼ 2	5	▼ 2

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, the majority in each country except Israel say the influence of the EU on their country's development has been positive, but even in Israel this is the most common answer (46%).

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



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

At the other end of the scale, more than three quarters in Jordan (77%) think the EU's influence is positive. Compared to Autumn 2019, opinion in Palestine (-8 pp) and Lebanon (-5 pp) has become less positive, while opinion in Israel and Jordan has become slightly more positive (+3 pp and +2 pp respectively).

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

	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No influence (SPONTANEOUS)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	61	=	20	=	10	=	9	=
IL	46	▲ 3	26	▲ 1	14	▼ 3	14	▼ 1
JO	77	▲ 2	10	▼ 2	4	▼ 3	9	▲ 3
LB	73	▼ 5	14	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	6	▲ 1
PS	56	▼ 8	30	▲ 6	9	▲ 2	5	=

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)






The socio-demographic analysis once again shows that attitudes towards the EU are influential. In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents who have a positive opinion of the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, or who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to see the influence of the EU on the development of their country as positive. The analysis also illustrates the following:

- In the **Mashrek**, women are more likely than men to say the influence is positive (63% vs 58%).






- In the **Maghreb**, those aged 15-24 (60%) are more likely than older age groups to say the influence has been positive.
- In the **Maghreb**, those who completed education aged 15 or younger (60%) are the most likely to say the influence has been positive, but slightly more even those who are still studying (61%).
- In the **Maghreb**, manual workers and housepersons (both 59%) are the most likely to be positive, while in the **Mashrek** it is the self-employed (68%).

Finally, in the Mashrek, respondents with relatives living in the EU are more likely to see the influence as positive, compared to those who do not have relatives living in the EU (65% vs 59%).

**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	54	31	8
 Gender			
Male	53	33	7
Female	55	30	9
 Age			
15-24 years	60	30	5
25-39 years	55	31	7
40-54 years	51	33	10
55 years or more	50	32	11
 Education (End of)			
15-	60	27	7
16-19	49	33	9
20 or more	51	37	5
Still studying	61	30	4
 Occupation			
Self-employed	49	32	10
Managers	46	43	4
White collars	52	39	5
Manual workers	59	25	10
House persons	59	20	14
Unemployed	48	34	9
Retired	50	37	8
Students	62	29	4
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	55	33	6
No	54	28	10
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	72	18	5
Neutral	52	34	6
Negative	25	63	5
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	76	15	4
Bad	25	65	4
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	71	22	3
Not informed	47	37	8

**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	61	20	9
 Gender			
Male	58	25	8
Female	63	16	11
 Age			
15-24 years	61	20	11
25-39 years	60	21	10
40-54 years	62	20	8
55 years or more	61	19	9
 Education (End of)			
15-	60	24	9
16-19	56	21	12
20 or more	60	21	8
Still studying	65	19	8
 Occupation			
Self-employed	68	19	6
Managers	58	22	6
White collars	54	25	11
Manual workers	56	27	10
House persons	65	17	10
Unemployed	63	18	12
Retired	57	17	12
Students	63	21	8
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	65	20	8
No	59	20	10
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	80	10	5
Neutral	54	21	12
Negative	30	50	6
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	78	12	4
Bad	25	54	6
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	68	20	4
Not informed	55	21	14

## Desired role of the EU across policy areas

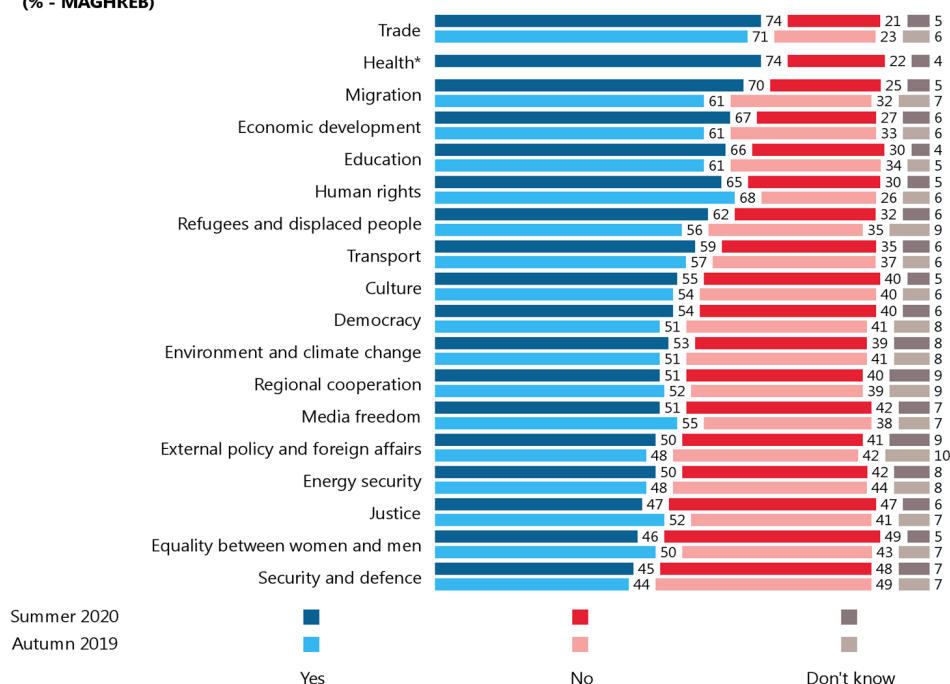
Respondents were asked whether they thought the EU should have a greater role to play in their country across a range of areas<sup>19</sup>. Trade, health and economic development are the only areas ranking in the top five in both groups of countries.

In Maghreb, respondents are most likely to mention trade, health (both 74%), migration (70%), economic development (67%) and education (66%). In the Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are economic development (71%), trade (70%), health (68%), regional cooperation (64%) and human rights (63%).

There are a number of differences between Maghreb and Mashrek countries. The largest is that respondents in the Maghreb are much more likely to mention migration (70% vs 54% in Mashrek). On the other hand, respondents in the Mashrek are more likely to mention regional cooperation (64% vs 51% in the Maghreb), equality between men and women (59% vs 46%), external policy and foreign affairs (61% vs 50%) and energy security (59% vs 50%).

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in the Maghreb are now more likely to mention migration (+9 pp), economic development (+6 pp), refugees and displaced people (+6 pp), but they are less likely to mention justice (-5 pp). In Mashrek, on the other hand, there has generally been little to no change since 2019 (0-4 pp).

**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)

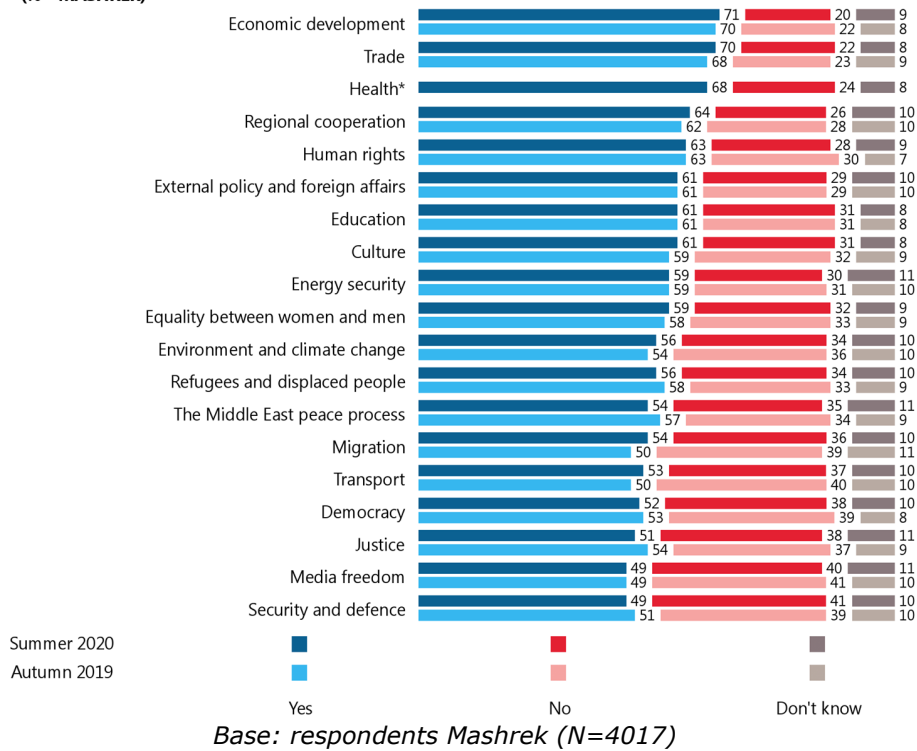


Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

<sup>19</sup> 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)?  
 (% - MASHREK)



The country analysis focuses on the two most mentioned areas in each group of countries.

In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to think the EU should have a greater role to play in trade, health (both 84%), or migration (83%) although a majority in each country mentions each of these areas. Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Morocco are much more likely to say the EU should have a greater role to play in migration (+14 pp) or trade (+11 pp).

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	74	▲ 3	21	▼ 2	5	▼ 1
MA	84	▲ 11	14	▼ 9	2	▼ 2
TN	62	=	21	▼ 2	17	▲ 2
DZ	71	▼ 2	26	▲ 2	3	=

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	70	▲ 9	25	▼ 7	5	▼ 2
MA	83	▲ 14	15	▼ 11	2	▼ 3
DZ	63	▲ 7	34	▼ 5	3	▼ 2
TN	61	=	23	▼ 1	16	▲ 1

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, the majority in each country think the EU should be more involved in economic development in their country, with proportions ranging from 77% in Lebanon to 62% in Palestine. The majority in each country also mention trade, although those in Palestine (51%) are less likely to do so than respondents in the other three countries.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Palestine are now less likely to say the EU should be more involved in trade (-10 pp) or economic development (-6 pp) in their country. In contrast, respondents in Jordan and Lebanon are now more likely to say the EU should be more involved in each of these areas, and particularly in trade (+10 pp and +9 pp respectively).

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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	71	▲ 1	20	▼ 2	9	▲ 1
JO	72	▲ 6	16	▼ 11	12	▲ 5
LB	77	▲ 5	19	▼ 4	4	▼ 1
IL	73	▲ 1	16	▼ 1	11	
PS	62	▼ 6	35	▲ 6	3	

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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	70	▲ 2	22	▼ 1	8	▼ 1
JO	74	▲ 10	16	▼ 11	10	▲ 1
LB	72	▲ 9	23	▼ 4	5	▼ 5
IL	76	▲ 1	14	▼ 1	10	
PS	51	▼ 10	45	▲ 11	4	▼ 1

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis also focusses on the two most mentioned areas in each group of countries.

### Maghreb

- There are no considerable differences based on gender, age or education level. However, younger respondents are more likely to say that they want the EU to play a greater role in health and economic development.
- Those living in small/mid-sized towns are the most likely to say the EU should have a greater role in trade (82%) or health (79%).

In addition, respondents who have a positive or neutral opinion of the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, or who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to think the EU should have a greater role in each of these areas. For example, 84% of those who have a good relationship with the EU think it should have a greater role in trade, compared to 60% who think the relationship is poor.

### Mashrek

- Respondents aged 55 and older are the most likely to agree the EU should have more involvement with economic development (78%) and trade (76%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think the EU should have a greater role to play in trade and economic development.

- Retired persons are the most likely they are to think the EU should have a greater role to play in trade (81%) and economic development (78%).

Respondents who have a good opinion of the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, or who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to think the EU should have a greater role in these areas. For example, 79% of respondents with a positive view of the EU say it should be more involved in economic development, compared to 59% of those with a negative view.







**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)?

**Trade (% - MAGHREB)**

	Health		Trade		Economic Development	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
MAGHREB	74	22	74	21	67	27
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	72	24	74	23	66	29
Female	76	19	75	19	68	25
<b>Age</b>						
15-24 years	78	18	75	21	70	25
25-39 years	75	22	76	20	68	28
40-54 years	72	24	74	21	65	28
55 years or more	70	23	71	21	63	27
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	72	23	75	20	71	22
16-19	74	23	75	21	65	31
20 or more	76	23	77	21	67	30
Still studying	79	18	77	21	70	26
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural area or village	70	24	73	21	63	29
Small/mid size town	79	18	82	16	67	28
Large town	75	21	73	22	69	26
<b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	72	24	69	26	64	31
Managers	83	15	78	20	69	28
White collars	74	23	79	19	68	26
Manual workers	72	23	75	20	68	26
House persons	80	15	77	15	70	21
Unemployed	68	26	71	23	62	31
Retired	71	25	73	22	64	28
Students	80	17	76	21	70	26
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>						
Yes	78	20	77	20	66	29
No	71	23	73	21	68	25
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>						
Positive	80	18	83	15	77	20
Neutral	77	20	76	21	66	30
Negative	63	34	61	34	52	43
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>						
Good	82	16	84	14	77	20
Bad	64	33	60	36	51	44
<b>Informed about the EU</b>						
Well-informed	81	17	81	16	76	21
Not informed	73	24	73	23	64	31

**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)?

**Economic development (% - MASHREK)**

	Health		Trade		Economic Development	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
MASHREK	68	24	70	22	71	20
 <b>Gender</b>						
Male	69	25	71	22	71	21
Female	68	24	69	21	71	20
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24 years	68	24	65	26	67	23
25-39 years	66	26	70	21	70	21
40-54 years	67	26	71	22	71	20
55 years or more	73	20	76	17	78	15
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	67	26	64	29	66	26
16-19	65	26	69	21	70	19
20 or more	73	22	78	17	77	17
Still studying	69	24	67	26	68	23
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural area or village	67	28	69	24	72	20
Small/mid size town	68	24	69	21	70	19
Large town	69	23	71	21	72	20
 <b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	70	26	74	21	75	20
Managers	68	27	73	21	75	20
White collars	64	26	73	18	70	19
Manual workers	63	27	60	29	61	28
House persons	71	21	66	24	70	20
Unemployed	70	22	67	23	70	18
Retired	75	18	81	13	78	15
Students	66	27	67	26	68	24
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>						
Yes	72	23	72	21	73	21
No	67	25	70	22	71	20
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>						
Positive	76	20	75	20	79	16
Neutral	67	24	69	22	70	19
Negative	59	38	66	30	59	36
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>						
Good	77	20	77	19	79	16
Bad	55	38	61	33	61	34
<b>Informed about the EU</b>						
Well-informed	73	24	76	20	77	19
Not informed	65	25	65	24	67	21

## 7. Awareness of and involvement in EU funded projects

### Knowledge of EU-funded programmes

Respondents who are aware the EU provides their country with specific support were asked if they knew of any EU-funded programmes in their country<sup>20</sup>. Awareness is considerably higher in the Mashrek, where 53% are aware of such programmes in their country, than it is in the Maghreb (36%). Similar disparities in the results were also seen in Summer 2018 and Autumn 2019.

In the Maghreb, awareness has increased nine points since Autumn 2019, while in the Mashrek there has been almost no change (-1 pp).

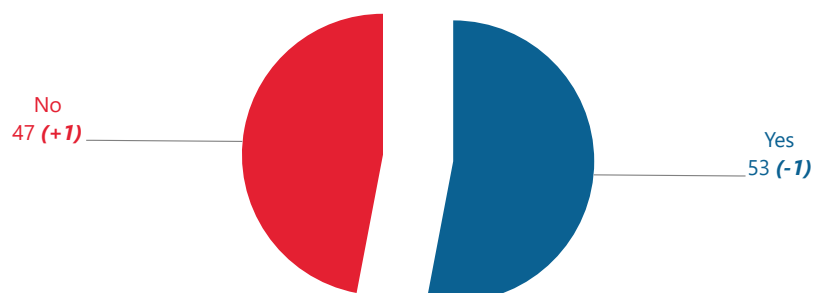
**A7** Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(% - **MAGHREB**)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents aware that EU provides support Maghreb (N=962)

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



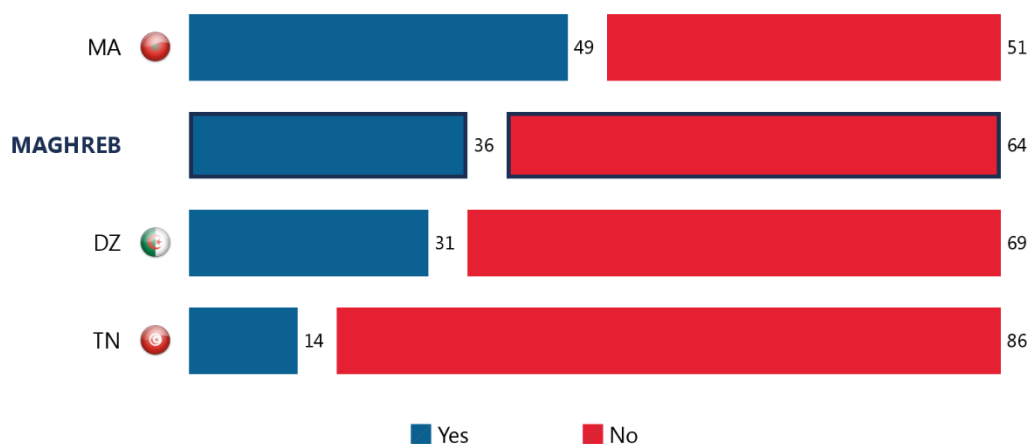
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents aware that EU provides support Mashrek (N=1839)

<sup>20</sup> A7. Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Respondents in Morocco (49%) are the most likely to be aware of specific programmes financed by the EU in their country, particularly compared to those in Tunisia (14%).

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



Base: respondents aware that EU provides support Maghreb (N=962)

Awareness has increased considerably in Morocco since Autumn 2019 (+16 pp), increased slightly in Algeria (+4 pp) and declined slightly in Tunisia (-2 pp).

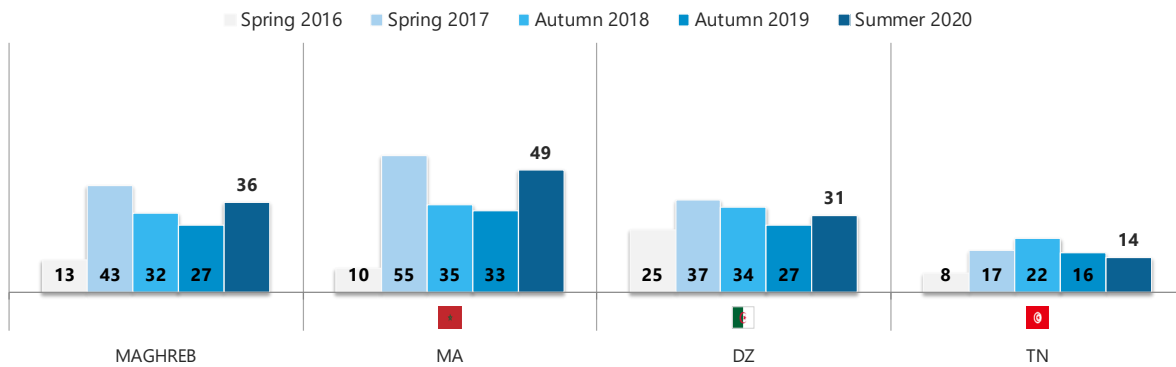
**A7** Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(%)

	Yes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	36	▲ 9	64	▼ 9
MA	49	▲ 16	51	▼ 16
DZ	31	▲ 4	69	▼ 4
TN	14	▼ 2	86	▲ 2

Base: respondents aware that EU provides support Maghreb (N=962)

The longer-term trend shows awareness in Morocco is quite volatile and has ranged from 10% to 55% since Spring 2016. Awareness in Algeria has increased since the last wave but has been relatively stable since Autumn 2018. Although awareness in Tunisia has declined since the previous wave, it remains higher than in Spring 2016.

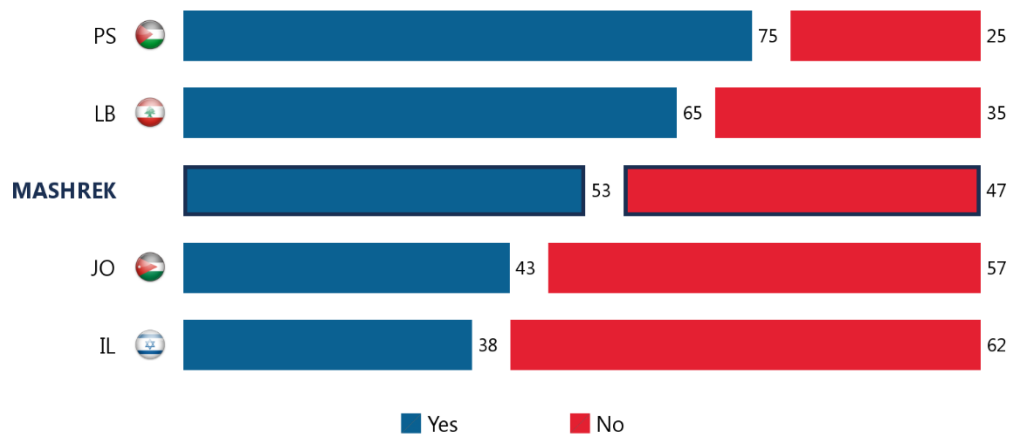
**A7** Do you know of any specific programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
 (% - YES)



Base: respondents aware that EU provides support Maghreb (N=962)

Awareness of programmes financed by the EU varies considerably in the countries of Mashrek: from 75% in Palestine to 38% in Israel.





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



Base: respondents aware that EU provides support Mashrek (N=1839)

Compared to Autumn 2019, however, there has been relatively little change, with the largest a five-point increase in awareness in Israel, taking it to its second highest level after Autumn 2018.

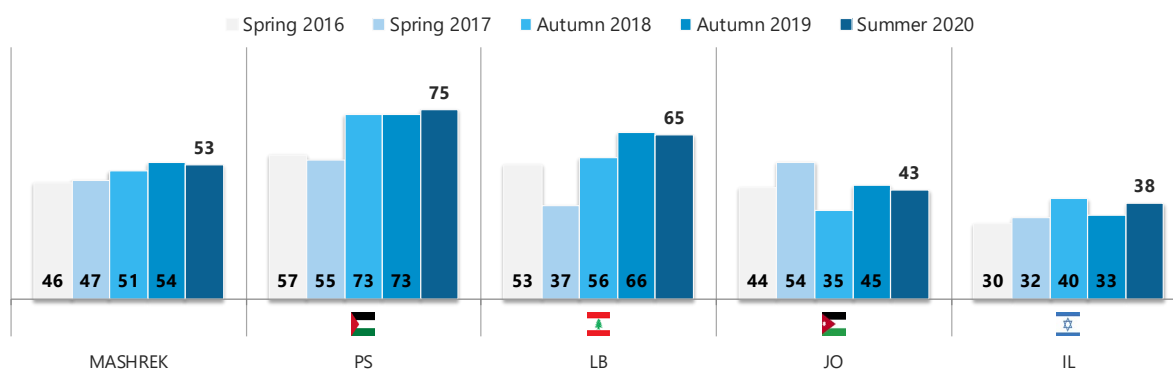
**A7** Do you know of any programmes financed by the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(%)

	Yes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	53	▼ 1	47	▲ 1
IL 	38	▲ 5	62	▼ 5
PS 	75	▲ 2	25	▼ 2
LB 	65	▼ 1	35	▲ 1
JO 	43	▼ 2	57	▲ 2

Base: respondents aware that EU provides support Mashrek (N=1839)

Awareness in Jordan remains similar to that of the past wave and Spring 2016, while in Lebanon it is one point lower than its highest ever level. Awareness in Palestine has been reasonably consistent since Autumn 2018 and remains higher than the period from Spring 2016 to Spring 2017.

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



Base: respondents aware that EU provides support Mashrek (N=1839)

The socio-demographic analysis highlights that:


- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, men are more likely to know of EU-funded programmes than women. For example, in Mashrek 58% of men know of such programmes, compared to 48% of women.
- In the **Maghreb** those aged 15-24 are the most likely to know of programmes financed by the EU (42%), while in the **Mashrek** this age group are the least likely to be aware of them (45%).





- In the **Maghreb**, students (44%), managers and white-collar workers (both 38%) are the most likely to know of EU-funded programmes, while in the **Mashrek** it is managers (64%) and the self-employed (62%).

In a familiar pattern, attitudes and experience also have an impact. In both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, those with relatives living in the EU, those with a positive view of the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, and who feel well-informed about the EU are the most likely to be aware of programmes. For example, 63% of respondents in the Mashrek with relatives living in the EU say they know of programmes, compared to 48% who do not have relatives living in the EU.

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

	Yes	No
MAGHREB	36	64
 Gender		
Male	39	61
Female	32	68
 Age		
15-24 years	42	58
25-39 years	34	66
40-54 years	35	65
55 years or more	30	70
 Occupation		
Self-employed	33	67
Managers	38	62
White collars	38	62
Manual workers	37	63
House persons	29	71
Unemployed	31	69
Retired	33	67
Students	44	56
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>		
Yes	40	60
No	30	70
 Opinion of the EU		
Positive	39	61
Neutral	34	66
Negative	26	74
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>		
Good	37	63
Bad	31	69
<b>Informed about the EU</b>		
Well-informed	45	55
Not informed	25	75

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

	Yes	No
MASHREK	53	47
 Gender		
Male	58	42
Female	48	52
 Age		
15-24 years	45	55
25-39 years	56	44
40-54 years	56	44
55 years or more	56	44
 Occupation		
Self-employed	62	38
Managers	64	36
White collars	53	47
Manual workers	49	51
House persons	54	46
Unemployed	57	43
Retired	50	50
Students	36	64
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>		
Yes	63	37
No	48	52
 Opinion of the EU		
Positive	58	42
Neutral	49	51
Negative	47	53
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>		
Good	55	45
Bad	46	54
<b>Informed about the EU</b>		
Well-informed	62	38
Not informed	43	57

## Type of EU-funded programmes respondents know of

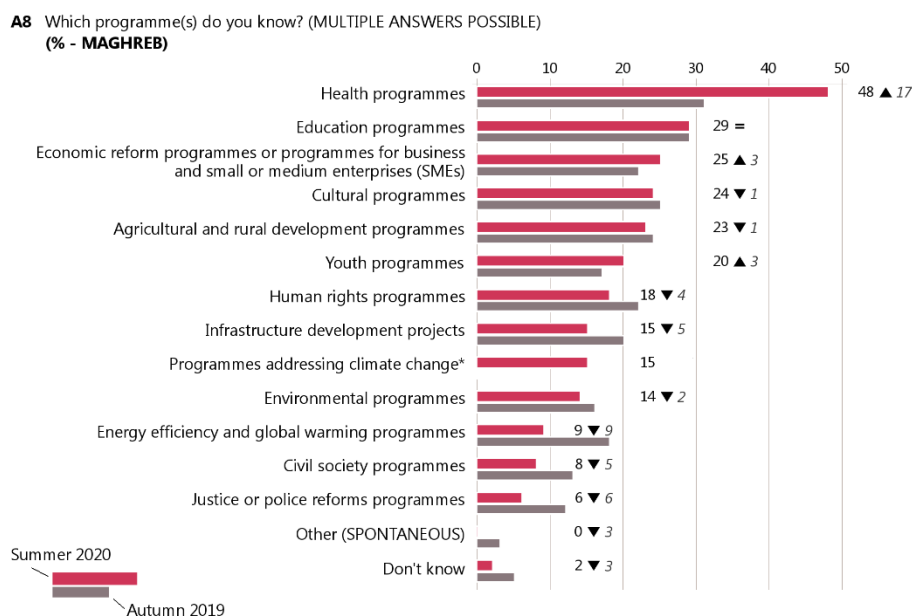
Respondents who were aware of programmes financed by the EU in their country were asked which kind of programmes they knew about<sup>21</sup>.

In the Maghreb, the most mentioned areas are health programmes (48%), education programmes (29%), economic reform programmes or programmes for business and small or medium enterprises (SMEs) (25%), cultural programmes (24%) and agricultural and rural development programmes (23%).

In the Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are education programmes (62%), cultural programmes, infrastructure development projects (both 41%), health programmes (39%) and human rights programmes (30%).

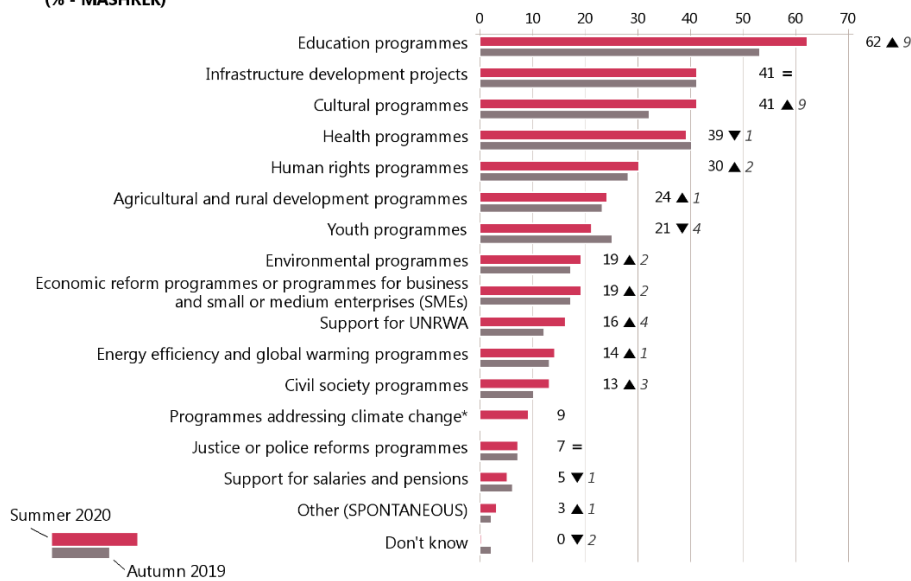
In 12 of the 15 areas asked about, respondents in the Mashrek are more likely to know of programmes than those in the Maghreb. The largest differences are for education programmes (Maghreb: 29%, Mashrek: 62%) and infrastructure development projects (Maghreb: 15%, Mashrek: 41%). In contrast, respondents in Maghreb countries are more likely to know about health programmes (48% vs 39%).

There have been some notable changes since Autumn 2019. In the Maghreb respondents are now much more likely to say they know health programmes (+17pp), but they are less likely to know about energy efficiency and global warming programmes (-9 pp), justice or police reforms programmes (-6 pp) or infrastructure development projects or civil society programmes (each -5 pp). In the Mashrek, on the other hand, respondents are now more likely to know education programmes or cultural programmes (+9 pp each) than they were in Autumn 2019.



<sup>21</sup> A8. Which programme(s) do you know?

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






Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Mashrek (N=979)

In the Maghreb, respondents in Algeria are the most likely to have heard of EU-funded programmes in nine of the 15 areas, while those in Morocco are the most likely to have heard of health (50%), education (29%), economic reform programmes or programmes for SMEs (28%), or agricultural and rural development programmes (25%, equal to Algeria).<sup>22</sup>

Trends since Autumn 2019 are mixed. In all three countries respondents are now much more likely to know health programmes, and this is particularly the case in Tunisia (+36 pp). Respondents in Algeria are now more likely to know cultural (+17 pp) or youth programmes (+19 pp), but they are less likely to know civil society programmes (-12 pp) or justice or police reforms programmes (-10 pp). In Morocco respondents are now less likely to know energy efficiency and global warming programmes (-12 pp). In Tunisia respondents are less likely to know infrastructure development projects (-21 pp), agricultural and rural development programmes (-17 pp), justice or police reform programmes (-10 pp) or environmental programmes (-9 pp) than they were in 2019.




<sup>22</sup> Care should be taken interpreting the results for Tunisia (71) and Algeria (57) due to low sample size.

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

	Health programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Education programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Economic reform programmes or programmes for business and small or medium enterprises (SMEs) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Cultural programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Agricultural and rural development programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Youth programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Human rights programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	48 ▲17	29 =	25 ▲3	24 ▼1	23 ▼1	20 ▲3	18 ▼4
MA 	50 ▲10	29 ▼1	28 ▲5	13 ▼8	25 ▼2	13 ▼1	12 ▼8
DZ 	45 ▲22	32 ▲1	23 =	50 ▲17	25 ▲4	40 ▲19	32 ▲1
TN 	45 ▲36	21 ▼3	13 ▼3	30 ▲3	2 ▼17	22 ▲3	21 ▲6

Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Maghreb (N=343)

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





	Infrastructure development projects Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Programmes addressing climate change* Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Environmental programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Energy efficiency and global warming programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Civil society programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Justice or police reforms programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	15 ▼5	15 N.A	14 ▼2	9 ▼9	8 ▼5	6 ▼6
MA 	16 ▼4	15 N.A	9 ▼2	7 ▼12	9 ▼2	6 ▼3
DZ 	13 =	20 N.A	33 ▲4	17 ▼4	5 ▼12	7 ▼10
TN 	13 ▼21	2 N.A	3 ▼9	2 ▼4	11 ▲1	3 ▼10

Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Maghreb (N=343)

In the Mashrek, there is not a consistent pattern in the results, although respondents in Lebanon are more likely than those in other countries to have heard about education programmes (79%), infrastructure development projects (57%), cultural programmes (51%) or agricultural and rural development programmes (37%). Those in Israel, on the other hand, are much more likely to have heard about environmental (41%), energy efficiency and global warming (41%) or climate change programmes (40%).<sup>23</sup>

Compared to 2019, respondents in all four Mashrek countries are now more likely to know cultural programmes, economic reform programmes or programmes for business and SMEs or civil society programmes. In addition, respondents in Lebanon are now much more likely to know education programmes (+29 pp), while those in Israel are more likely to know environmental programmes (+20 pp), energy efficiency and global warming programmes (+12 pp) or civil society programmes (+11 pp).





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

	Education programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Infrastructure development projects Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Cultural programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Health programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Human rights programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Agricultural and rural development programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Youth programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Environmental programmes Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	62 ▲ 9	41 =	41 ▲ 9	39 ▼ 1	30 ▲ 2	24 ▲ 1	21 ▼ 4	19 ▲ 2
IL 	46 ▲ 5	30 ▲ 6	42 ▲ 6	23 ▲ 2	49 ▲ 9	23 ▲ 13	24 ▼ 2	41 ▲ 20
JO 	66 ▼ 2	31 =	37 ▲ 8	46 ▲ 1	23 ▼ 4	12 ▲ 3	19 ▼ 7	12 ▲ 4
LB 	79 ▲ 29	57 ▲ 4	51 ▲ 10	31 ▼ 7	36 ▲ 7	37 ▼ 7	25 ▲ 1	28 ▼ 4
PS 	52 ▲ 8	47 ▲ 2	38 ▲ 11	44 ▲ 2	23 ▼ 2	27 ▲ 3	21 ▼ 4	11 ▼ 1

*Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Mashrek (N=979)*

<sup>23</sup> Care should be taken interpreting the results for Israel, due to low sample size (86).

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

	Economic reform programmes or programmes for business and small or medium enterprises (SMEs)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Support for UNRWA	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Energy efficiency and global warming programmes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Civil society programmes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Programmes addressing climate change*	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Justice or police reforms programmes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Support for salaries and pensions	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	19	▲ 2	16	▲ 4	14	▲ 1	13	▲ 3	9	N.A	7	=	5	▼ 1
IL 	13	▲ 7	0	=	41	▲ 12	21	▲ 11	40	N.A	8	▼ 3	0	=
JO 	14	▲ 1	0	=	9	▲ 2	7	▲ 1	4	N.A	3	▲ 1	0	=
LB 	23	▲ 1	0	=	6	▼ 8	20	▲ 3	4	N.A	10	▼ 3	0	=
PS 	22	▲ 2	49	▲ 8	12	=	13	▲ 6	3	N.A	8	▲ 1	16	▼ 3

*Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Mashrek (N=979)*

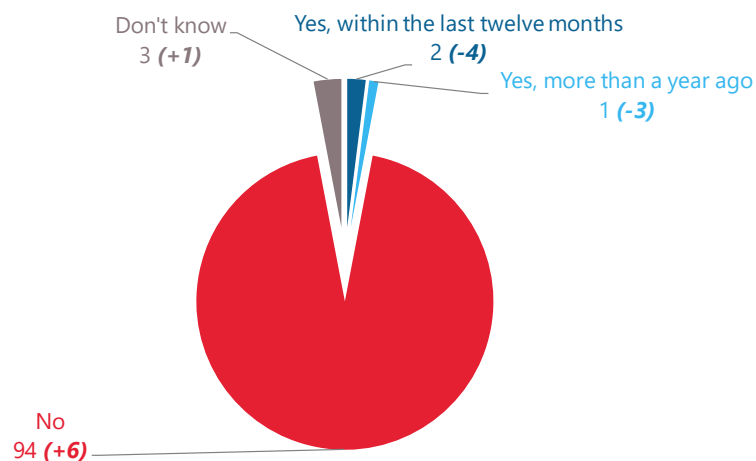
Due to low sample size it was not possible to conduct a socio-demographic analysis.

## Personal involvement with EU-funded projects

Amongst respondents who know about programmes financed by the EU in their country, 3% in Maghreb and 18% in the Mashrek have been personally involved with an EU-funded project. However, in each group of countries the large majority have not been personally involved.

Personal involvement has declined in the Maghreb (-7 pp), but there has been little change in the Mashrek (-1 pp).

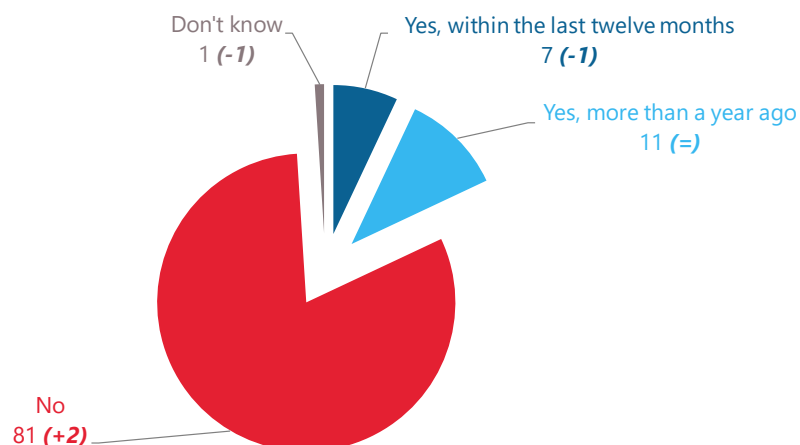
- A9** Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project?  
(% - **MAGHREB**)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Maghreb (N=343)

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

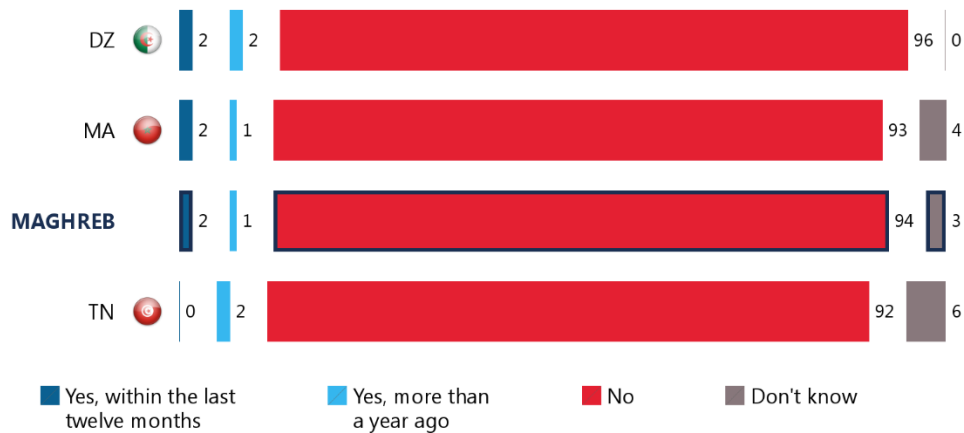


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Mashrek (N=979)

Fewer than one in twenty in Algeria (4%), Morocco (3%) and Tunisia (2%) have been personally involved with an EU-funded project.<sup>24</sup> Personal involvement has declined in each country since Autumn 2019, with the largest in Algeria (-16 pp).

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



Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Maghreb (N=343)

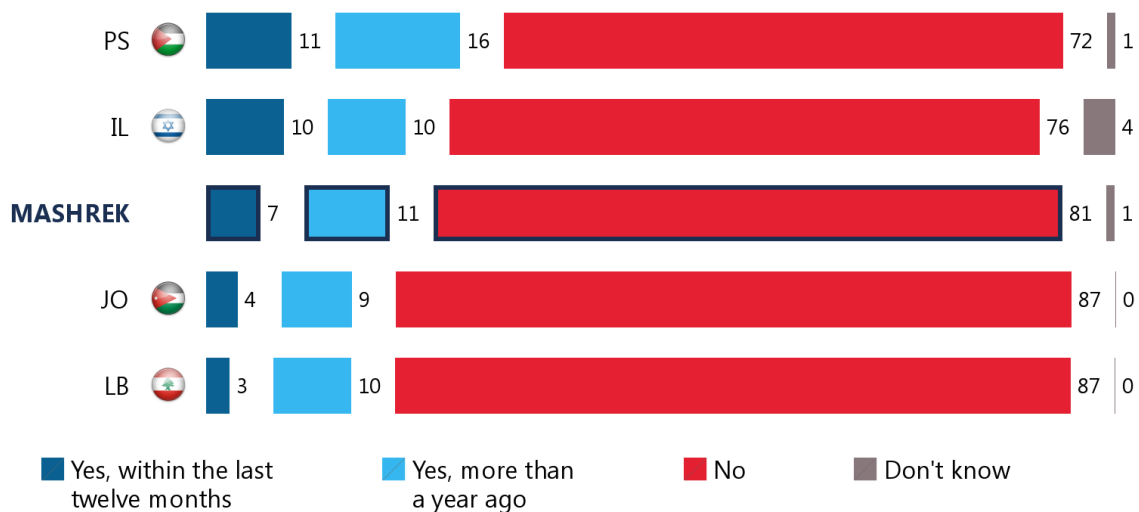
As was the case in the last wave, respondents in Palestine (27%) and Israel (20%) are much more likely to have been personally involved with an EU-funded project than those in Lebanon or Jordan (13% each).<sup>25</sup> There have generally only been small changes since Autumn 2019, with the largest and eight-point decline in involvement in Israel.

<sup>24</sup> Care should be taken interpreting the results for Tunisia (71) and Algeria (57) due to low sample size.

<sup>25</sup> Care should be taken interpreting the results for Israel, due to low sample size (86).



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



*Base: respondents aware of EU-financed programmes Mashrek (N=979)*

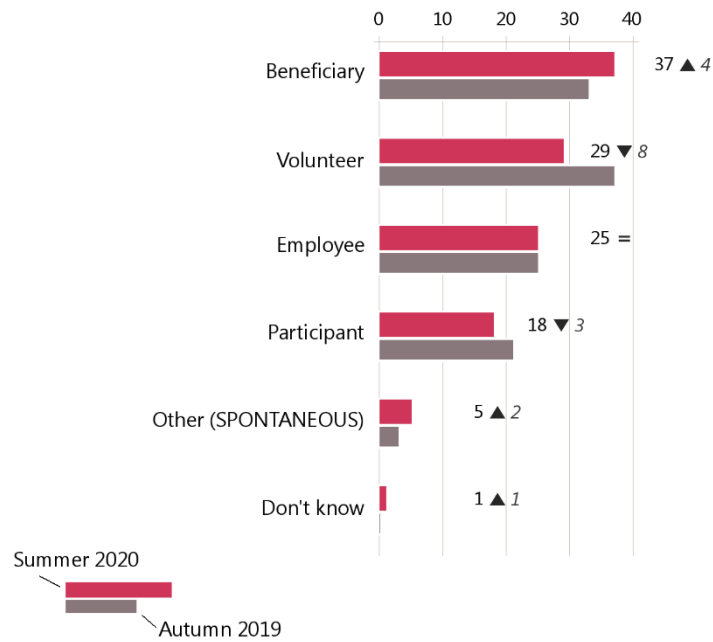
Due to low sample size it was not possible to conduct a socio-demographic analysis.

## Forms of involvement

Respondents in the Mashrek who have been personally involved in EU-funded programmes are most likely to have been a beneficiary (37%), a volunteer (29%) or an employee (25%).<sup>26</sup> It was not possible to conduct the analysis in the Maghreb due to very low sample size (11).

Compared to Autumn 2019 respondents in Mashrek respondents are now much less likely to say they were a volunteer (-8 pp).

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



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=178)

No country or socio-demographic analysis were possible, due to very low sample sizes.

<sup>26</sup> A10. What form did this involvement take?

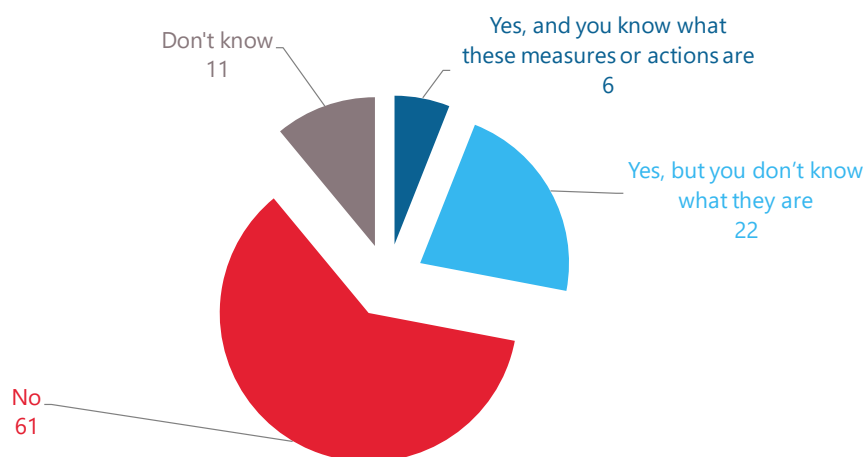
## 8. Perception of the EU support during the COVID-19 pandemic

In this wave, respondents were asked about measures or actions in their country supported by the European Union during the Coronavirus pandemic, and how effective they thought this support has been.

### Awareness of EU support

Respondents in Mashrek countries (43%) are more likely than those in Maghreb countries (28%) to have heard of measures or actions in their country that are supported by the European Union to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic.<sup>27</sup> However, in both regions no more than one in ten have heard of them and know what the measures are (Maghreb: 6%, Mashrek: 10%).

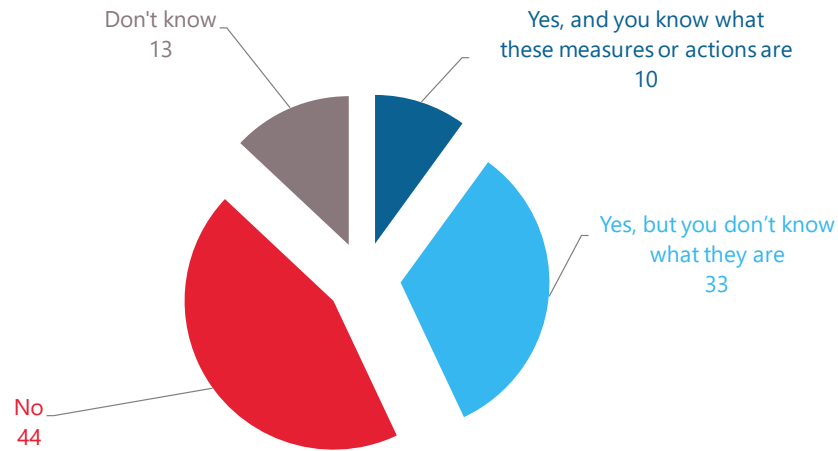
**A19** Have you heard, seen or read about measures or actions supported by the European Union to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

<sup>27</sup> A19 Have you heard, seen or read about measures or actions supported by the European Union to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?

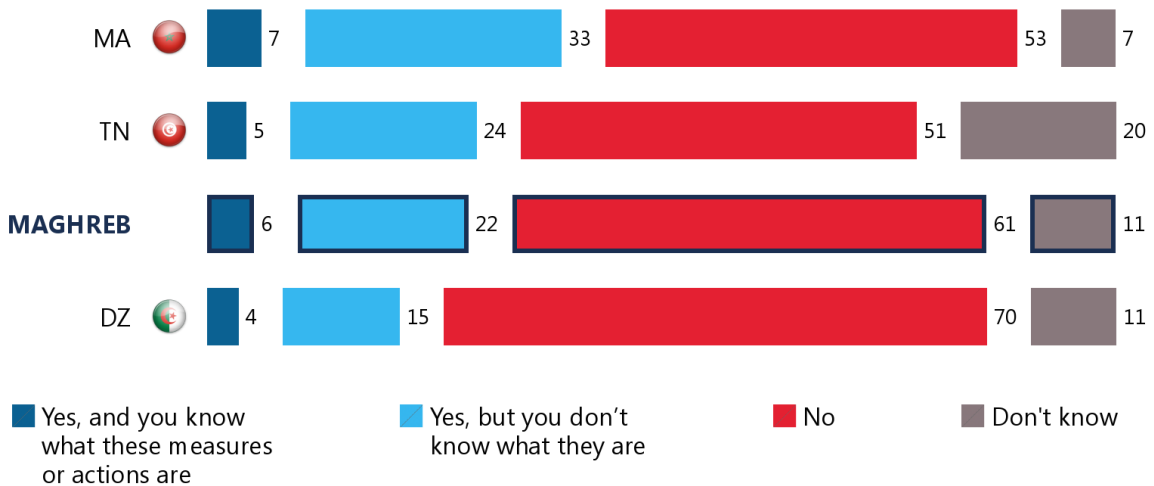
**A19** Have you heard, seen or read about measures or actions supported by the European Union to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
 (% - MASHREK)



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Only a minority of respondents in each country in Maghreb countries have heard of EU-supported measures or actions in their country to respond to the pandemic, although proportions range from 40% in Morocco to 19% in Algeria. No more than 7% in any country say they have heard of these measures/actions and know what they are.

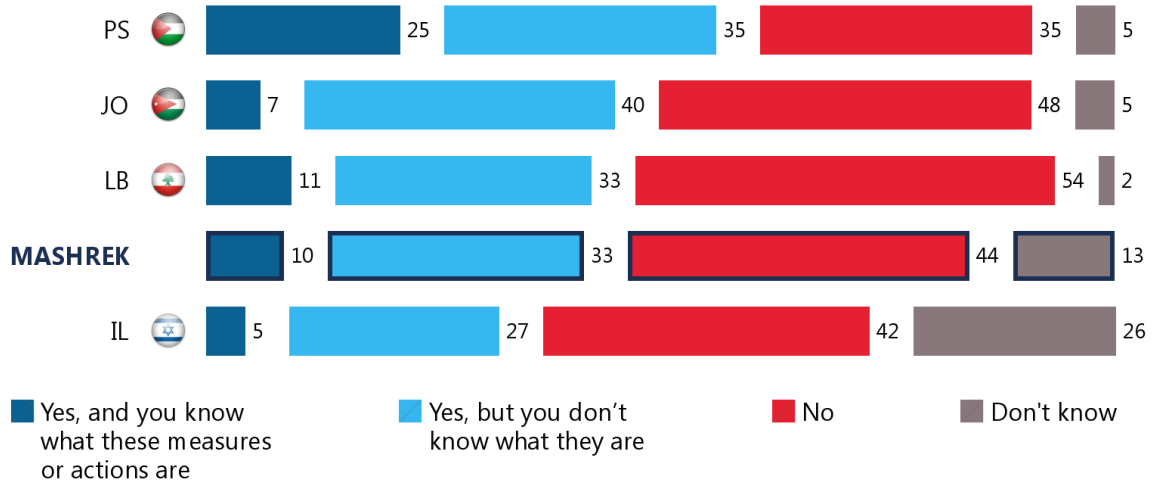
**A19** Have you heard, seen or read about measures or actions supported by the European Union to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
 (%)



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Palestine (60%) is the only country in the Mashrek where at least half have heard of EU-supported measures or actions in their country to respond to the pandemic. This compares to 47% in Jordan, 44% in Lebanon and 32% in Israel who say the same. Palestine (25%) and Lebanon (11%) are the only countries where at least one in ten say they have heard of these measures or actions and know what they are.

**A19** Have you heard, seen or read about measures or actions supported by the European Union to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(%)







Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:





- In the **Maghreb**, men are more likely than women to have heard, seen or read about EU-supported measures to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in their country. (31% vs 26%)
- In the **Mashrek**, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to have heard of such measures (50%).
- In the **Mashrek**, the self-employed are the most likely to have heard of such measures, particularly compared to manual workers, white collar workers and students (51% vs 39%).

Once again attitudes and experiences have an impact. In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents who have relatives living in the EU, who have a positive opinion of the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, and who feel well-informed about the EU are the most likely to have heard of EU supported measures or actions in their country to respond to the pandemic

**A19** Have you heard, seen or read about measures or actions supported by the European Union to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
<b>MAGHREB</b>	28	61	11
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	31	59	10
Female	26	62	12
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	28	63	9
16-19	23	66	11
20 or more	28	63	9
Still studying	31	60	9
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	26	65	9
Managers	26	66	8
White collars	28	65	7
Manual workers	30	59	11
House persons	31	54	15
Unemployed	23	63	14
Retired	27	56	17
Students	32	60	8
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	31	60	9
No	24	63	13
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	35	57	8
Neutral	28	63	9
Negative	15	73	12
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	35	57	8
Bad	21	69	10
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	39	55	6
Not informed	24	65	11

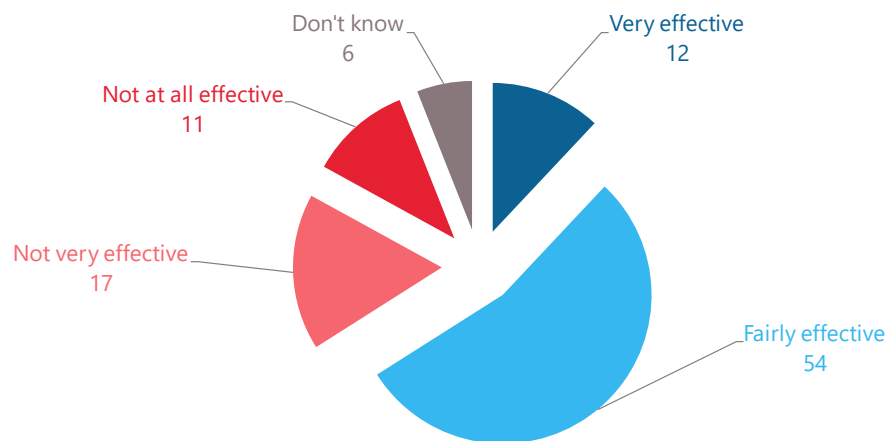
**A19** Have you heard, seen or read about measures or actions supported by the European Union to respond to the Coronavirus pandemic in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(% - **MASHREK**)

	Total 'Yes'	No	Don't know
<b>MASHREK</b>	43	44	13
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	42	47	11
Female	43	42	15
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	50	45	5
16-19	39	45	16
20 or more	40	44	16
Still studying	41	50	9
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	51	41	8
Managers	47	42	11
White collars	39	43	18
Manual workers	39	44	17
House persons	45	47	8
Unemployed	45	41	14
Retired	40	39	21
Students	39	52	9
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	49	43	8
No	40	46	14
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	52	39	9
Neutral	37	48	15
Negative	32	56	12
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	49	41	10
Bad	33	52	15
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	51	39	10
Not informed	36	50	14

## Perceived effectiveness of EU support

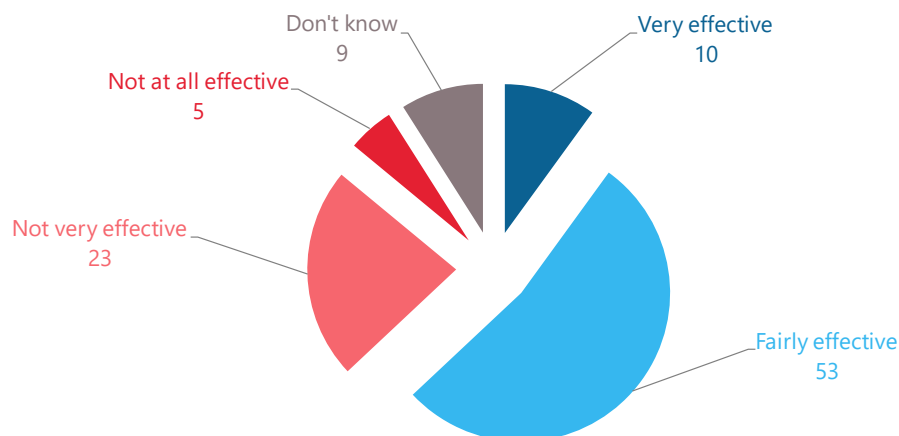
Respondents who said they had heard of EU supported measures or actions in their country to respond to the pandemic, regardless whether they knew or not what these measures are, were asked how effective they thought these had been.<sup>28</sup> In both Maghreb and Mashrek, more than six in ten say the measures/actions have been effective (Maghreb: 66%, Mashrek: 63%), with around one in ten saying they have been very effective (Maghreb: 12%, Mashrek, 10%).

**A20** How effective do you think the support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) during the Coronavirus pandemic has been?  
(% - **MAGHREB**)



*Base: respondents aware of EU support during the pandemic Maghreb (N=871)*

**A20** How effective do you think the support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) during the Coronavirus pandemic has been?  
(% - **MASHREK**)

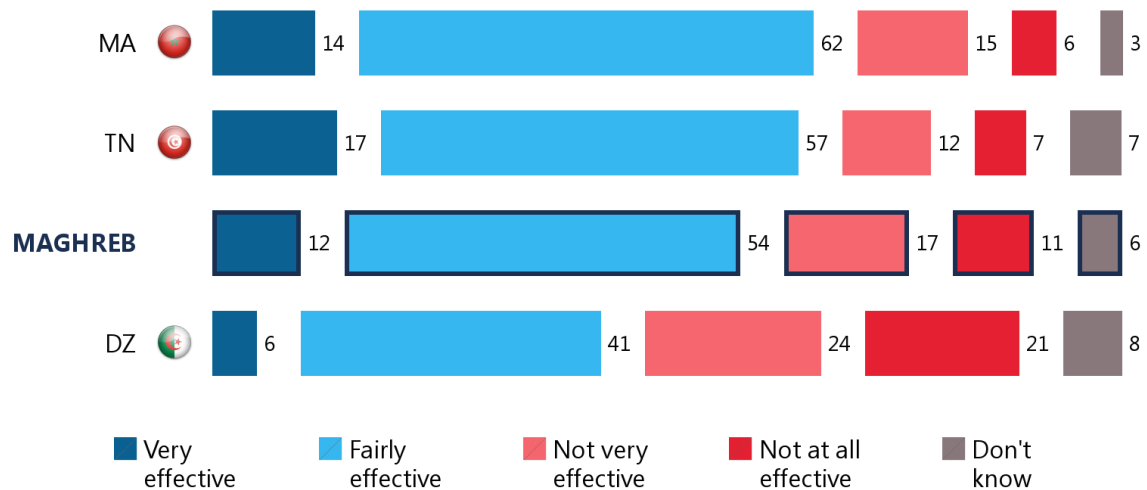


*Base: respondents aware of EU support during the pandemic Mashrek (N=1731)*

<sup>28</sup> A20 How effective do you think the support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) during the Coronavirus pandemic has been?

In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco (76%) and Tunisia (74%) are much more likely than those in Algeria (47%) to say these measure/actions have been effective, although in all three countries 'effective' is the most common answer. In Tunisia almost one in five (17%) say these measures/actions have been 'very effective'.

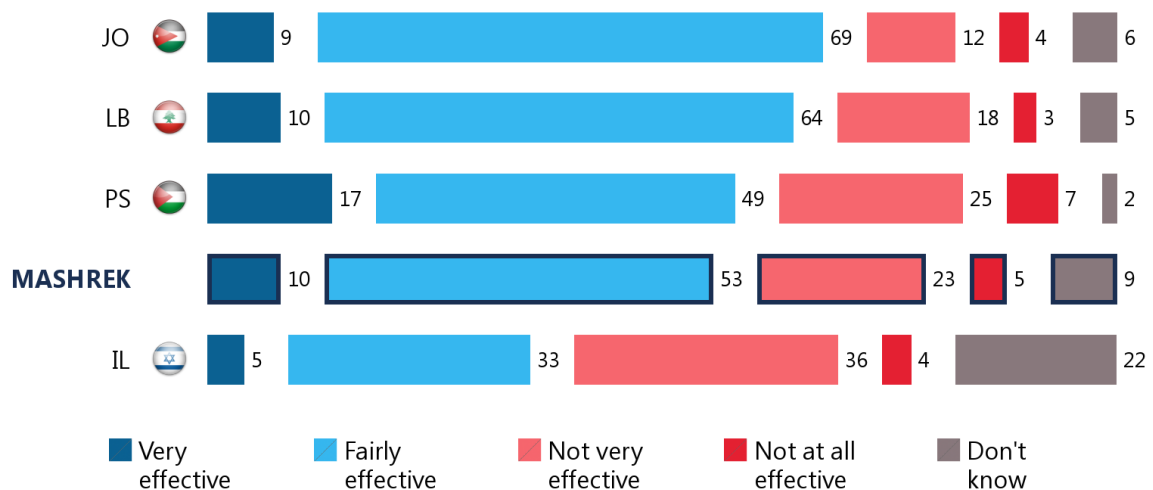
**A20** How effective do you think the support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) during the Coronavirus pandemic has been? (%)



Base: respondents aware of EU support during the pandemic Maghreb (N=871)

Israel is the only country in Mashrek where a minority say these measures or actions have been effective. In fact, opinion is somewhat divided with 38% saying the measures/actions have been effective, 40% saying they have not and 22% saying they don't know. In contrast at least two thirds of respondents in the other countries in Mashrek say these measures/actions have been effective.

**A20** How effective do you think the support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) during the Coronavirus pandemic has been? (%)



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=1731)



The socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- In the **Mashrek**, those aged 15-54 are the most likely to say the support provided has been effective.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the earlier a respondent completed their education, the more likely they are to say the support has been effective.
- In the **Maghreb**, the less urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to say support has been effective: 75% in rural areas say support has been effective, compared to 63% in large towns.
- In the **Maghreb**, manual workers and students (both 71%) are the most likely to say the support has been effective, while in the **Mashrek** it is the self-employed (70%) who are the most likely to think this way.

In addition, respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek countries who have a positive opinion of the EU, who think relations between the EU and their country are good or who feel well-informed about the EU are the most likely to say EU support has been effective. And finally, respondents in the Mashrek with relatives living in the EU are more likely to say support has been effective, compared to those who do not have relatives in the EU (69% vs 60%).

**A20** How effective do you think the support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) during the Coronavirus pandemic has been?  
(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Ineffective'	Don't know
MAGHREB	66	28	6
<b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	70	24	6
25-39 years	63	31	6
40-54 years	67	26	7
55 years or more	65	32	3
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	78	19	3
16-19	56	38	6
20 or more	61	35	4
Still studying	70	22	8
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	75	21	4
Small/mid size town	58	37	5
Large town	63	30	7
<b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	59	32	9
Managers	52	45	3
White collars	63	36	1
Manual workers	71	26	3
House persons	67	24	9
Unemployed	65	29	6
Retired	67	32	1
Students	71	22	7
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	67	27	6
No	66	29	5
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	75	21	4
Neutral	57	35	8
Negative	48	49	3
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	71	23	6
Bad	52	44	4
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	71	26	3
Not informed	61	31	8

**A20** How effective do you think the support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) during the Coronavirus pandemic has been?  
(% - **MASHREK**)

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Ineffective'	Don't know
MASHREK	63	28	9
<b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	63	29	8
25-39 years	65	27	8
40-54 years	67	23	10
55 years or more	55	32	13
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	69	25	6
16-19	60	30	10
20 or more	54	33	13
Still studying	68	25	7
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	64	26	10
Small/mid size town	63	29	8
Large town	63	27	10
<b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	70	26	4
Managers	61	29	10
White collars	54	32	14
Manual workers	62	32	6
House persons	69	23	8
Unemployed	62	26	12
Retired	58	30	12
Students	65	28	7
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>			
Yes	69	25	6
No	60	29	11
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>			
Positive	74	20	6
Neutral	54	33	13
Negative	39	49	12
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>			
Good	70	22	8
Bad	39	49	12
<b>Informed about the EU</b>			
Well-informed	65	27	8
Not informed	61	29	10

## II. INFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN UNION

This section reviews the media habits of respondents, as well as their information-seeking behaviour when it comes to information about the EU. The first part discusses where respondents get most of their news on national political matters, the sources they trust for such news, and the perceived influence of national media on public opinion. The section goes on to consider how often respondents look for information on the EU, and the kind of information they look for. Finally, the use of EU web and social media sites, and respondents' opinions about the coverage of the EU in the local media are discussed.

### 1. Media habits

#### **Most popular news sources**

Respondents were asked where they get most of their news on national political matters<sup>29</sup>. In the Maghreb, the four most mentioned sources are private TV channels (46%), public TV channels (45%), online social networks (41%) and the Internet (32%). In the Mashrek, the four most mentioned media types are online social networks (54%), the Internet (46%), public TV channels (41%) and private TV channels (39%). In both groups of countries these are the only sources mentioned by at least one in five respondents.

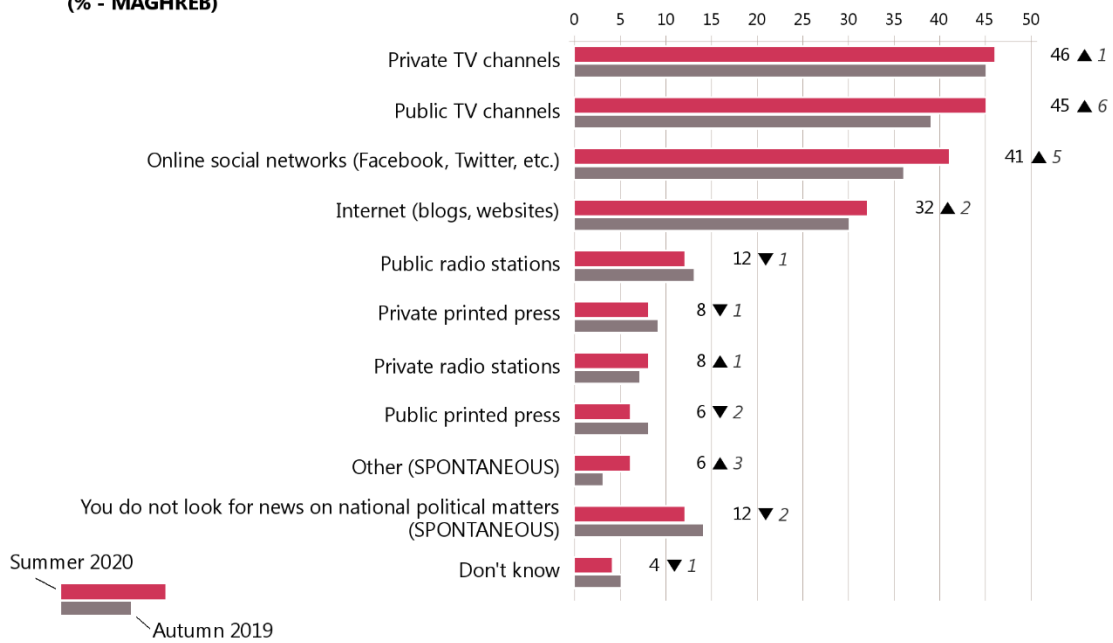
With the exception of public and private TV channels, respondents in the Maghreb are less likely to mention each other media source, with the largest differences for the Internet (32% vs 46%) and online social networks (41% vs 54%). As was the case in Autumn 2019, however, respondents in the Maghreb are still more likely than those in the Mashrek to say they do not look for news on national political matters (12% vs 6%).

There have generally only been small changes (1-2 pp) in the Maghreb since Autumn 2019, with the largest a six-point increase in mentions of public TV channels, and a five-point increase in mentions of online social networks. In the Mashrek, on the other hand, respondents are now less likely to mention almost all of these sources, and in particular private TV channels and public radio stations (each -6 pp). The only increase is for online social networks (+4 pp).

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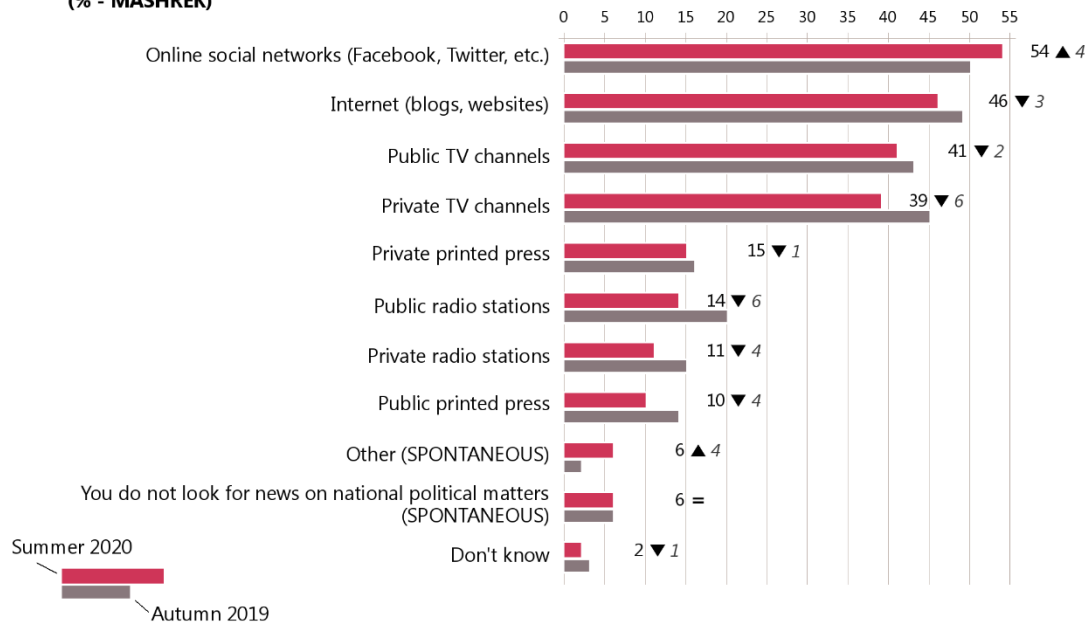
<sup>29</sup> B1T. Where do you get most of your news on national political matters?

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



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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






Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Public TV channels are the most mentioned source of national political news for respondents in Morocco (53%) and Tunisia (50%), while in Algeria online social networks are the most mentioned (50%). Public and private TV channels and online social networks are the only sources that appear in the top three in each country. As was the case in 2018 and 2019, respondents in Algeria are much more likely to mention online social networks than those in the other countries.

In all three countries, respondents are now more likely to mention public TV channels or online social networks than they were in Autumn 2019. The largest increase for public TV channels (+10 pp) and online social networks (+8 pp) are both observed in Tunisia. Respondents in Morocco are now much more likely to mention private TV channels (+13 pp).

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





	Private TV channels	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public TV channels	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Online social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Internet (blogs, websites)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public radio stations	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private printed press	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private radio stations	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public printed press	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	46	▲1	45	▲6	41	▲5	32	▲2	12	▼1	8	▼1	8	▲1	6	▼2
MA 	51	▲13	53	▲9	31	▲7	15	=	16	▲1	7	=	10	▲2	5	▲1
DZ 	46	▼8	38	▲3	50	▲3	46	▲2	7	▼1	10	▼2	6	▲2	8	▼2
TN 	34	▲5	50	▲10	34	▲8	29	▲9	21	▲2	6	▼1	13	=	6	▼2

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

The top source of news varies by country in Mashrek. In Palestine online social networks are most mentioned (50%), while in Israel it is the Internet (65%). Public TV channels are most mentioned in Jordan (69%), while private ones are most mentioned in Lebanon (62%). Israel and Palestine are the only countries where the top two sources of news are online, although online social networks appear in the top three in each country.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in all four countries in Mashrek are now less likely to mention public or private radio stations, with the largest declines in Palestine in both cases (-17 pp and -12 pp respectively). Public TV channels are now more likely to be mentioned by respondents in Jordan (+15 pp), but they are less likely to be mentioned by those in Palestine (-17 pp) and Lebanon (-14 pp). In Lebanon, respondents are now much less likely to mention the Internet (-12 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.)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Internet (blogs, websites)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public TV channels	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private TV channels	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private printed press	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public radio stations	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private radio stations	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public printed press	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	54	▲ 4	46	▼ 3	41	▼ 2	39	▼ 6	15	▼ 1	14	▼ 6	11	▼ 4	10	▼ 4
IL 	45	▲ 2	65	▲ 1	43	▲ 1	45	▲ 3	28	▼ 2	26	▼ 3	19	▼ 1	18	▼ 5
JO 	66	▲ 8	32	▼ 2	69	▲ 15	33	▼ 8	1	=	5	▼ 4	1	▼ 3	4	=
LB 	57	▲ 7	27	▼ 12	14	▼ 14	62	▼ 7	6	▼ 3	6	▼ 5	9	▼ 7	4	▼ 2
PS 	50	=	44	▼ 4	24	▼ 17	14	▼ 19	13	▼ 2	10	▼ 17	10	▼ 12	9	▼ 9

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Highlights from the socio-demographic analysis include the following:

- In the **Maghreb**, men are more likely than women to say they get their national political news via the printed press (15% vs 9%).
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention television, radio or the press, and the less likely they are to mention the Internet and social media.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention the Internet and social media. In the **Maghreb**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to mention television or radio. In the **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention television or the printed press, while those who remained in education until at least age 20 are the most likely to mention radio (26% vs 19%).
- In **Maghreb**, the more urbanised a respondent's environment, the more likely they are to mention the Internet and social media. In Mashrek, those living in rural areas or small/mid-sized towns are more likely to say they get most of their political news from television than those in large towns.
- In **Maghreb**, managers (82%) are much more likely than other occupation groups to say they get their national political news from the Internet and social media. In **Mashrek**, retired persons (37%) are more likely than other groups to get their political news from the printed press.

The analysis also shows that respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek who feel well-

informed about the EU are more likely to get their news from the radio than those who do not feel well-informed. In the Maghreb this pattern also applies for the Internet and social media, and in the Mashrek it also applies for the printed press.

In addition, respondents in the Maghreb who have relatives living in the EU are more likely to get their news from the Internet and social media than those who do not (57% vs 47%). The same pattern applies in the Mashrek for the printed press (25% vs 19%). The analysis also shows respondents in the Mashrek with a positive opinion of the EU (68%) are more likely to get their political news from television than those with a neutral or negative view (60%-61%).

Finally, respondents in the Maghreb who think relations between the EU and their country are bad are more likely to get their news from Internet and social media than those who think the relationship is good (59% vs 53%). In the Mashrek, however, those who think the relationship is bad are more likely to get their news from the press and radio, and less likely to get it from television compared to those who think the relationship with the EU is good.

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

	Total 'Press'	Total 'Television'	Total 'Radio'	Total 'Internet and Social Media'
<b>MAGHREB</b>	12	65	17	52
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	15	63	17	54
Female	9	66	16	51
<b>Age</b>				
15-24 years	7	62	13	66
25-39 years	11	62	14	63
40-54 years	14	66	18	43
55 years or more	20	74	24	23
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	10	74	23	35
16-19	16	69	13	57
20 or more	15	64	15	71
Still studying	8	61	14	68
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural area or village	10	65	18	45
Small/mid size town	15	65	12	51
Large town	12	65	17	57
<b>Occupation</b>				
Self-employed	13	60	19	58
Managers	17	69	14	82
White collars	15	68	16	64
Manual workers	13	68	17	46
House persons	8	65	20	27
Unemployed	8	64	15	49
Retired	26	73	18	28
Students	8	60	14	68
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>				
Yes	12	67	14	57
No	12	63	20	47
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>				
Positive	13	67	17	56
Neutral	11	65	16	53
Negative	12	65	15	53
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>				
Good	12	68	16	53
Bad	16	65	16	59
<b>Informed about the EU</b>				
Well-informed	15	68	21	57
Not informed	11	65	14	52

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

	Total 'Press'	Total 'Television'	Total 'Radio'	Total 'Internet and Social Media'
<b>MASHREK</b>	21	64	20	73
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	23	62	21	74
Female	20	65	19	72
<b>Age</b>				
15-24 years	16	53	16	75
25-39 years	19	60	17	78
40-54 years	21	69	22	71
55 years or more	31	78	30	63
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	14	54	19	60
16-19	20	62	19	74
20 or more	28	70	26	79
Still studying	16	56	15	76
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural area or village	19	66	22	71
Small/mid size town	19	67	20	73
Large town	23	61	20	73
<b>Occupation</b>				
Self-employed	20	69	22	72
Managers	27	64	27	76
White collars	25	62	23	75
Manual workers	14	52	19	63
House persons	13	66	13	65
Unemployed	17	64	17	76
Retired	37	79	32	73
Students	20	55	16	78
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>				
Yes	25	62	21	72
No	19	65	20	74
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>				
Positive	22	68	20	73
Neutral	20	60	18	75
Negative	22	61	28	72
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>				
Good	20	67	19	75
Bad	30	57	28	72
<b>Informed about the EU</b>				
Well-informed	28	66	25	75
Not informed	15	62	17	71

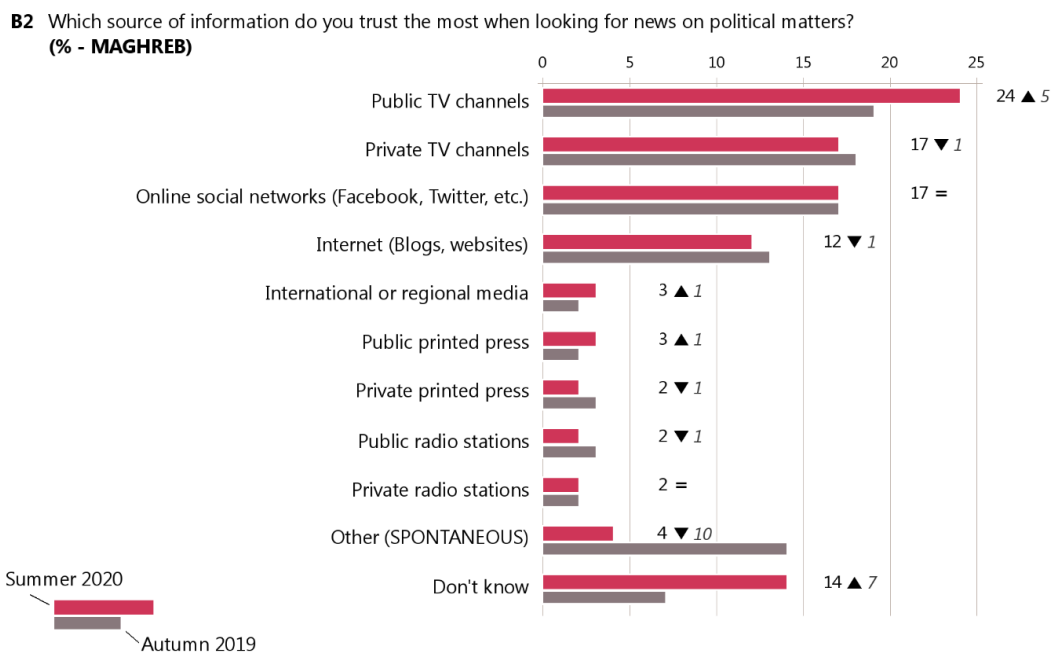


## Trust in information sources

Respondents were also asked the sources of information they trust most when looking for news on political matters<sup>30</sup>.

Respondents in the Maghreb are most likely to trust public TV channels (24%), private TV channels, online social networks (both 17%) or the Internet (12%). In the Mashrek, public TV channels (19%) attract the highest level of trust, followed by online social networks, the Internet (both 18%) and private TV channels (14%).

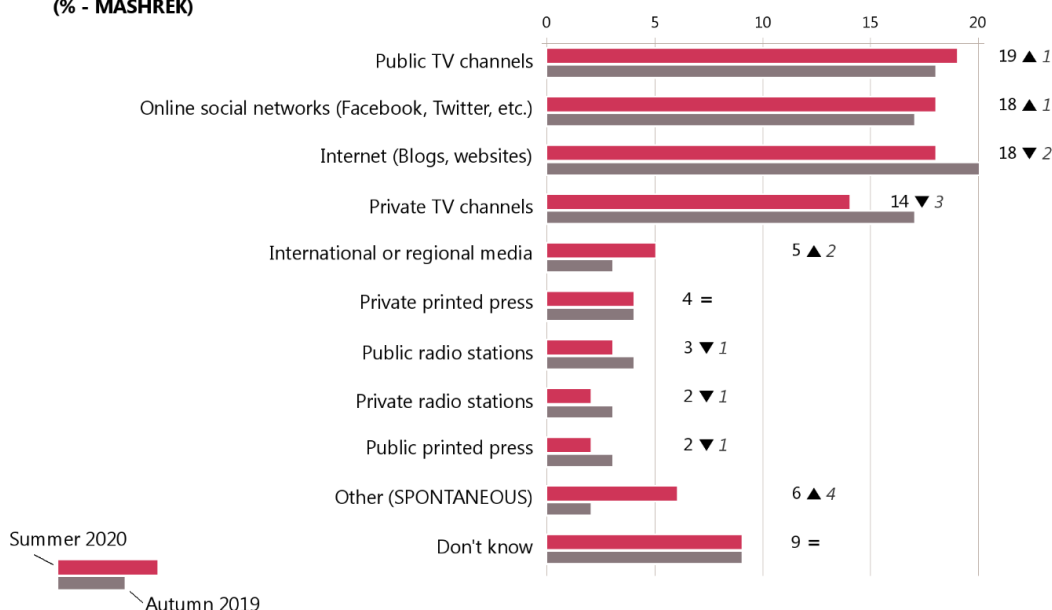
As was the case between 2018 and 2019, there are generally only small changes between Autumn 2019 and the current wave, with the largest a five-point increase in trust in public TV channels amongst respondents in the Maghreb.



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

<sup>30</sup> 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=4017)

Public TV channels are the most trusted media in Tunisia (32%) and Morocco (30%), while the Internet and private TV channels (both 19%) are the most trusted in Algeria. Public TV channels are the only media form in the top three in each country.

Trust in public TV channels has increased in all three countries since Autumn 2019, with the largest increases in Tunisia (+10 pp) and Morocco (+7 pp). Other changes are relatively small (1-4 pp).

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





	Public TV channels	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private TV channels	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Online social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Internet (Blogs, websites)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	International or regional media	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public printed press	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private printed press	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public radio stations	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private radio stations	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	24	▲ 5	17	▼ 1	17	=	12	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	3	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	2	=
MA	30	▲ 7	19	▲ 4	19	▲ 2	4	▼ 3	1	▼ 1	4	▲ 3	2	=	3	=	2	▼ 1
DZ	17	▲ 2	19	▼ 4	15	▼ 2	19	▲ 1	5	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	3	▼ 2	1	▼ 1	1	=
TN	32	▲ 10	6	▼ 4	14	▼ 1	10	▲ 2	3	=	1	▼ 2	2	▼ 1	4	=	2	▼ 1

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

As was the case in Autumn 2019, in the current survey an online source is the most trusted for political news in three of the four countries in Mashrek. In Lebanon first position is shared with private TV channels. In Israel it is the Internet (25%) and in Lebanon and Palestine it is online social networks (29% and 26% respectively). Online social networks are also the second most trusted source in Jordan.

There have generally only been small changes since Autumn 2019. The exception is Lebanon, where respondents are now more likely to trust online social networks (+13 pp) and less likely to trust private TV channels (-11 pp).

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

	Public TV channels Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Online social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Internet (Blogs, websites) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private TV channels Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	International or regional media Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private printed press Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public radio stations Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Private radio stations Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Public printed press Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	19 ▲1	18 ▲1	18 ▼2	14 ▼3	5 ▲2	4 =	3 ▼1	2 ▼1	2 ▼1
IL 	14 ▲2	7 ▼2	25 ▼1	13 ▲2	6 ▲2	8 =	5 =	2 =	2 ▼1
JO 	36 =	23 ▼1	10 ▼4	12 ▼4	4 ▲4	1 =	1 =	0 ▼1	0 ▼2
LB 	4 ▼4	29 ▲13	13 ▼7	29 ▼11	6 ▲6	1 ▼2	1 ▼2	4 ▲2	1 ▼1
PS 	17 ▲5	26 ▼1	17 =	9 ▼1	2 ▼4	6 ▲4	5 ▼2	3 ▼4	3 =






Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis shows:






- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** countries, men are more likely to mention the Internet and social media and less likely to mention television compared to women.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention television and the less likely they are to mention the Internet and social media. For example, 37% of 15-24 year olds in the Maghreb mention the Internet and social media, compared to 13% of those aged 55+.
- In the **Maghreb**, respondents who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to trust television, but the least likely to trust the Internet and social media compared with those who remained in education longer.
- In both the **Maghreb** and the **Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to trust the Internet and social media (41%). In the Maghreb, house persons are the most likely to trust television (55%), while in the Mashrek it is retired persons who are most likely to trust it (42%).

The analysis also shows that in the Maghreb, respondents who have a positive or neutral opinion of the EU are more likely to trust television than those with a negative view. Finally, respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek countries who feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to trust the Internet and social media than those who do not feel well-informed.

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

	Total 'Press'	Total 'Television'	Total 'Radio'	Total 'Internet and Social Media'	Don't know
MAGHREB	5	41	4	29	14
 <b>Gender</b>					
Male	6	36	5	32	12
Female	5	45	3	26	15
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24 years	4	35	3	37	13
25-39 years	4	39	3	33	13
40-54 years	6	42	5	23	16
55 years or more	8	52	5	13	13
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	5	52	6	20	11
16-19	5	40	3	32	11
20 or more	6	40	4	31	9
Still studying	4	33	3	40	13
 <b>Occupation</b>					
Self-employed	5	35	5	31	13
Managers	5	39	2	41	2
White collars	6	37	4	35	6
Manual workers	6	43	4	27	14
House persons	4	55	5	13	20
Unemployed	4	42	4	25	18
Retired	11	47	5	15	10
Students	4	33	4	40	13
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>					
Positive	5	44	4	31	10
Neutral	6	41	4	28	13
Negative	6	34	4	29	16
<b>Informed about the EU</b>					
Well-informed	5	41	5	35	8
Not informed	6	42	3	26	14

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

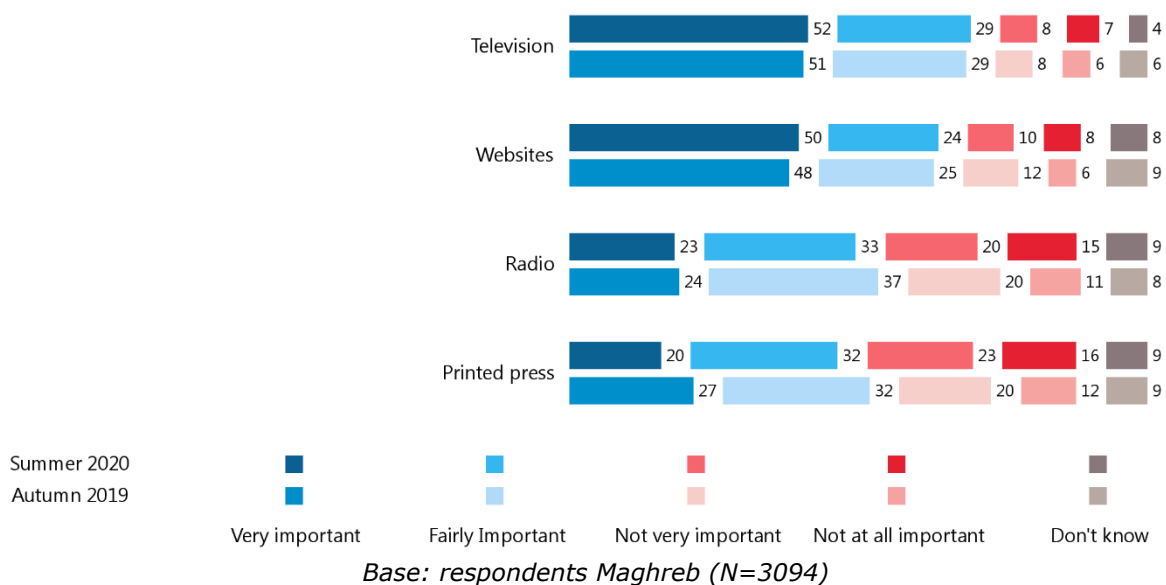
	Total 'Press'	Total 'Television'	Total 'Radio'	Total 'Internet and Social Media'	Don't know
MASHREK	6	33	5	36	9
 <b>Gender</b>					
Male	7	29	5	39	9
Female	6	38	3	34	8
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24 years	5	29	3	42	8
25-39 years	6	30	6	40	9
40-54 years	5	35	4	37	9
55 years or more	8	42	6	24	8
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	5	36	6	34	5
16-19	6	30	5	39	10
20 or more	7	33	6	36	9
Still studying	4	32	4	40	9
 <b>Occupation</b>					
Self-employed	5	32	6	40	6
Managers	6	25	8	41	11
White collars	7	28	5	38	13
Manual workers	7	32	6	36	7
House persons	4	41	4	31	6
Unemployed	5	36	4	38	8
Retired	11	42	5	24	8
Students	5	31	4	41	8
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>					
Positive	6	34	6	39	5
Neutral	6	32	4	35	11
Negative	8	30	5	36	10
<b>Informed about the EU</b>					
Well-informed	7	30	6	41	6
Not informed	5	36	4	33	10

## Perceived influence of media channels

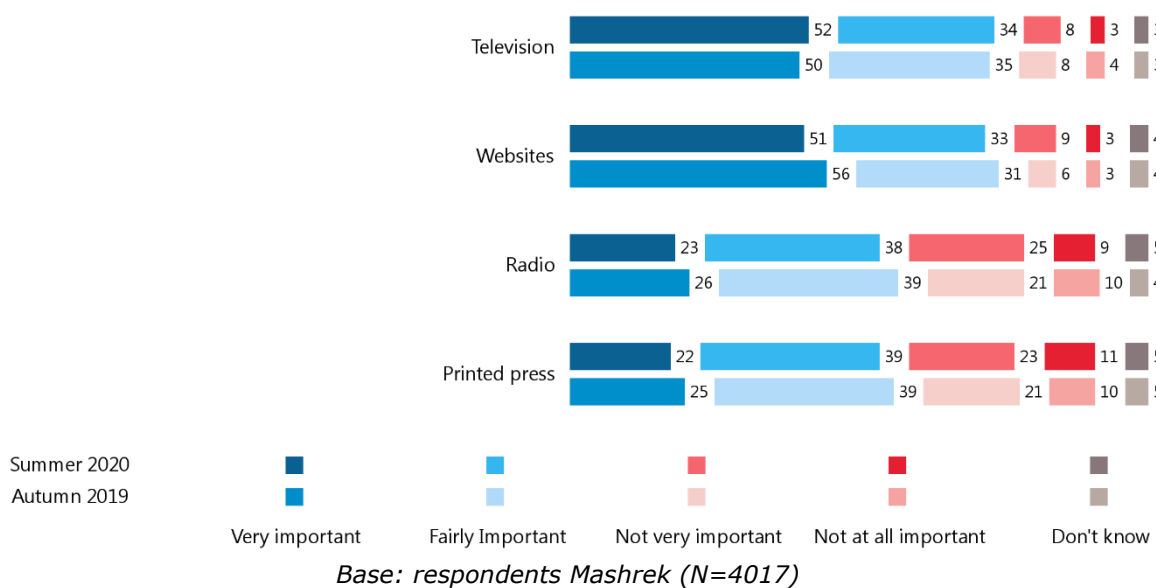
More than eight in ten respondents in the Maghreb (81%) and the Mashrek (86%) think national TV has an important role in influencing public opinion, and this medium is the most likely to be seen as an important role-player by respondents in both groups of countries. More than seven in ten in the Maghreb (74%) and the Mashrek (84%) say national websites are important in influencing public opinion. In addition, more than half of all respondents in both regions think radio (Maghreb: 56%, Mashrek: 61%) and print (Maghreb: 52%, Mashrek: 61%) are important in influencing public opinion.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in the Maghreb are now less likely to say print (-7 pp) and radio (-5 pp) have an important role, and respondents in the Mashrek are also slightly less likely to say this about radio (-4 pp).

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



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






In all three countries in Maghreb, television is most often mentioned as having an important role in influencing public opinion. The majority of respondents in each country also think websites and print have an important role in influencing public opinion in their country, while in Morocco and Tunisia the majority also say this about radio.

Respondents in Algeria are now less likely than those in 2019 to say each media type has an important role in influencing public opinion, with the largest decline for the printed press (-12 pp) and radio (-11 pp). In Tunisia (+6 pp) and Morocco (+5 pp) respondents are now more likely to say television has an important role, but respondents in Tunisia are now less likely to say this about the printed press (-6 pp).




**B3.1** In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

**Television (%)**

	Total 'Important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	81	▲ 1	15	▲ 1	4	▼ 2
TN 	78	▲ 6	9	▼ 2	13	▼ 4
MA 	86	▲ 5	12	▼ 2	2	▼ 3
DZ 	78	▼ 4	20	▲ 5	2	▼ 1




**B3.4** In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

**Websites (%)**

	Total 'Important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	74	▲ 1	18	=	8	▼ 1
TN 	69	▲ 3	13	=	18	▼ 3
MA 	71	▲ 2	21	▼ 1	8	▼ 1
DZ 	77	▼ 2	17	▲ 2	6	=




**B3.3** In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

**Printed press (%)**

	Total 'Important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	52	▼ 7	39	▲ 7	9	=
MA 	58	=	33	=	9	=
TN 	51	▼ 6	33	▲ 10	16	▼ 4
DZ 	48	▼ 12	44	▲ 10	8	▲ 2

**B3.2** In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

**Radio (%)**

	Total 'Important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	56	▼ 5	35	▲ 4	9	▲ 1
MA 	68	▲ 3	26	▼ 2	6	▼ 1
TN 	66	▼ 2	20	▲ 6	14	▼ 4
DZ 	44	▼ 11	46	▲ 7	10	▲ 4





Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

The majority of respondents in each country in Mashrek say television and websites have an important role in influencing public opinion. Television and websites rank first in Israel (both 88%), while television ranks first in Jordan (89%) and Lebanon (86%), and websites rank first in Palestine (77%). The majority in Israel and Palestine also say radio and print are important in influencing public opinion.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in each country in Mashrek are now less likely to say the national printed press and websites have an important role to play in influencing public opinion, with the largest declines in Palestine (-8 pp and -6 pp respectively). In fact, respondents in Palestine are less likely to say each media type has an important role, with the largest decline for radio (-13 pp). Respondents in Lebanon are also less likely to say radio has an important role (-10 pp). Jordan is the only country where respondents are now more likely to say television has an important role to play (+10 pp).





**B3.1** In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

**Television (%)**

	Total 'Important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	86	▲ 1	11	▼ 1	3	=
JO 	89	▲ 10	9	▼ 11	2	▲ 1
IL 	88	▼ 1	8	▲ 1	4	=
LB 	86	▼ 6	12	▲ 4	2	▲ 2
PS 	76	▼ 8	22	▲ 9	2	▼ 1





**B3.4** In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

**Websites (%)**

	Total 'Important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	84	▼ 3	12	▲ 3	4	=
IL 	88	▼ 1	8	▲ 2	4	▼ 1
JO 	84	▼ 5	11	▲ 4	5	▲ 1
LB 	79	▼ 5	16	▲ 5	5	=
PS 	77	▼ 6	20	▲ 7	3	▼ 1





**B3.3** In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

**Printed press (%)**

	Total 'Important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	61	▼ 3	34	▲ 3	5	=
JO 	49	▼ 1	43	▼ 3	8	▲ 4
IL 	72	▼ 3	24	▲ 4	4	▼ 1
LB 	49	▼ 3	45	▲ 4	6	▼ 1
PS 	64	▼ 8	32	▲ 8	4	=

**B3.2** In your opinion, how important or not is the role of the (NATIONALITY) ... in influencing public opinion?

**Radio (%)**

	Total 'Important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not important'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	61	▼ 4	34	▲ 3	5	▲ 1
IL 	73	▲ 2	23	▼ 1	4	▼ 1
JO 	51	▼ 4	41	▼ 1	8	▲ 5
LB 	44	▼ 10	50	▲ 10	6	=
PS 	64	▼ 13	34	▲ 14	2	▼ 1

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)









Highlights from the socio-demographic analysis include:

- In the **Maghreb**, women are more likely than men to say television have an important role in influencing public opinion (85% vs 77%).
- In the **Maghreb**, those aged 15-39 are the most likely to say websites have an important role. In the **Mashrek**, on the other hand, the older the respondents, the more likely they are to say print has an important role, and in addition those aged 25+ are the most likely to say this about radio.
- In both Maghreb and Mashrek, those who stayed in education the longest are the most likely to say websites have an important role in influencing public opinion. In the **Maghreb** those who completed education aged 15 or younger (63%) are the most likely to say radio has an important role – but in the **Mashrek** they are the least likely to do so. In Mashrek, those who completed education aged 20 or older are also the most likely to say television (89%) has an important role, while those who completed aged 16 + are the most likely to say this about radio.
- In the **Maghreb**, those living in towns are the most likely to say websites have an important role.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, managers and white-collar workers are amongst the most likely to say websites have an important role, although in Mashrek retired persons are the most likely to say this.

In both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, those who feel well informed about the EU are more likely than those who don't feel informed to say radio, print and websites have an important role in influencing public opinion.







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

**Television (% - MAGHREB)**

	Television		Websites		Radio		Printed Press	
	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
MAGHREB	81	15	74	18	56	35	52	39
 Gender								
Male	77	20	74	20	55	37	52	41
Female	85	11	74	16	57	33	52	37
 Age								
15-24 years	83	14	80	17	54	37	52	42
25-39 years	81	16	81	15	56	36	54	39
40-54 years	80	15	72	18	56	34	52	38
55 years or more	78	16	55	24	59	30	48	34
 Education (End of)								
15-	83	14	71	20	63	29	54	37
16-19	81	16	77	18	52	39	53	38
20 or more	80	18	82	14	54	40	53	41
Still studying	84	15	80	18	52	40	52	43
 Subjective urbanisation								
Rural area or village	84	12	70	20	59	31	51	37
Small/mid size town	82	15	77	15	56	37	51	41
Large town	80	17	76	17	55	36	53	39
 Occupation								
Self-employed	75	22	73	21	53	38	51	42
Managers	81	17	82	16	51	44	55	42
White collars	78	21	81	16	56	36	55	39
Manual workers	85	11	78	13	60	31	53	37
House persons	88	6	68	16	68	19	54	29
Unemployed	78	17	70	20	53	35	46	40
Retired	78	19	56	26	48	46	53	38
Students	83	15	81	17	53	39	53	42
 Informed about the EU								
Well-informed	83	16	80	17	66	30	61	35
Not informed	82	15	73	18	52	38	48	41

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

**Television (% - MASHREK)**

	Television		Websites		Radio		Printed Press	
	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'
MASHREK	86	11	84	12	61	34	61	34
 Gender								
Male	85	12	84	11	61	34	61	34
Female	87	11	83	13	60	35	60	34
 Age								
15-24 years	85	12	82	14	55	39	56	37
25-39 years	85	12	85	12	61	34	58	37
40-54 years	85	12	85	11	65	31	62	33
55 years or more	89	9	84	10	64	32	68	26
 Education (End of)								
15-	82	16	76	18	58	37	56	38
16-19	83	14	83	14	63	33	64	31
20 or more	89	9	89	8	65	32	65	32
Still studying	87	11	83	13	52	41	53	40
 Subjective urbanisation								
Rural area or village	88	8	83	13	62	32	58	36
Small/mid size town	88	10	85	12	63	33	64	32
Large town	84	13	83	12	59	36	59	35
 Occupation								
Self-employed	85	13	83	13	59	37	60	36
Managers	87	10	87	10	67	29	65	33
White collars	88	10	87	10	68	29	66	31
Manual workers	85	12	82	12	63	33	57	39
House persons	84	13	79	15	56	37	55	36
Unemployed	84	12	82	12	58	35	61	32
Retired	87	11	88	10	69	28	72	24
Students	86	11	83	12	52	41	53	40
 Informed about the EU								
Well-informed	88	9	87	10	64	32	64	32
Not informed	84	13	81	14	57	37	57	36

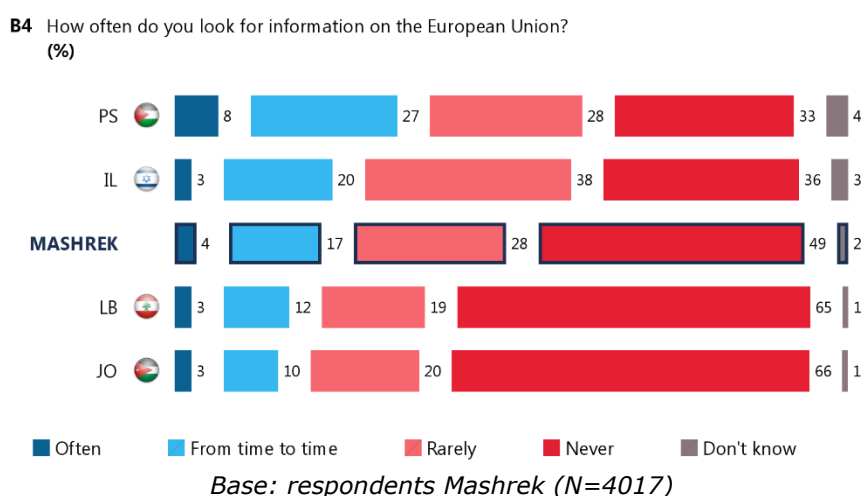
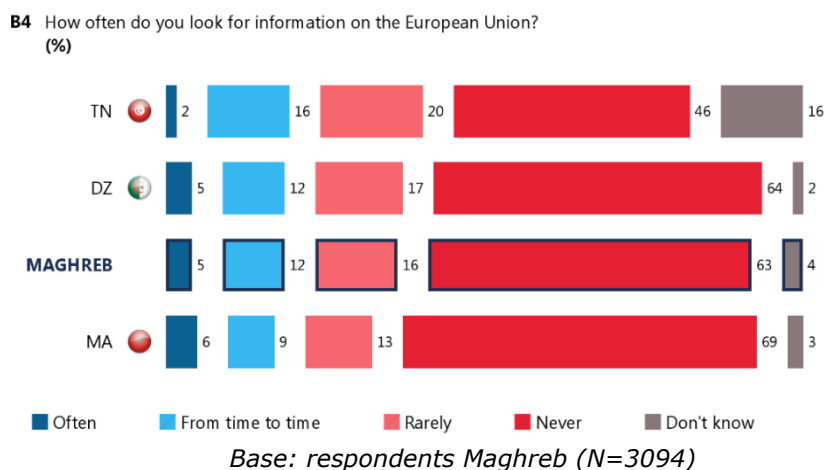
## 2. Getting information on the European Union

### Frequency of research on the European Union

One third (33%) respondents in the Maghreb and 49% in the Mashrek say they look for information on the European Union<sup>31</sup>. As was the case in the last two waves, these results are very similar to the proportions who say they feel well informed about the EU (Maghreb: 35%, Mashrek: 48%).

One in twenty (5%) respondents in Maghreb and 4% in the Mashrek say they often look for information on the EU, with more than one in ten looking from time to time (Maghreb: 12%, Mashrek: 17%). Respondents in Mashrek (28%) are more likely than those in Maghreb (16%) to say they rarely look, while 63% in Maghreb and 49% in Mashrek say they never look for information on the EU.

In Maghreb, respondents in Tunisia (38%) and Algeria (34%) are more likely to look for information on the EU than those in Morocco (28%).





Respondents in Maghreb are now much less likely to say they look for information on the

<sup>31</sup> B4. How often do you look for information on the European Union?

EU than they were in Autumn 2019 (-11 pp), while there has been almost no change in Mashrek (-1 pp).

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Algeria (-15 pp) and Morocco (-11 pp) are now much less to say they look for information on the EU, while there has been no change in Tunisia.





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

	Total 'Look for information'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Never	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	33	▼ 11	63	▲ 12	4	▼ 1
TN 	38	=	46	▼ 6	16	▲ 6
MA 	28	▼ 11	69	▲ 15	3	▼ 4
DZ 	34	▼ 15	64	▲ 14	2	▲ 1

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Respondents in Palestine (63%) and Israel (61%) are much more likely to look for information on the EU than those in Lebanon (34%) or Jordan (33%). There have been no notable changes in behaviour since Autumn 2019.

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

	Total 'Look for information'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Never	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	49	▼ 1	49	▲ 2	2	▼ 1
JO 	33	▲ 1	66	=	1	▼ 1
IL 	61	▼ 1	36	▲ 1	3	=
PS 	63	▼ 2	33	▲ 2	4	=
LB 	34	▼ 2	65	▲ 2	1	=






Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:






- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, men are more likely to look for information than women. For instance, in Maghreb 39% of men do so compared to 25% of women.
- In the **Maghreb**, those aged 15-39 (36%) are the most likely to look for information on the EU. In the **Mashrek**, on the other hand, it is respondents aged 55 or older (55%) that are the most likely to do this.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to look for information on the EU, with the effect most pronounced in Maghreb. For example, in Maghreb 38% who completed education aged 20 or older look for such information, compared to 25% who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- In the **Mashrek**, managers (62%) are the most likely to look for information on the EU, while in the Maghreb house persons (15%) are much less likely to look for this information than other occupation groups.

The analysis also shows that in both the **Maghreb** and the **Mashrek**, respondents who have relatives living in the EU, who have a positive opinion of the EU, or those who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to look for information. For instance, in the Mashrek 58% with relatives in the EU look for information, compared to 45% who do not have relatives in the EU. Finally, respondents in Maghreb who say their country has a bad relationship with the EU are more likely to look for information than those who say the relationship is good (37% vs 32%).

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

	Total 'Look for information'	Never
MAGHREB	33	63
 <b>Gender</b>		
Male	39	57
Female	25	70
 <b>Age</b>		
15-24 years	36	60
25-39 years	36	61
40-54 years	27	67
55 years or more	27	68
 <b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	25	71
16-19	32	64
20 or more	38	61
Still studying	41	56
 <b>Occupation</b>		
Self-employed	39	57
Managers	41	59
White collars	39	59
Manual workers	29	65
House persons	15	78
Unemployed	26	70
Retired	35	58
Students	41	56
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>		
Yes	37	60
No	28	68
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>		
Positive	37	60
Neutral	30	68
Negative	30	67
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>		
Good	32	66
Bad	37	60
<b>Informed about the EU</b>		
Well-informed	45	53
Not informed	27	70

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

	Total 'Look for information'	Never
MASHREK	49	49
 <b>Gender</b>		
Male	53	45
Female	45	53
 <b>Age</b>		
15-24 years	46	51
25-39 years	48	50
40-54 years	48	50
55 years or more	55	42
 <b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	45	52
16-19	45	52
20 or more	57	41
Still studying	44	53
 <b>Occupation</b>		
Self-employed	53	46
Managers	62	37
White collars	53	45
Manual workers	45	52
House persons	37	60
Unemployed	47	49
Retired	57	39
Students	46	52
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>		
Yes	58	41
No	45	53
 <b>Opinion of the EU</b>		
Positive	58	41
Neutral	42	56
Negative	48	50
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>		
Good	52	46
Bad	53	45
<b>Informed about the EU</b>		
Well-informed	64	34
Not informed	36	62

## Sources of information

Respondents who said they looked for information on the EU were asked about the sources they were using.<sup>32</sup>

The most mentioned sources in Maghreb countries are television (35%); online social networks (29%); other Internet sources (18%); and discussions with relatives, friends or colleagues (16%). In Mashrek countries, the most mentioned sources are other Internet sources (40%), online social networks (35%), television (26%) and the EU's official website Europa (21%).

Respondents in the Mashrek are more likely than those in the Maghreb to mention mostly online sources, and in particular other Internet sources (40% vs 18%), the official website of the EU delegation in their country (18% vs 5%) and the Europa website (21% vs 9%). Respondents in the Maghreb, on the other hand, are more likely to mention television (35% vs 26%).

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in the Maghreb looking for information on the EU are now much more likely to look on online social networks (+15 pp), other Internet sources (+13 pp) or to have discussions with relatives, friends or colleagues (+9 pp), but they are much less likely to use books, brochures, information leaflets (-20 pp) or radio (-14 pp).

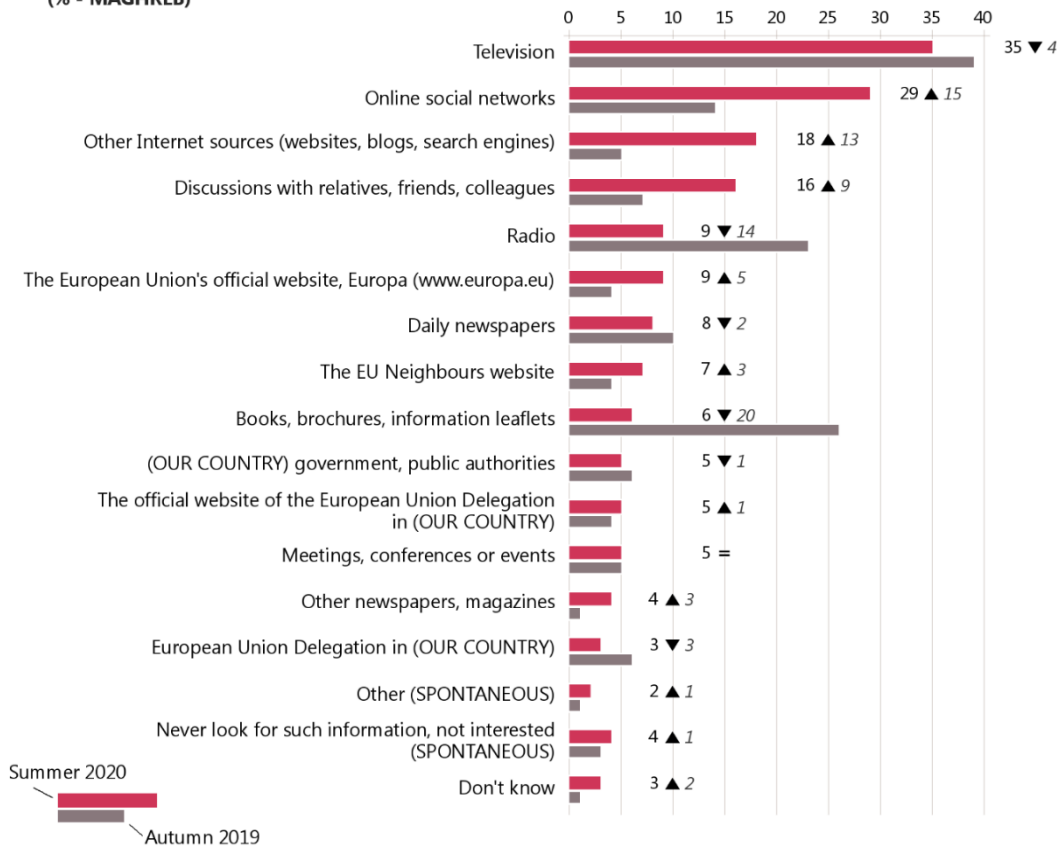
Respondents in the Mashrek, on the other hand, are now much more likely to mention other Internet sources (+28 pp), but they are much less likely to mention Europa (-18 pp) and they are also less likely to mention the EU Neighbours website (-8 pp).

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<sup>32</sup> 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?

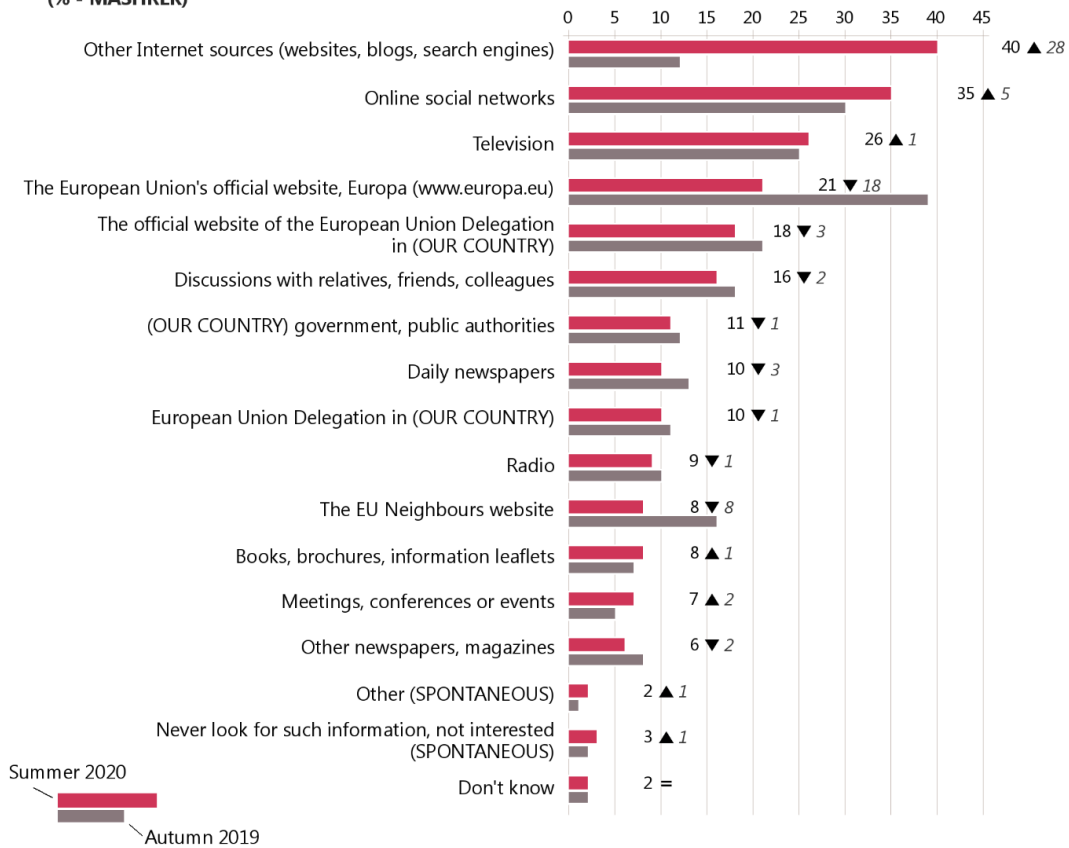


**B5** If you were looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
 (% - MAGHREB)



Base: respondents in Maghreb that look for information (N=995)

**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 in Mashrek that look for information (N=1968)

The country-level analysis focuses on the top 8 sources in each group of countries.

In the Maghreb, respondents in Tunisia (59%) and Morocco (38%) are most likely to look for information on the EU on television, while those in Algeria are most likely to look on online social networks (36%). Television and online social networks rank in the top three in each country.

There have been a number of changes since Autumn 2019. Respondents in all three countries are now more likely to look on online social networks or other Internet sites, and in both cases the largest increases are observed in Algeria. Although it is the most mentioned source in Morocco, mentions of television there have declined 11 points. Respondents in Algeria are now more likely to mention discussion with relatives, friends or colleagues (+15 pp) or the Europa website (+12 pp). Radio is now less likely to be mentioned by respondents in Algeria, but more likely to be mentioned by those in Tunisia.

- 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)  
(%)





	Television Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Online social networks Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Other Internet sources (websites, blogs, search engines) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Radio Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The European Union's official website, Europa (www.europa.eu) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Daily newspapers Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The EU Neighbours website Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	35 ▼4	29 ▲15	18 ▲13	16 ▲9	9 ▼14	9 ▲5	8 ▼2	7 ▲3
MA 	38 ▼11	20 ▲5	9 ▲4	21 =	8 ▼5	6 ▼5	8 ▲1	5 ▲1
DZ 	26 ▼5	36 ▲22	24 ▲21	15 ▲15	5 ▼27	12 ▲12	7 ▼6	9 ▲6
TN 	59 ▲9	24 ▲10	17 ▲6	11 ▲6	26 ▲11	5 =	9 ▲3	3 ▼1

*Base: respondents in Maghreb that look for information (N=995)*

In each country in the Mashrek, an online source is the most likely to be used to look for information about the EU. In Jordan (47%), Lebanon (35%) and Palestine (30%) online social networks are most mentioned, while in Israel it is other Internet sources (59%).

Respondents in each country are now more likely to mention online social networks than they were in Autumn 2019, but this is the only consistent trend. Mentions of other Internet sources have increased dramatically in Israel (+55 pp) and have also increased in Jordan (+12 pp). In Israel mentions of the Europa website have declined considerably (-37 pp), and in Lebanon there have been notable declines in mentions for discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues (-18 pp), the national government or public authorities (-18 pp) or the EU delegation in their country (-17 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)  
(%)

	Other Internet sources (websites, blogs, search engines) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Online social networks Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Television Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The European Union's official website, Europa (www.europa.eu) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The official website of the European Union Delegation in (OUR COUNTRY) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	(OUR COUNTRY) government, public authorities Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Daily newspapers Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	European Union Delegation in (OUR COUNTRY) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	40 ▲28	35 ▲5	26 ▲1	21 ▼18	18 ▼3	16 ▼2	11 ▼1	10 ▼3	10 ▼1
IL 	59 ▲55	34 ▲6	27 ▲5	29 ▼37	23 ▼7	19 =	12 ▼1	15 ▼2	9 ▲2
JO 	25 ▲12	47 ▲3	31 ▼1	9 ▼1	6 ▼2	11 ▼1	5 ▼1	2 ▼3	2 ▼1
LB 	15 ▼5	35 ▲8	31 ▼5	24 ▼2	20 ▲5	10 ▼18	4 ▼18	2 ▼10	18 ▼17
PS 	27 ▲5	30 ▲4	17 ▼4	13 ▲1	17 ▲2	16 ▼1	15 ▲4	9 =	12 ▲1

Base: respondents in Mashrek that look for information (N=1968)

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

### Maghreb






- Women are more likely to mention television than men (38% vs 33%).
- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention television and the less likely they are to mention online social networks.
- Respondents who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to mention television (49%), but the least likely to mention online social networks (13%).
- Respondents living in rural villages are the most likely to mention television (44%), while those living in small/mid-sized towns are the most likely to mention online social networks (44%).
- House persons (62%) are the most likely to mention television, while students (40%) are the most likely to online social networks.

### Mashrek






- The older the respondent, the more likely they are to mention other Internet sources, while those aged 40-54 (40%) are the most likely to mention online social networks.
- Respondents who stayed in education until at least age 16 are the most likely to mention other Internet sources.

- Respondents living in rural areas or small/mid-sized towns are more likely to mention online social networks than those living in large towns (40% vs 31%).

**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)
<b>MAGHREB</b>	35	29	18
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	33	30	17
Female	38	28	21
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	30	38	20
25-39 years	34	32	22
40-54 years	35	20	19
55 years or more	49	17	6
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	49	13	11
16-19	32	33	22
20 or more	31	31	22
Still studying	28	39	21
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	44	19	17
Small/mid size town	31	44	21
Large town	32	30	18
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	37	27	19
Managers	35	24	17
White collars	36	31	18
Manual workers	36	28	20
House persons	62	19	8
Unemployed	32	27	20
Retired	39	16	11
Students	27	40	21

**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)

	Television	Online social networks	Other Internet sources (websites, blogs, search engines)
<b>MASHREK</b>	26	35	40
 <b>Gender</b>			
Male	26	35	39
Female	26	35	41
 <b>Age</b>			
15-24 years	22	36	35
25-39 years	22	34	39
40-54 years	24	40	40
55 years or more	36	31	47
 <b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	20	33	19
16-19	28	36	45
20 or more	24	33	49
Still studying	25	40	33
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural area or village	30	40	40
Small/mid size town	29	40	38
Large town	23	31	41
 <b>Occupation</b>			
Self-employed	31	31	34
Managers	21	35	44
White collars	21	39	47
Manual workers	18	37	32
House persons	29	33	29
Unemployed	23	37	42
Retired	40	29	47
Students	25	38	38

## Types of information

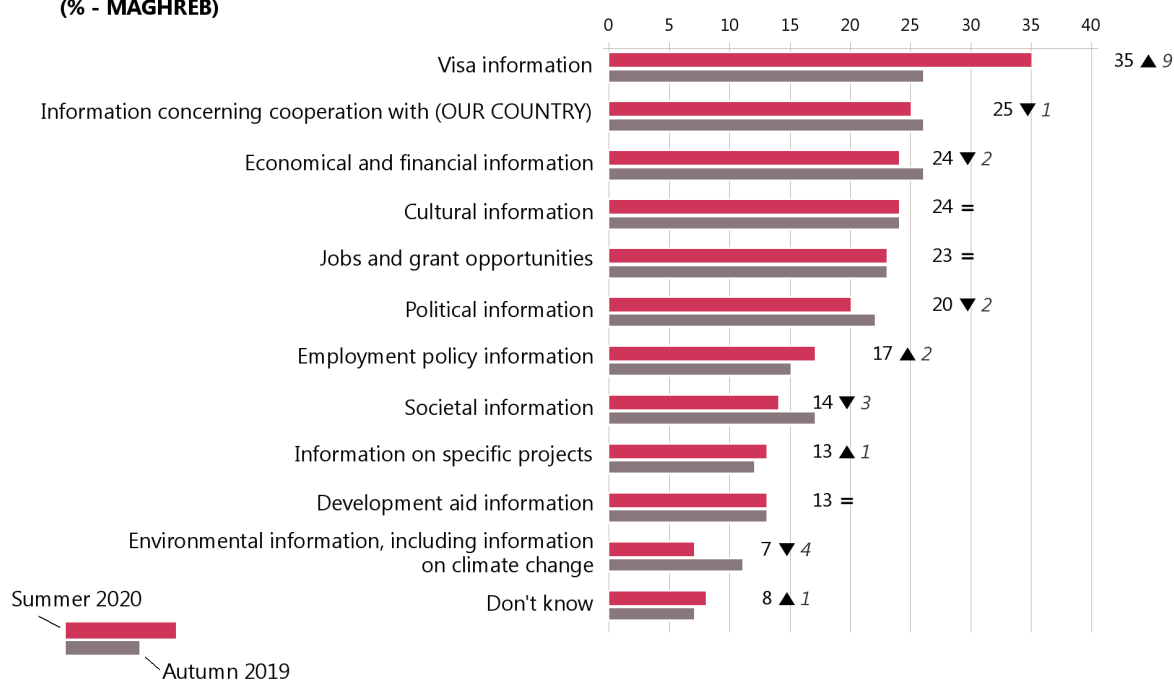
Respondents who look for information on the EU were asked about the types of information they look for<sup>33</sup>.

In the Maghreb, respondents most often look for visa information (35%), information concerning cooperation with their country (25%), cultural information or economical and financial information (both 24%) or information about jobs and grant opportunities (23%). In the Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are economical and financial information (34%), information concerning cooperation with their country (25%), information about jobs and grant opportunities (24%), political information (22%) and cultural information (21%).

There are only a few notable differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. Those in Maghreb are much more likely to say they look for visa information (35% vs 17%), but they are less likely to look for economical and financial information (24% vs 34%), environmental information (7% vs 15%)<sup>34</sup> or information on specific projects (13% vs 19%).

Compared to 2019, respondents in the Maghreb are now more likely to look for visa information (+9 pp), while those in the Mashrek are now less likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (-7 pp).

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

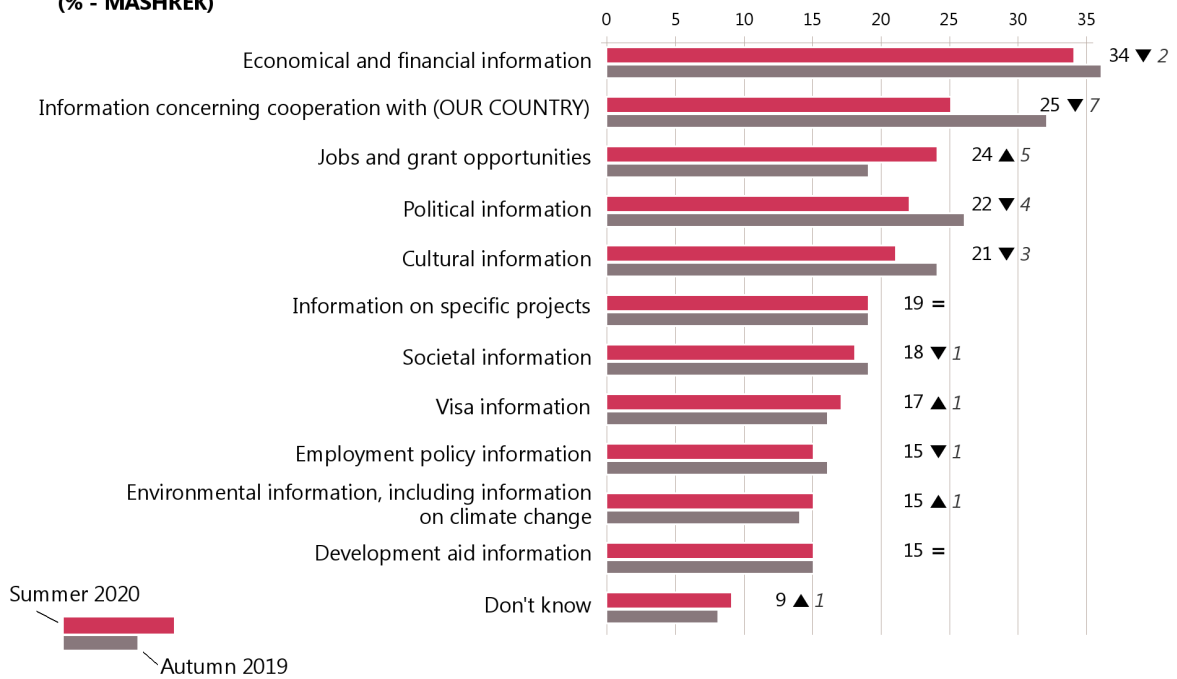


Base: respondents in Maghreb that look for information (N=995)

<sup>33</sup> B6. What type of information on the European Union do you look for?

<sup>34</sup> Trends for the option environmental information, including information on climate change should be interpreted with caution, as the wording of the answer option has been modified from the previous survey when it was just "environmental information".

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






Base: respondents in Mashrek that look for information (N=1968)

Respondents in Algeria (43%) and Tunisia (34%) are most likely to look for visa information, while those in Morocco are most likely to look for information on cooperation with their country (26%). Respondents in Algeria are also more likely than those in other countries to look for cultural information (32%) and economical and financial information (29%).

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in all three countries are now more likely to look for visa information, with the largest increase amongst those in Tunisia (+20 pp).

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





	Visa information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Economical and financial information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Cultural information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Jobs and grant opportunities Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Political information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Employment policy information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Societal information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	35 ▲9	25 ▼1	24 ▼2	24 =	23 =	20 ▼2	17 ▲2	14 ▼3
MA 	21 ▲6	26 ▼7	17 ▼4	13 ▼4	20 ▲3	18 ▲4	15 ▲5	12 ▲3
DZ 	43 ▲8	24 ▲1	29 ▼3	32 ▲3	25 ▼3	23 ▼4	19 ▲1	16 ▼5
TN 	34 ▲20	25 ▲7	20 ▲3	17 ▼8	22 ▲5	13 ▼7	13 ▼4	10 ▼6

Base: respondents in Maghreb that look for information (N=995)

In the Mashrek, respondents in Palestine and Lebanon are most likely to look for information on jobs and grant opportunities (39% and 33% respectively). Respondents in Jordan (38%) most often look for economic and financial information, while those in Israel are equally likely to look for economic and financial information or information concerning cooperation with their country (both 39%). In fact, respondents in Israel are much more likely to look for information concerning cooperation, or political information than respondents in the other countries.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in all four countries are now less likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country, with the largest decline in Lebanon (-23 pp). Respondents in Lebanon are also less likely to look for cultural (-19 pp), economical or financial (-18 pp) or political (-15 pp) information, but they are now more likely to look for jobs and grant opportunities (+20 pp).

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

	Economical and financial information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY) Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Jobs and grant opportunities Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Political information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Cultural information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Information on specific projects Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Societal information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Visa information Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	34 ▼2	25 ▼7	24 ▲5	22 ▼4	21 ▼3	19 =	18 ▼1	17 ▲1
IL 	39 ▲2	39 ▼2	14 ▼1	32 ▼2	23 ▲1	20 ▲1	18 ▲4	21 ▼1
JO 	38 ▼2	14 ▼4	28 ▲13	13 ▼8	21 ▼6	9 ▼3	20 ▼7	10 ▲6
LB 	22 ▼18	12 ▼23	33 ▲20	9 ▼15	19 ▼19	19 ▼6	16 ▼9	20 ▲3
PS 	28 ▼1	12 ▼9	39 ▲4	15 =	19 ▲1	25 ▲3	18 =	13 ▲2

Base: respondents in Mashrek that look for information (N=1968)



Highlights from the socio-demographic analysis include:


- In the **Maghreb**, women are more likely to look for information about cooperation with their country (28% vs 22% of men), cultural information (27% vs 21%) or jobs and grant opportunities (28% vs 20%). In the **Mashrek**, men are more likely to say they look for political information (25% vs 19%).
- In the **Maghreb**, those aged 55+ are the most likely to look for political information (28%), while those aged 25+ are the most likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country. Those aged 15-39 are the most likely to look for visa information, and those aged 15-54 are the most likely to look for information on jobs and grant opportunities. In the **Mashrek**, those aged 55+ are the most likely to look for political (29%) or cultural (27%) information, or information about cooperation with their country (38%). They are, however, the least likely to look for information on jobs and grant opportunities (19%).
- In **Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who stayed in education until at least 20 years of age are the most likely to look for political or economic and financial information. In the **Maghreb**, those who completed aged 20 or older are also the most likely to look for cultural, societal or visa information. In the **Mashrek** (37%) respondents who stayed in education until at least 20 years of age are the most likely to look for information about cooperation with their country (32%). Those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to look for employment policy information (25%) or jobs and grants opportunities (37%).

The analysis also shows that respondents in the **Maghreb** with relatives living in the EU are more likely to look for visa (40% vs 27% without relatives in the EU), economic and financial (27% vs 19%) or political information (22% vs 17%). Respondents in the **Mashrek** with relatives living in the EU are more likely to look for employment policy information (20% vs 12% without relatives in the EU), information on specific projects (23% vs 17%) or jobs and grant opportunities (31% vs 21%).




In the **Maghreb**, respondents who say relations between the EU and their country are good are more likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (26% vs 19%), visa information (38% vs 33%) and jobs and grant opportunities (25% vs 20%). In the **Mashrek**, respondents who say relations between the EU and their country are good are more likely to look for economical or financial information (37% vs 29% who say relations are bad), cultural information (24% vs 15%), information on specific projects (21% vs 15%) and information on jobs and grant opportunities (28% vs 16%), but they are less likely to look for political information (21% vs 28%) or information concerning cooperation with their country (24% vs 30%).

Finally, in the **Mashrek**, respondents who feel well informed about the EU are more likely to look for each kind of information than those who do not feel this way. This pattern also exists in the **Maghreb** for information concerning cooperation with their country (28% vs 21%).

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

	Political information	Economical and financial information	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY)	Employment policy information	Cultural information	Societal information	Development aid information	Environmental information, including information on climate change	Information on specific projects	Visa information	Jobs and grant opportunities	Don't know
MAGHREB	20	24	25	17	24	14	13	7	13	35	23	8
 Gender												
Male	20	24	22	15	21	13	11	7	11	34	20	8
Female	20	23	28	19	27	15	14	7	16	36	28	8
 Age												
15-24 years	15	21	20	16	25	12	13	5	11	39	23	5
25-39 years	20	27	25	20	25	16	12	9	15	40	25	6
40-54 years	20	21	27	15	20	14	14	5	12	27	23	12
55 years or more	28	26	28	12	23	14	13	10	14	24	17	13
 Education (End of)												
15-	18	20	27	14	14	14	7	6	12	27	26	8
16-19	18	21	17	15	20	10	7	4	9	35	19	8
20 or more	24	28	29	19	27	17	16	9	16	41	27	5
Still studying	20	25	21	18	28	13	15	6	14	36	24	5
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>												
Yes	22	27	22	15	27	14	13	6	12	40	24	7
No	17	19	28	19	19	14	12	9	14	27	22	9
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>												
Good	20	26	26	18	24	12	12	7	13	38	25	7
Bad	23	24	19	18	27	19	14	7	14	33	20	10
<b>Informed about the EU</b>												
Well-informed	19	25	28	17	23	13	14	6	15	35	25	8
Not informed	20	23	21	17	24	15	11	7	11	34	21	8

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

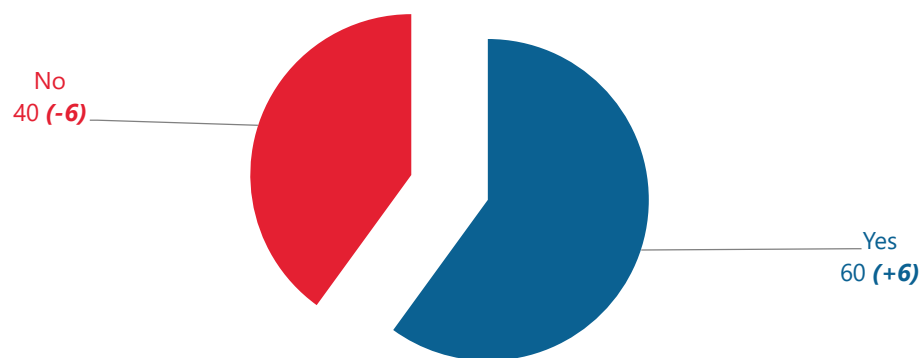
	Political information	Economical and financial information	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY)	Employment policy information	Cultural information	Societal information	Development aid information	Environmental information, including information on climate change	Information on specific projects	Visa information	Jobs and grant opportunities	Don't know
MASHREK	22	34	25	15	21	18	15	15	19	17	24	9
 Gender												
Male	25	36	25	17	20	18	14	15	21	17	26	9
Female	19	32	26	13	23	19	15	14	17	17	23	10
 Age												
15-24 years	22	30	21	18	21	20	14	14	20	17	26	11
25-39 years	18	34	22	16	18	18	13	11	17	18	27	9
40-54 years	20	35	22	16	22	15	17	15	21	17	26	8
55 years or more	29	39	38	10	27	19	14	19	20	16	19	8
 Education (End of)												
15-	14	32	14	25	18	17	15	15	23	15	37	7
16-19	23	36	28	15	23	20	12	18	18	18	22	11
20 or more	28	37	32	11	21	17	16	16	20	19	19	9
Still studying	17	29	19	16	22	24	17	11	18	17	29	9
Relatives living in the EU												
Yes	24	36	23	20	24	20	18	16	23	18	31	6
No	21	33	27	12	20	17	13	14	17	16	21	11
Relations between EU and country												
Good	21	37	24	16	24	19	17	14	21	17	28	7
Bad	28	29	30	13	15	16	10	17	15	18	16	13
Informed about the EU												
Well-informed	25	38	28	17	23	19	16	17	21	19	25	7
Not informed	17	29	21	12	18	17	12	10	16	14	23	12

## Finding the right information

At least six in ten respondents who look for information about the EU usually find what they are looking for, although respondents in the Mashrek are much more likely to say this (76% vs 60% in Maghreb).

The proportion in the Maghreb who usually find what they are looking for has increased by six points since autumn 2019, while the proportion in the Mashrek has remained relatively stable (+1 pp).

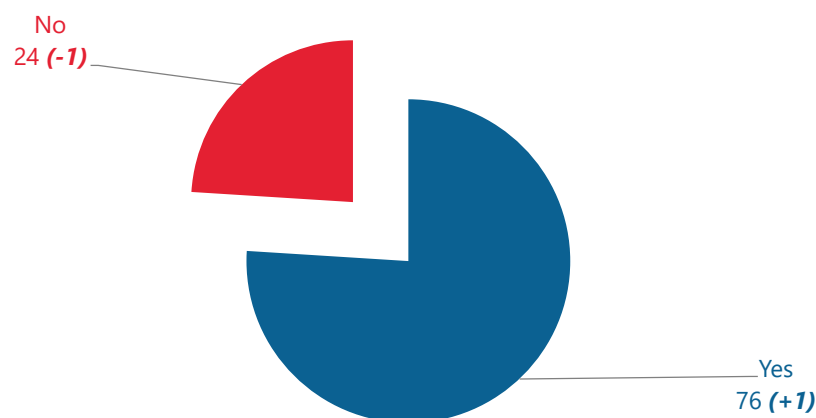
- B7** Do you usually find the information on the European Union you are looking for?  
(% - **MAGHREB**)



(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents in Maghreb that look for information (N=995)

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

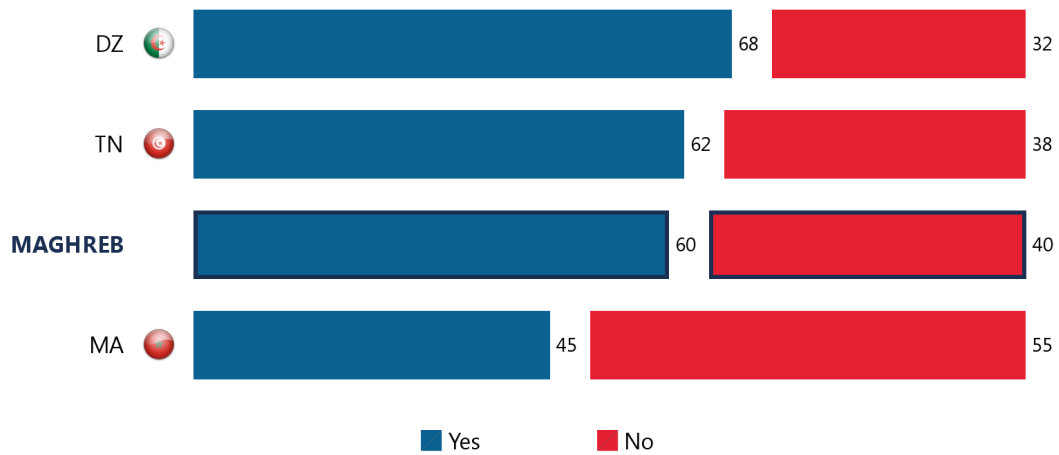


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents in Mashrek that look for information (N=1968)

In Maghreb, respondents in Algeria (68%) and Tunisia (62%) are more likely to say they usually find what they are looking for, compared to respondents in Morocco (45%).

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



Base: respondents in Maghreb that look for information (N=995)

The proportion who say they usually find what they are looking for has increased in all three countries since Autumn 2019, with the largest increase amongst respondents in Morocco (+7 pp).

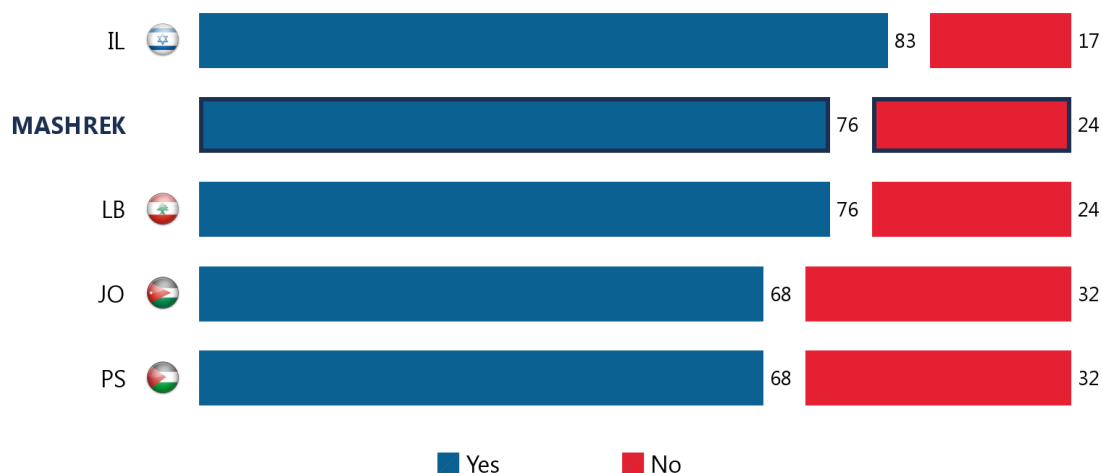
**B7** Do you usually find the information on the European Union you are looking for? (%)

	Yes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	60	▲ 6	40	▼ 6
MA	45	▲ 7	55	▼ 7
DZ	68	▲ 6	32	▼ 6
TN	62	▲ 5	38	▼ 5

Base: respondents in Maghreb that look for information (N=995)

In the Mashrek, respondents in Israel are the most likely to say they usually find what they are looking for (83%), particularly compared to those in Jordan and Palestine (both 68%).

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



Base: respondents in Mashrek that look for information (N=1968)

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Palestine (+12 pp) are now much more likely to say they normally find what they are looking for, while respondents in the other countries in the Mashrek are now slightly less likely to say this.

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

	Yes	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	No	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	76	▲ 1	24	▼ 1
IL	83	▼ 2	17	▲ 2
JO	68	▼ 4	32	▲ 4
LB	76	▼ 3	24	▲ 3
PS	68	▲ 12	32	▼ 12







Base: respondents in Mashrek that look for information (N=1968)

The socio-demographic analysis shows the following:







- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, men are more likely to find the information they are looking for than women.
- In the **Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to find what they are looking for. For example, 82% of the oldest respondents say they find the information they are looking for, compared to 70% of the youngest.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to find the information they are looking for.
- In the **Maghreb**, those living in small/mid-sized towns (77%) are the most likely to find the information they are looking for.
- In the **Maghreb**, managers (72%) are more likely than those in other occupation groups to find what they are looking for – and this is particularly the case compared to the unemployed (47%).

In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents with relatives living in the EU, those with a positive opinion of the EU, and those who think relations between their country and the EU are good are more likely to find the information they are looking for. Finally, respondents in Mashrek who feel well-informed about the EU are more likely to find the information they are looking for than those who do not feel well-informed (82% vs 67%).

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

	Yes	No
MAGHREB	60	40
 Gender		
Male	62	38
Female	57	43
 Age		
15-24 years	63	37
25-39 years	59	41
40-54 years	58	42
55 years or more	60	40
 Education (End of)		
15-	47	53
16-19	61	39
20 or more	66	34
Still studying	67	33
 Subjective urbanisation		
Rural area or village	45	55
Small/mid size town	77	23
Large town	62	38
 Occupation		
Self-employed	65	35
Managers	72	28
White collars	60	40
Manual workers	52	48
House persons	55	45
Unemployed	47	53
Retired	61	39
Students	67	33
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>		
Yes	67	33
No	50	50
 Opinion of the EU		
Positive	68	32
Neutral	46	54
Negative	61	39
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>		
Good	67	33
Bad	58	42
<b>Informed about the EU</b>		
Well-informed	61	39
Not informed	60	40

**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	73	27
 Age		
15-24 years	70	30
25-39 years	76	24
40-54 years	77	23
55 years or more	82	18
 Education (End of)		
15-	70	30
16-19	75	25
20 or more	82	18
Still studying	73	27
 Subjective urbanisation		
Rural area or village	74	26
Small/mid size town	75	25
Large town	77	23
 Occupation		
Self-employed	79	21
Managers	80	20
White collars	79	21
Manual workers	70	30
House persons	68	32
Unemployed	72	28
Retired	81	19
Students	75	25
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>		
Yes	81	19
No	74	26
 Opinion of the EU		
Positive	79	21
Neutral	76	24
Negative	69	31
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>		
Good	79	21
Bad	71	29
<b>Informed about the EU</b>		
Well-informed	82	18
Not informed	67	33



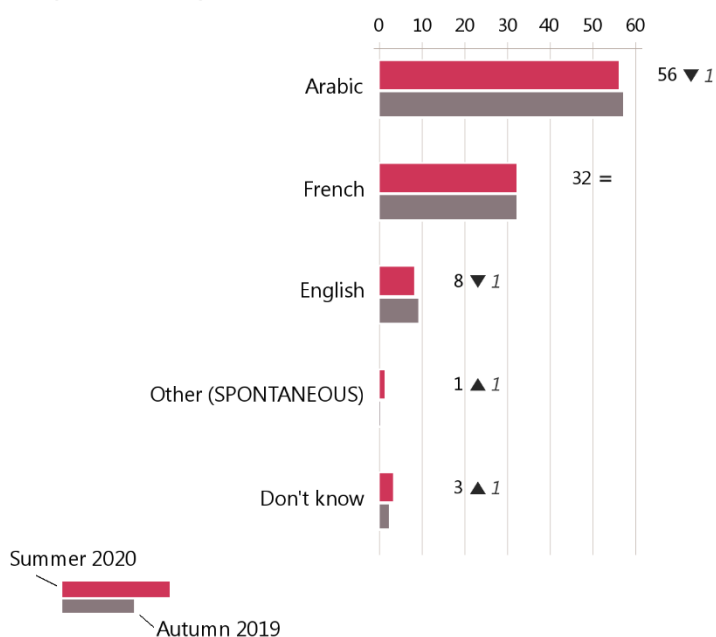
### 3. Media channels and the European Union

#### Languages used for research on the European Union

Respondents that look for information on the EU are most likely to search in Arabic (Maghreb: 56%, Mashrek: 47%)<sup>35</sup>. French is used by almost one third of respondents in the Maghreb (32%). Almost one quarter in the Mashrek search in English (23%) while almost three in ten search in Hebrew (27%).

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in the Mashrek are now more likely to search in Arabic (+7 pp).

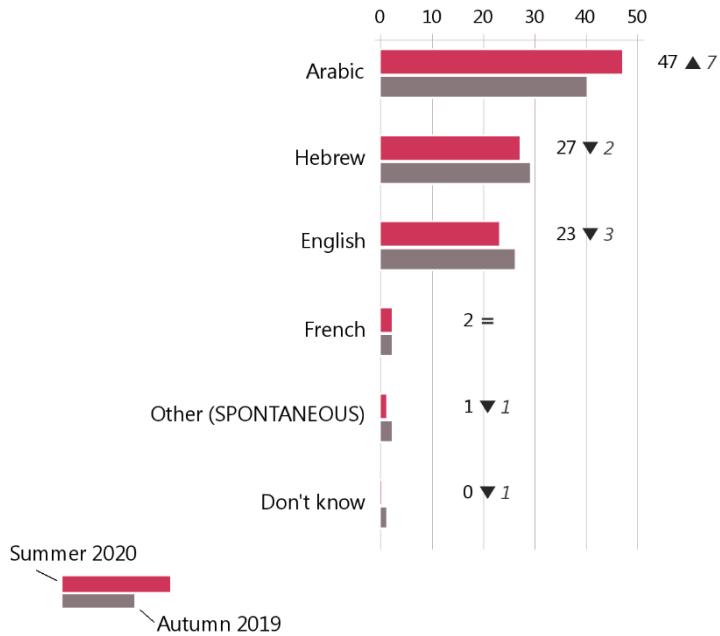
**B8** When searching for information on the European Union, which language do you primarily use?  
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: respondents in Maghreb that look for information (N=995)

<sup>35</sup> 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 in Mashrek that look for information (N=1968)

### Use of the European Union’s information resources

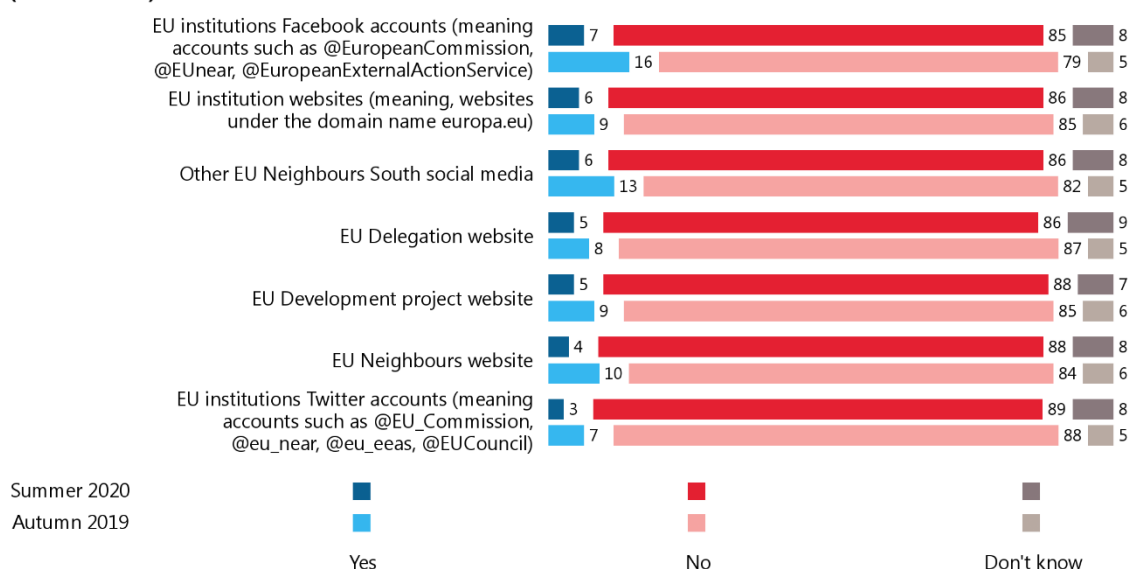
Fewer than one in five respondents in either group of countries have visited official EU sites or online accounts.<sup>36</sup> In the Maghreb respondents are most likely to have visited EU institutions Facebook accounts (7%), EU institution websites or other EU Neighbours South social media (both 6%). In the Mashrek respondents are most likely to have visited EU institution websites (16%), the EU Delegation website or EU institutions Facebook accounts (both 13%). More broadly, respondents in Mashrek are more likely to have visited each of these EU information resources than those in Maghreb. The largest differences are for EU institutions websites (16% vs 6%), the EU Delegation website (13% vs 5%), the EU Neighbours website (10% vs 4%) or EU Institutions Facebook accounts (13% vs 7%).

Respondents in the Maghreb are now less likely to have visited each account, and in particular EU institutions Facebook accounts (-9 pp), other EU Neighbours South social media (-7 pp) or the EU Neighbours website (-6 pp) than in Autumn 2019. There are fewer changes in the Mashrek, with the largest an eight-point decline in mentions of EU institutions Facebook accounts.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup> B9. Have you ever visited/read any of the following? 9.1 EU institutions websites (meaning, websites under the domain name europa.eu) (M); 9.2 EU Delegation; website; 9.3 EU Development projects website; 9.4 EU Neighbourhood Info Centre portal; 9.5 EU institutions Twitter accounts (meaning accounts such as @EU\_Commission, @eu\_near, @eu\_eas, @EUCouncil) (M); 9.6 EU institutions Facebook accounts (meaning accounts such as @EuropeanCommission, @EUnear, @EuropeanExternalActionService) (M)

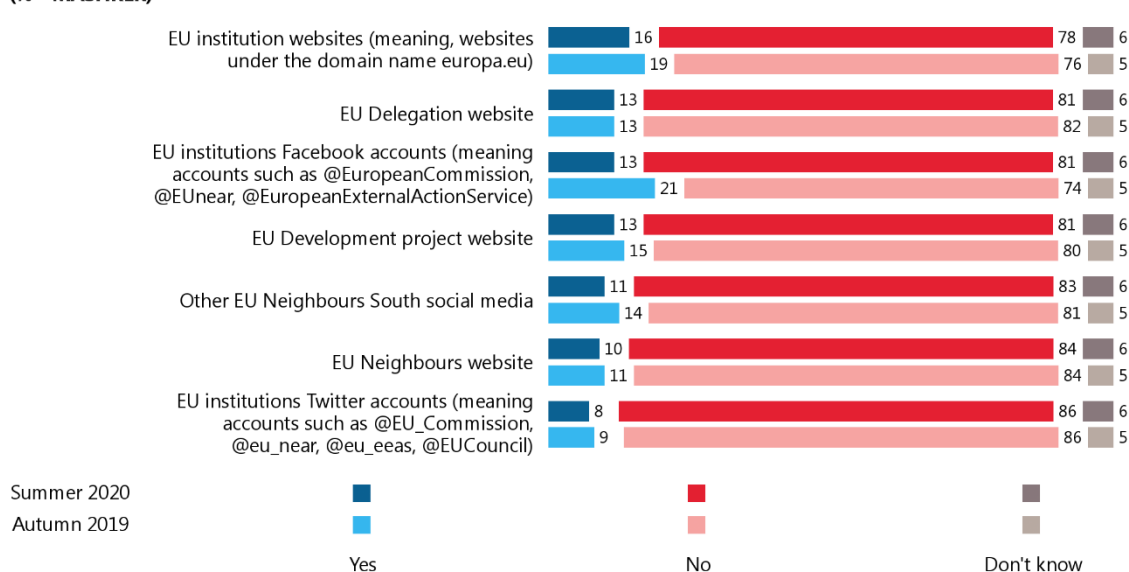
<sup>37</sup> Trends for this question should be interpreted with caution as several response options have been modified since the last wave (as indicated with (M) in the above footnote).

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



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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






Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Respondents in Algeria (9%) are most likely to have visited a Facebook account of the EU institutions, while those in Morocco and Tunisia are most likely to have visited EU institution websites (5% and 6% respectively). Respondents in Algeria are the most likely to have visited each of these sites or accounts, although in each case the proportion is less than 10%.

The most notable changes since Autumn 2019 are also in Algeria, where there have been declines in the proportion of visitors to EU institutions Facebook accounts (-13 pp), the EU Neighbours website (-10 pp) and other EU Neighbours South social media (-10 pp).

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





	EU institutions Facebook accounts (meaning accounts such as @EuropeanCommission, @EUnear, @EuropeanExternalActionService)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU institution websites (meaning, websites under the domain name europa.eu)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Other EU Neighbours South social media	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU Delegation website	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU Development project website	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU Neighbours website	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU institutions Twitter accounts (meaning accounts such as @EU_Commission, @eu_near, @eu_eas, @EUCouncil)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	7	▼9	6	▼3	6	▼7	5	▼3	5	▼4	4	▼6	3	▼4
MA 	4	▼8	5	▼3	4	▼3	3	▼3	4	▼3	4	▼3	2	▼3
DZ 	9	▼13	7	▼4	8	▼10	7	▼3	6	▼6	5	▼10	4	▼4
TN 	5	▼6	6	▼2	5	▼1	4	▼2	2	▼4	3	▼1	1	▼3

*Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

In the Mashrek, respondents in Palestine (29%) are most likely to have visited an EU development project website, those in Lebanon (18%) and Israel (17%) are most likely to have visited EU institution websites, and those in Jordan are most likely to have visited EU institutions Facebook accounts (8%). Overall, respondents in Palestine are more likely to have visited each of these online or social media accounts than those in the other countries.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Palestine are now less likely to say they have visited EU institutions Facebook accounts (-16 pp) or EU institutions websites (-12 pp), while those in Lebanon are also less likely to have visited EU institutions Facebook accounts (-11 pp).

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

	EU institution websites (meaning websites under the domain name europa.eu)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU Delegation website	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU institutions Facebook accounts (meaning accounts such as @EuropeanCommission, @EUnear, @EuropeanExternalActionService)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU Development project website	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Other EU Neighbours South social media	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU Neighbours website	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	EU institutions Twitter accounts (meaning accounts such as @EU_Commission, @eu_near, @eu_eas, @EUCouncil)	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	16	▼ 3	13	=	13	▼ 8	13	▼ 2	11	▼ 3	10	▼ 1	8	▼ 1
IL 	17	=	14	▲ 2	11	▼ 5	9	▼ 1	9	=	9	=	8	▲ 2
JO 	6	▼ 3	6	▼ 1	8	▼ 6	7	▼ 1	4	▼ 7	4	=	4	▲ 1
LB 	18	▼ 3	14	▼ 1	10	▼ 11	14	=	8	▼ 5	8	▼ 2	5	▼ 4
PS 	26	▼ 12	24	▼ 1	25	▼ 16	29	▼ 8	26	▼ 4	23	▼ 3	19	▼ 6

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Given the small proportion of respondents who have visited each of these accounts or sites, it is not surprising that few notable differences emerge from the socio-demographic analysis. In the **Mashrek**, respondents who have relatives living in the EU, those with a positive opinion of the EU, those who think relations between the EU and their country are good and those who feel well-informed about the EU are the most likely to have visited each of these sites or accounts. The same pattern does not occur in Maghreb, where there are no notable differences.

## Coverage of the European Union in national media

Respondents were asked their opinion about national media coverage of the EU<sup>38</sup>. In both the Maghreb and the Mashrek respondents most often say each media type talks about the right amount about the EU.

In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents most often say national **websites** talk about the right amount about the EU (Maghreb: 37%, Mashrek: 44%). Respondents in the Maghreb are more likely than those in the Mashrek to think websites talk too much about the EU (31% vs 16%), while around one in five in each group of countries say websites talk too little about the EU (Maghreb: 17%, Mashrek: 22%).

More than four in ten respondents in the Maghreb (41%) and the Mashrek (47%) think national **television** talks the right amount about the EU, while more than one in five thinks it talks too little about the EU (Maghreb: 23%, Mashrek: 24%). However, respondents in the Maghreb are more likely than those in Mashrek to say national television talks too much about the EU (Maghreb: 28%, Mashrek: 14%).

The picture is similar when it comes to the **printed press**. Around four in ten in both groups of countries think it talks the right amount about the EU (Maghreb: 37%, Mashrek: 40%), while 29% think the press talks too little about it. Respondents in the Maghreb are more likely than those in the Mashrek to say the printed press talks too much about the EU (Maghreb: 13%, Mashrek: 7%).

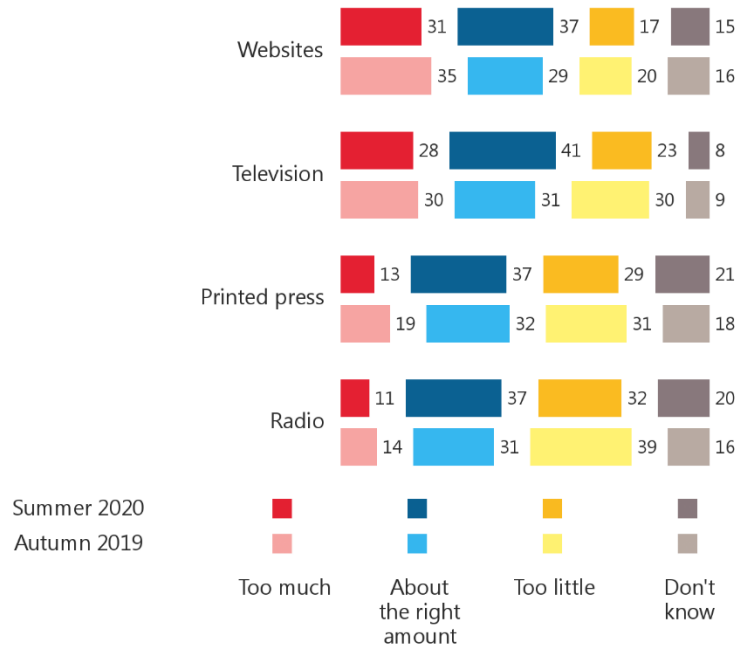
When it comes to **radio**, 37% of respondents in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek say it talks the right amount about the EU, and around one third say it talks too little (Maghreb: 32%, Mashrek: 33%). Respondents in the Maghreb are slightly more likely than those in the Mashrek to say national radio talks too much about the EU (Maghreb: 11%, Mashrek: 7%).

There have only been small changes in opinion in the Mashrek compared to Autumn 2019. In the Maghreb on the other hand, respondents are now more likely to say each media type talks about the right amount about the EU, with the largest increase for television (+10 pp).

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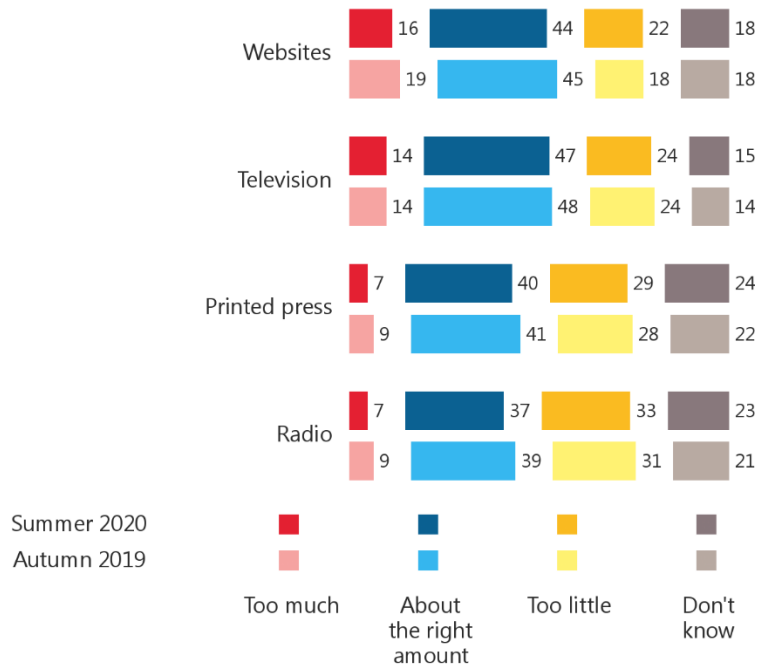
<sup>38</sup> B10. Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union? 10.1 Television; 10.2 Radio; 10.3 Printed press; 10.4 Websites.

**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=3094)

**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=4017)

In Tunisia (44%) and Morocco (43%) respondents are most likely to think national websites talk the right amount about the EU. In Algeria on the other hand, respondents most often say websites talk too much about the EU (35%) – although almost as many say they talk the right amount about the EU (32%). Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Algeria and Tunisia are now more likely to say websites talk the right amount about the EU, and less likely to say they talk too much or too little about it. There has been little change in Morocco.

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	About the right amount	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Too little	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	31	▼4	37	▲8	17	▼3	15	▼1
MA 	30	=	43	▲2	15	▼1	12	▼1
DZ 	35	▼9	32	▲13	20	▼3	13	▼1
TN 	18	▼1	44	▲14	12	▼5	26	▼8





*Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

In all four Mashrek countries, respondents most often say that national websites talk about the right amount about the EU, with proportions ranging from 49% in Palestine to 41% in Lebanon. There have been no consistent trends in the countries of the Mashrek since Autumn 2019. In Palestine, respondents are now less likely to say websites talk too much about the EU (-11 pp), and they are more likely to say they talk the right amount or too little about it (both +6 pp). In Lebanon, on the other hand, respondents are now less likely to say websites talk the right amount about the EU (-8 pp).



**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	About the right amount	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Too little	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	16	▼ 3	44	▼ 1	22	▲ 4	18	
IL 	9	▼ 1	44		21	▲ 5	26	▼ 4
JO 	19	▼ 6	45	▲ 3	21		15	▲ 3
LB 	19	▲ 2	41	▼ 8	25	▲ 4	15	▲ 2
PS 	24	▼ 11	49	▲ 6	20	▲ 6	7	▼ 1

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

Respondents in each Maghreb country are most likely to say that national television talks about the right amount about the European Union, although proportions range from 51% in Tunisia to 35% in Algeria. In the Maghreb overall, respondents are now much less likely to say national television talks too little about the EU (-7 pp) and are more likely to say it talks the right amount about it (+10 pp). This pattern also occurs in Algeria and Tunisia, while in Morocco there has been little change.

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	About the right amount	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Too little	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	28	▼ 2	41	▲ 10	23	▼ 7	8	▼ 1
MA 	39	▼ 3	47	▲ 4	10	▲ 2	4	▼ 3
DZ 	23	▼ 3	35	▲ 13	34	▼ 13	8	▲ 3
TN 	18	▼ 1	51	▲ 20	14	▼ 12	17	▼ 7





*Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

In each Mashrek country, respondents most often say national television talks about the right amount about the EU, and in Palestine and Jordan (both 54%) the majority think this way.

There has been little change since Autumn 2019 in the Mashrek as a whole. At an individual country level, the most notable change is that respondents in Lebanon are now less likely to say television talks the right amount about the EU (-11 pp). Those in Jordan are less likely to say television talks too little about the EU (-7 pp), and those in Palestine are now less likely to say television talks too much about the EU (-6 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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	About the right amount	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Too little	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	14	=	47	▼ 1	24	=	15	▲ 1
IL 	12	=	38	▼ 2	26	▲ 5	24	▼ 3
JO 	9	▲ 1	54	▲ 3	26	▼ 7	11	▲ 3
LB 	19	▲ 4	48	▼ 11	25	▲ 4	8	▲ 3
PS 	23	▼ 6	54	▲ 3	19	▲ 4	4	▼ 1

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

In Morocco (50%) and Tunisia (39%) respondents are most likely to say the national printed press talks the right amount about the EU, while in Algeria respondents most often say it talks too little about the EU (36%). In each Maghreb country, respondents are now less likely to say the printed press talks too little about the EU compared to Autumn 2019, and they are more likely to say it talks the right amount about it. In Tunisia, respondents are also more likely to say the press talks too little about the EU (-7 pp), while the opposite is true in Algeria (-5 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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	About the right amount	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Too little	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	13	▼ 6	37	▲ 5	29	▼ 2	21	▲ 3
MA 	15	▼ 3	50	▲ 5	20	▼ 2	15	=
DZ 	13	▼ 8	28	▲ 5	36	▼ 5	23	▲ 8
TN 	7	▼ 6	39	▲ 8	30	▲ 7	24	▼ 9





*Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

In every Mashrek country except Lebanon, respondents most often say the national printed press talks the right amount about the EU. Respondents in Lebanon (41%), on the other hand, are most likely to say the national printed press talks too little about the EU.

The most notable change since Autumn 2019 is in Lebanon, where respondents are more likely to say the printed press talks too little about the EU (+11 pp), and less likely to say it talks the right amount about the EU (-8 pp). Respondents in Jordan (-10 pp) are also less likely to say the national printed press talks too little about the EU.

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	About the right amount	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Too little	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	7	▼ 2	40	▼ 1	29	▲ 1	24	▲ 2
IL 	8	▼ 2	38	▼ 1	25	▲ 3	29	=
JO 	4	▼ 1	38	▲ 1	30	▼ 10	28	▲ 10
LB 	6	▲ 1	34	▼ 8	41	▲ 11	19	▼ 4
PS 	13	▼ 5	52	▲ 3	26	▲ 3	9	▼ 1

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

In Morocco (51%) and Tunisia (49%) respondents most often say national radio talks the right amount about the EU, while in Algeria (43%) respondents are most likely to say it talks too little about it. There has been little change in Morocco compared to Autumn 2019, while in Algeria and Tunisia respondents are now more likely to say radio talks the right amount about the EU, and less likely to say it talks too much or too little about it.

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	About the right amount	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Too little	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	11	▼ 3	37	▲ 6	32	▼ 7	20	▲ 4
MA 	17	▲ 1	51	=	22	▼ 1	10	=
DZ 	8	▼ 5	23	▲ 6	43	▼ 10	26	▲ 9
TN 	9	▼ 3	49	▲ 20	22	▼ 9	20	▼ 8




Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Respondents in Israel (35%), Jordan (35%) and Palestine (50%) most often say national radio talks about the right amount about the EU, although it is worth noting that in Jordan almost the same proportion say radio talks too little about the EU (34%). Compared to other countries, respondents in Palestine (46%) are much more likely to say national radio talks too much about the EU – in fact this is the most common answer from respondents in this country.

The only notable change since Autumn 2019 is in Lebanon, where respondents are now less likely to say national radio talks the right amount about the EU (-11 pp), and more likely to say it talks too little about it (+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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	About the right amount	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Too little	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	7	▼ 2	37	▼ 2	33	▲ 2	23	▲ 2
IL 	6	▼ 2	35	▼ 1	28	▲ 3	31	=
JO 	3	▼ 1	35	▼ 1	34	▼ 9	28	▲ 11
LB 	5	▼ 1	31	▼ 11	46	▲ 12	18	=
PS 	18	▼ 3	50	▼ 1	27	▲ 5	5	▼ 1

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

Highlights from the socio-demographic analysis include:

- Men in **Maghreb** are more likely than women to say national TV (27% vs 19%) or radio (36% vs 29%) talk too little about the EU. In the **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to say national radio talks about the right amount about the EU (40% vs 34%).
- In the **Maghreb**, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say national television or websites talk about the right amount about the EU. However, those under 55 are also the most likely to say national websites talk too much about the EU. In the **Mashrek**, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say national websites talk too much about the EU, and the less likely they are to say radio talks too little about it.
- In the **Maghreb**, those who completed education aged 16 or older are more likely to say national television or radio talks too little about the EU. For example, 39% who completed education aged 20+ say this about radio, compared to 29% who completed education aged 15 or younger. In the **Mashrek**, on the other hand, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to say television talks too much about the EU (20%), and the least likely to say it talks too little about it (20%).

The analysis also shows that in the **Maghreb**, respondents with relatives living in the EU are more likely to say national TV (47%), radio (42%), websites (41%) and print (40%) talk the right amount about the EU, compared to those who do not have relatives in the EU. In the **Mashrek** this pattern only applies for radio.

In the **Maghreb**, respondents who have a positive or neutral image of the EU are more likely than those with a negative view to say each media type talks about the right amount about the EU. In the **Mashrek**, this pattern only applies for those who have a positive image of the EU.

In the **Maghreb**, those who think relations between the EU and their country are good, and those who feel well-informed about the EU are most likely to say each media type talks too much or the right amount about the EU, while those who think relations are bad are more likely to say each media type talks too little about the EU. In the **Mashrek**, on the other hand, respondents who feel well-informed are more likely to say each media type talks the right amount about the EU, compared to those who do not feel well-informed.

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

	Television			Websites			Printed Press			Radio		
	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Too much	About the right amount	Too little
MAGHREB	28	41	23	31	37	17	13	37	29	11	37	32
Gender												
Male	26	40	27	31	38	19	13	41	30	11	37	36
Female	29	43	19	30	37	16	13	34	28	11	37	29
Age												
15-24 years	29	45	21	34	43	15	14	41	26	10	39	31
25-39 years	27	42	24	33	38	19	13	36	32	9	37	36
40-54 years	28	39	23	33	34	17	12	39	30	14	37	30
55 years or more	27	38	22	19	31	17	14	32	27	13	33	30
Education (End of)												
15-	31	40	21	30	33	19	16	34	30	17	37	29
16-19	30	37	26	35	34	19	13	35	30	7	35	36
20 or more	23	43	28	33	39	19	13	36	34	10	33	39
Still studying	27	45	22	35	42	17	13	40	29	10	37	34
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>												
Yes	30	37	26	35	34	18	15	35	31	11	33	35
No	25	47	19	27	41	17	12	40	27	11	42	30
Opinion of the EU												
Positive	30	46	20	34	42	14	15	46	25	12	45	30
Neutral	25	44	22	29	40	18	10	36	32	9	36	34
Negative	28	31	33	31	25	26	16	23	36	12	23	41
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>												
Good	30	48	17	32	43	13	15	45	24	12	47	26
Bad	25	32	36	33	27	27	13	26	39	9	23	46
<b>Informed about the EU</b>												
Well-informed	33	47	16	34	45	13	16	49	22	14	48	28
Not informed	25	40	27	31	34	19	12	32	33	10	32	35

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

**Television (% - MASHREK)**

	Television			Websites			Printed Press			Radio		
	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Too much	About the right amount	Too little
MASHREK	14	47	24	16	44	22	7	40	29	7	37	33
Gender												
Male	16	48	23	17	46	21	8	42	29	8	40	32
Female	13	45	26	15	43	22	7	38	29	7	34	33
Age												
15-24 years	16	50	21	22	44	19	8	40	28	8	37	30
25-39 years	15	45	24	17	43	22	8	39	30	8	37	33
40-54 years	14	46	24	15	45	22	7	40	29	7	38	32
55 years or more	12	45	30	10	46	23	5	42	30	5	35	37
Education (End of)												
15-	20	50	20	19	44	20	10	43	27	11	43	28
16-19	14	46	23	15	43	22	7	41	27	6	37	32
20 or more	12	43	30	15	45	22	8	39	31	7	34	36
Still studying	16	52	21	21	45	21	7	38	31	8	35	31
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>												
Yes	18	46	24	19	47	20	9	41	31	8	40	33
No	12	48	25	15	44	22	7	39	29	7	35	33
Opinion of the EU												
Positive	15	54	24	17	52	20	7	46	31	8	42	34
Neutral	11	45	26	14	41	24	6	37	29	6	34	33
Negative	18	39	25	18	38	24	12	34	29	10	34	30
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>												
Good	14	52	25	18	49	21	7	43	31	7	40	35
Bad	18	41	24	16	41	25	10	41	28	11	36	30
<b>Informed about the EU</b>												
Well-informed	16	53	23	18	53	19	9	48	30	8	45	33
Not informed	13	42	26	15	36	24	6	33	29	7	30	32



## Image of the European Union in national media

Respondents in the Maghreb and the Mashrek generally say the EU has a positive image in various national media<sup>39</sup>.

More than six in ten in the Maghreb (62%) and almost half in the Mashrek (49%) say the EU's image in **national TV** is positive, while more than one in five in each group of countries think it is neutral (Maghreb: 22%, Mashrek: 29%). Almost one in ten in each group of countries say the EU's image on national TV is negative (both 9%).

When it comes to **national radio**, respondents in the Maghreb are more likely to say the EU has a positive image, compared to those in the Mashrek (42% vs 33%). Respondents in the Mashrek are more likely to say the image is neutral (35% vs 25% in Maghreb), while around one in ten in each group of countries say the image is negative (Maghreb: 13%, Mashrek: 11%).

Respondents in the Maghreb (40%) are slightly more likely than those in the Mashrek (35%) to say the EU has a positive image in the **national printed press**, but slightly less likely to say the image is neutral (26% vs 33%). There is little difference in the proportions who say the image is negative (Maghreb: 14%, Mashrek: 11%).

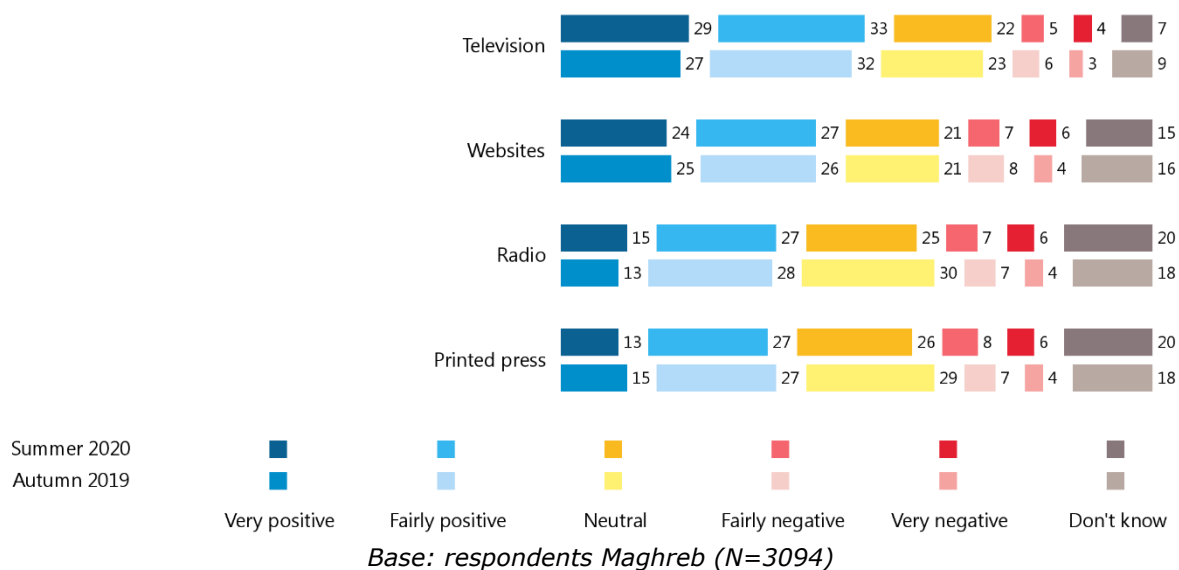
Respondents in the Maghreb are also more likely than those in the Mashrek to say the EU has a positive image in **national websites** (51% vs 43%), and less likely to say the image is neutral (21% vs 30%). There is little difference in the proportions who say the image is negative (Maghreb: 13%, Mashrek: 11%).

Compared to Autumn 2018 there has been little change in opinion in the Maghreb (1-3 pp). In the Mashrek, on the other hand, respondents are now less likely to say the EU has a positive image on national radio (-8 pp), websites (-6 pp) or national television (-5 pp).

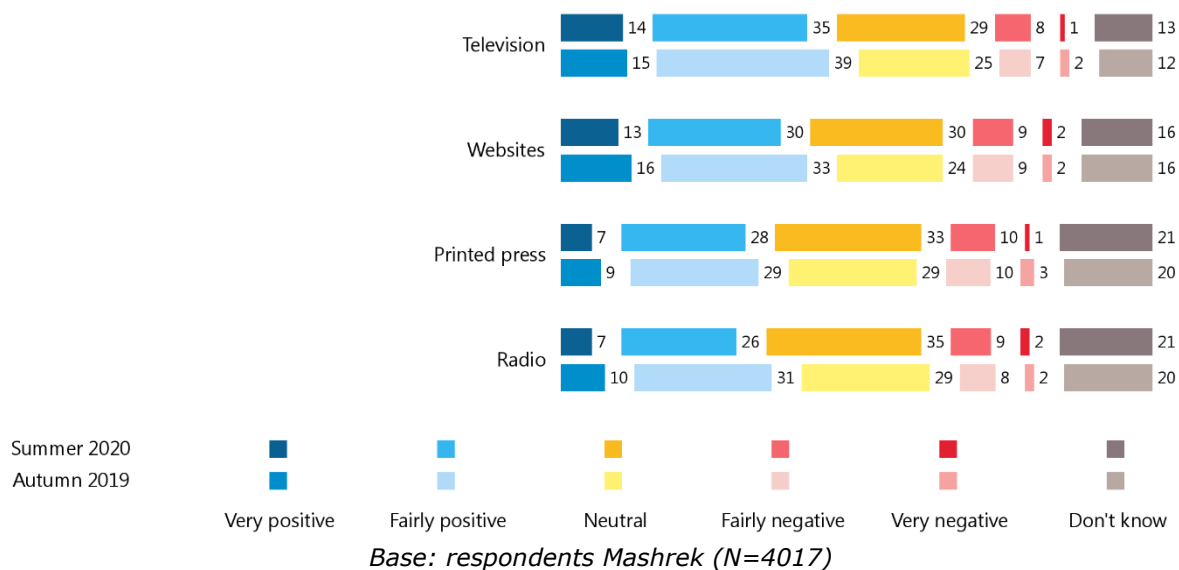
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<sup>39</sup> B11. Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative? 11.1 Television; 11.2 Radio; 11.3 Printed press; 11.4 Websites

**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**)



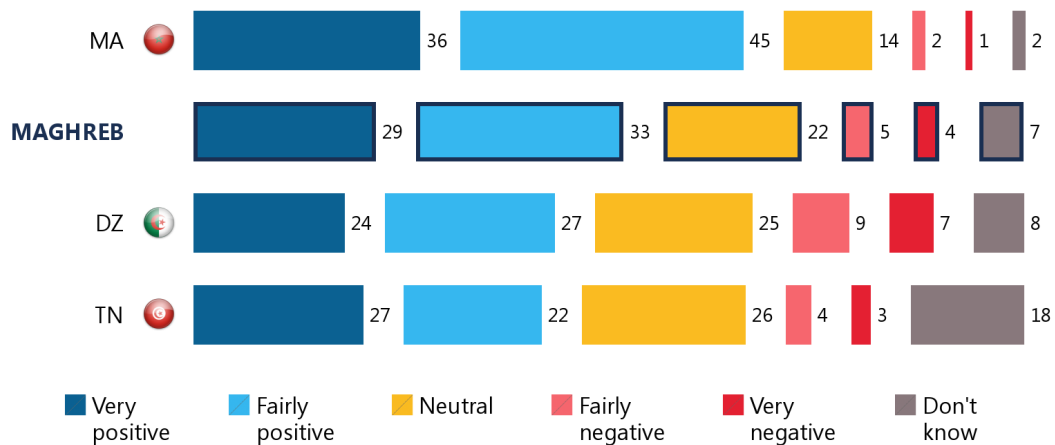
**B11** Do you think that the European Union's image in the (NATIONALITY) ... is very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative?  
 (% - **MASHREK**)



Respondents in Morocco (81%) are much more likely to say the EU's image on national television is positive, compared to those in Tunisia (49%) or Algeria (51%). Algeria (16%) is the only country where at least one in ten say national television portrays the EU in a negative light, and this represent a slight increase since Autumn 2019.

**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=3094)

However, over the same period the proportion who say the image is positive has also increased (both +4 pp).

**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 (%)

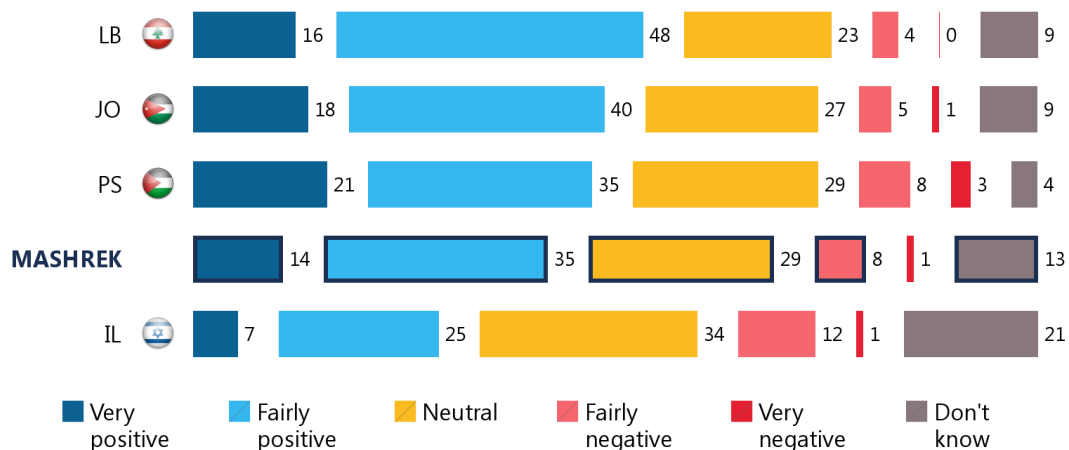
	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	62	▲3	22	▼1	9	=	7	▼2
DZ	51	▲4	25	▼9	16	▲4	8	▲1
TN	49	▲3	26	▲5	7	▼1	18	▼7
MA	81	=	14	▲5	3	▼2	2	▼3

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, respondents in Israel (32%) are much less likely than those in other countries to say the EU has a positive image on national television, and this is particularly the case compared to Lebanon (64%).

**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=4017)

Compared to 2019, respondents in every country in the Mashrek are now less likely to say the EU has a positive image on national television, with the largest decline in Lebanon (-10 pp).

**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 (%)

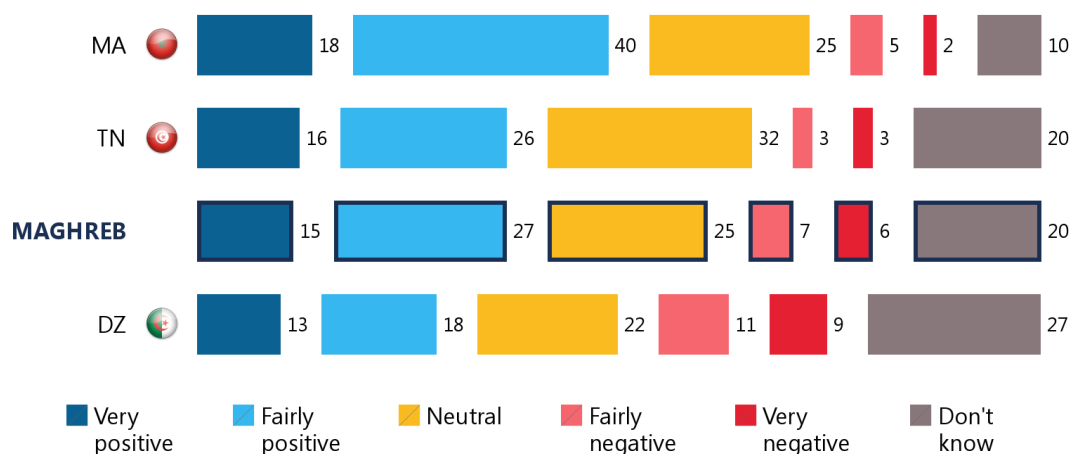
	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	49	▼ 5	29	▲ 4	9	=	13	▲ 1
IL	32	▼ 3	34	▲ 6	13	▼ 1	21	▼ 2
JO	58	▼ 4	27	▲ 3	6	▼ 2	9	▲ 3
PS	56	▼ 7	29	▲ 1	11	▲ 6	4	=
LB	64	▼ 10	23	▲ 8	4	▼ 1	9	▲ 3

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Morocco (58%) is the only country in Maghreb where the majority say the EU has a positive image on national radio. This contrasts with 31% in Algeria who say the same, although this is still the most common opinion in Algeria.

**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=3094)

There has been no notable change in the countries of Maghreb since the previous wave, except an increase by 7 pp in Algeria of those who think the image of the EU is negative on national radio.

**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 (%)

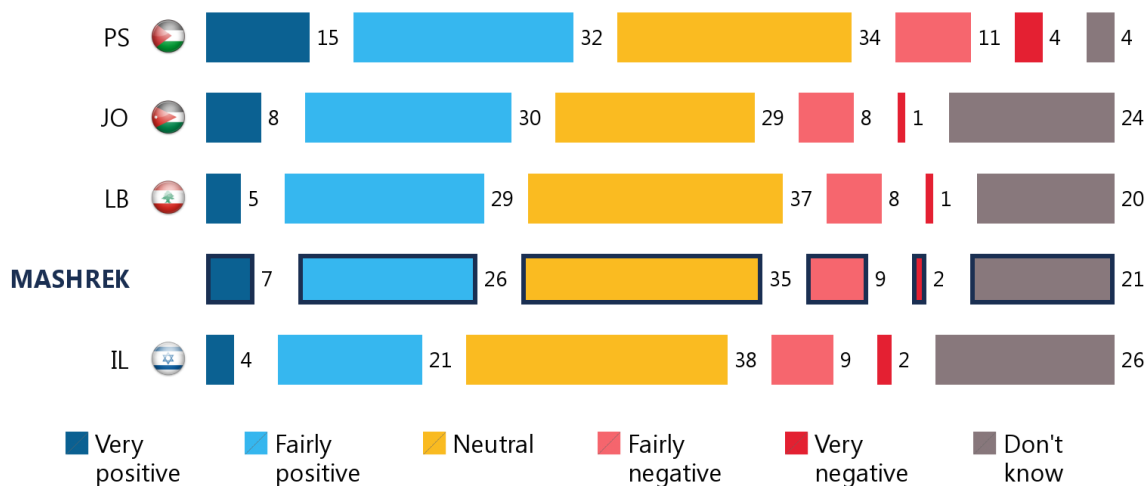
	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	42	▲1	25	▼5	13	▲2	20	▲2
MA	58	▲3	25	▼3	7	▼1	10	▲1
TN	42	▲2	32	▲9	6	▼2	20	▼9
DZ	31	=	22	▼12	20	▲7	27	▲5

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Opinion in the countries in the Mashrek is mixed, with respondents in Palestine (47%) and Jordan (38%) most likely to say the EU's image on national radio is positive, while those in Israel (38%) and Lebanon (37%) are most likely to say it 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 Mashrek (N=4017)

Respondents in each country in the Mashrek are now less likely than they were in 2019 to say the EU has a positive image on national radio, with the largest decline seen in Lebanon (-14 pp).

**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 (%)**

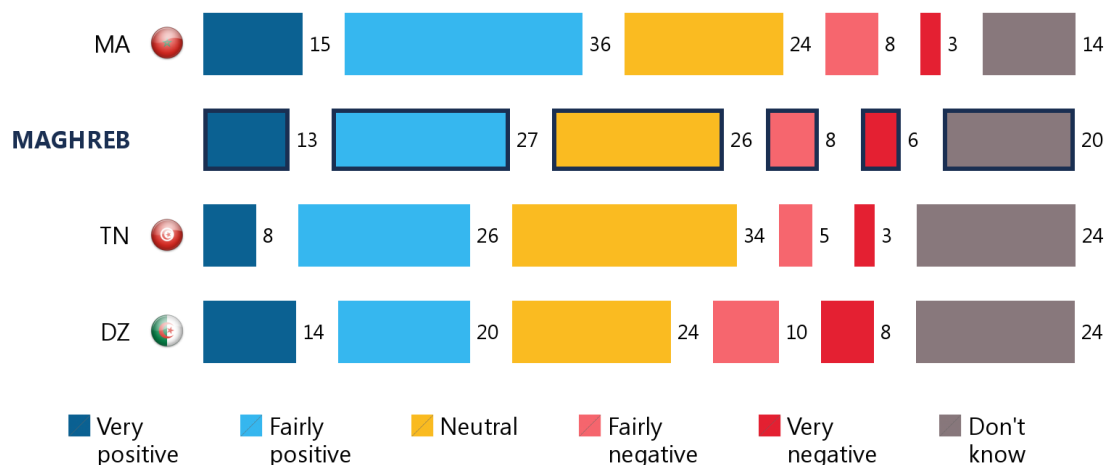
	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	33	▼ 8	35	▲ 6	11	▲ 1	21	▲ 1
IL	25	▼ 3	38	▲ 5	11	▼ 1	26	▼ 1
JO	38	▼ 6	29	▼ 2	9	=	24	▲ 8
PS	47	▼ 10	34	▲ 5	15	▲ 7	4	▼ 2
LB	34	▼ 14	37	▲ 17	9	▼ 1	20	▼ 2

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Morocco (51%) is the only country in the Maghreb where the majority say the EU has a positive image in the national printed press, although this is still also the most common answer in Algeria (34%). In Tunisia opinion is divided between the EU having a positive or neutral image in the national printed press (both 34%).

**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=3094)

Compared to 2019, respondents in Tunisia are now more likely to say the image of the EU is neutral (+12 pp).

**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 (%)**

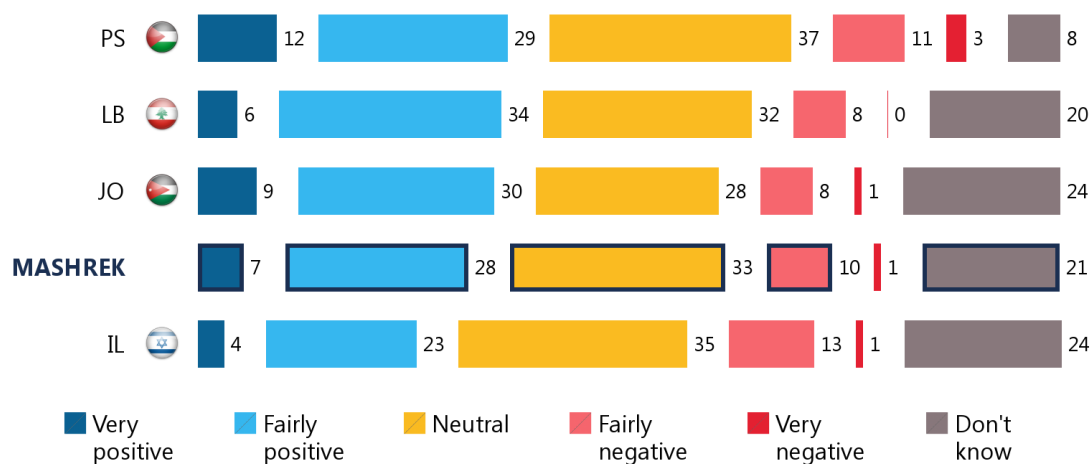
	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	40	▼2	26	▼3	14	▲3	20	▲2
MA	51	▼2	24	=	11	=	14	▲2
DZ	34	▼2	24	▼9	18	▲5	24	▲6
TN	34	▼3	34	▲12	8	=	24	▼9

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Respondents in Israel (27%) are much less likely than those in the other countries in Mashrek to say the EU has a positive image in the printed press. In fact, they are most likely to say the image is neutral (35%). In each of the other countries, respondents most often say the image is positive, with little difference between them.

**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=4017)

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents Palestine (-9 pp), Jordan (-5 pp) and Lebanon (-4 pp) are now less likely to say the EU has a positive image in the national printed press.

**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 (%)**

	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
<b>MASHREK</b>	35	▼ 3	33	▲ 4	11	▼ 2	21	▲ 1
IL	27	▼ 1	35	▲ 4	14	▼ 2	24	▼ 1
LB	40	▼ 4	32	▲ 13	8	▼ 3	20	▼ 6
JO	39	▼ 5	28	▼ 1	9	▼ 1	24	▲ 7
PS	41	▼ 9	37	▲ 6	14	▲ 4	8	▼ 1

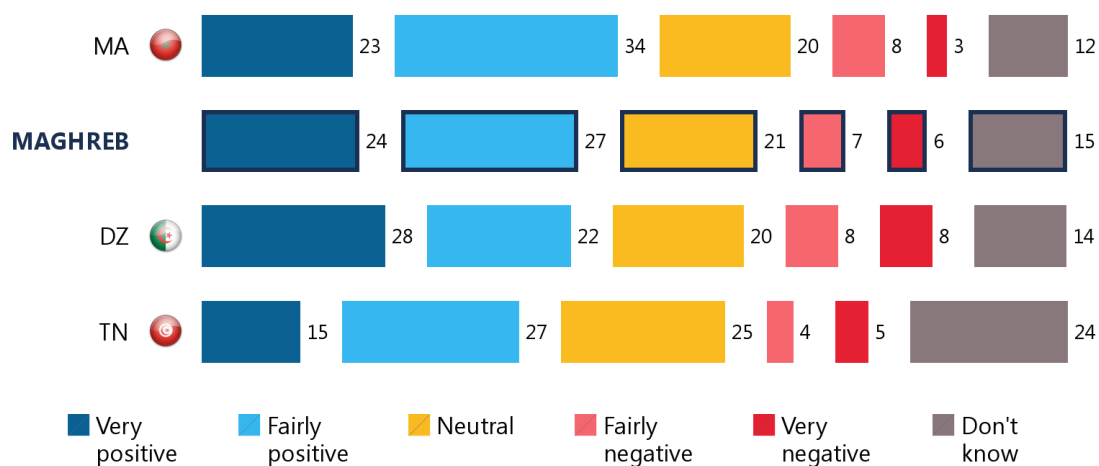
Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)



Although the most common answer in each country in Maghreb is that the EU has a positive image on national websites, proportions range from 57% in Morocco to 42% in Tunisia. There have been no notable changes since Autumn 2019.

**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=3094)

**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 (%)**

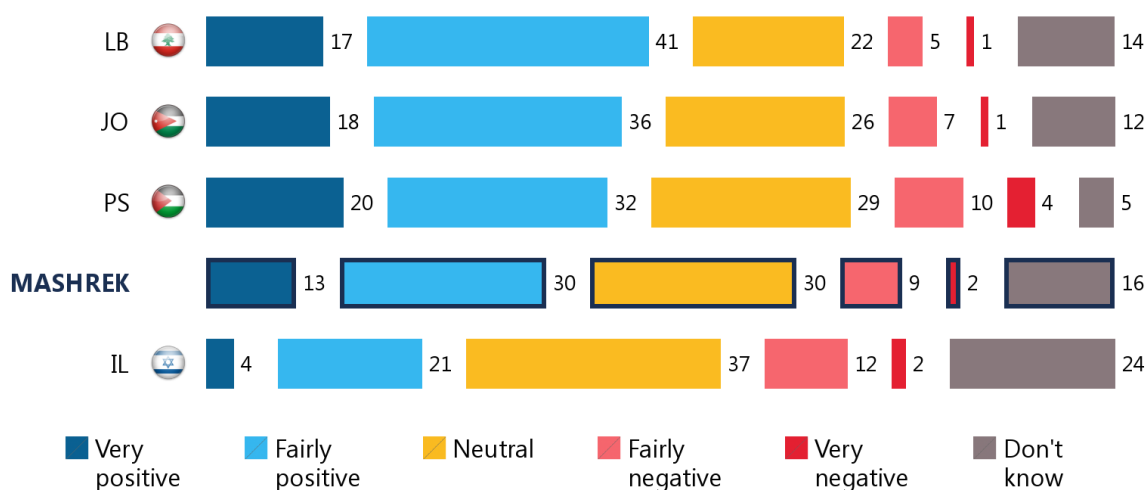
	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	51	=	21	=	13	▲1	15	▼1
TN	42	▲2	25	▲5	9	▲1	24	▼8
DZ	50	▲1	20	▼1	16	▲1	14	▼1
MA	57	=	20	▼2	11	▲1	12	▲1

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

As was the case for the printed press, respondents in Israel (25%) are much less likely than those in other countries to say the EU has a positive image on national websites. In fact, Israel is the only country where respondents are most likely to say the image is neutral (37%). In the other countries the majority say the EU's image on national websites is positive.

**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=4017)

With the exception of Israel (no change), respondents in other Mashrek countries are now less likely to think the EU has a positive image on national websites, compared to Autumn 2019 with the largest decline observed in Palestine (-10 pp).

**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 (%)**

	Total 'Positive'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Neutral	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Negative'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	43	▼ 6	30	▲ 6	11	=	16	=
IL	25	=	37	▲ 5	14	▼ 4	24	▼ 1
LB	58	▼ 4	22	▲ 5	6	▼ 2	14	▲ 1
JO	54	▼ 9	26	▲ 7	8	▲ 2	12	=
PS	52	▼ 10	29	▲ 7	14	▲ 5	5	▼ 2

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The socio-demographic analysis focuses on those who think the EU's image is positive, and highlights the following:

- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say the EU's image on websites is positive. In the **Mashrek** this pattern also applies for television.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents who completed education aged 15 or younger are more likely than those who finished at an older age to say the EU's image on television and radio is positive. In the **Mashrek** this pattern also applies for websites.
- In **Mashrek**, the self-employed are the most likely to say the EU's image is positive in each type of media. In the **Maghreb**, house persons are the most likely to say the image is positive on television and radio (72% and 52% respectively), while white-collar workers (60%) are the most likely to say this for websites.

Once again, opinions about the EU are also influential. In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek** countries, respondents who have a positive opinion of the EU, who say relations between the EU and their country are good, or who feel well informed about the EU are the most likely to say the EU's image on each type of media is positive. For example, in the Maghreb 69% of respondents who feel well-informed about the EU say its image on television is positive, compared to 59% who do not feel well-informed.

Finally, respondents in the **Mashrek** who have a relative living in the EU are more likely to say the EU has a positive image on each type of media, and this pattern is also repeated in the Maghreb for television and websites.

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

**Television (% - MAGHREB)**

	Television		Websites		Radio		Printed Press	
	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
MAGHREB	62	9	51	13	42	13	40	14
<b>Age</b>								
15-24 years	64	8	61	11	43	11	42	11
25-39 years	61	9	54	13	42	12	42	14
40-54 years	64	9	48	14	44	13	40	15
55 years or more	57	14	37	14	40	16	36	14
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	66	12	50	16	47	15	44	14
16-19	60	11	55	13	38	14	41	15
20 or more	61	10	52	14	40	14	40	15
Still studying	63	7	58	13	42	12	38	15
<b>Occupation</b>								
Self-employed	58	11	50	15	41	15	41	14
Managers	56	14	53	15	38	19	42	16
White collars	65	13	60	13	41	13	46	13
Manual workers	68	6	55	11	49	10	45	11
House persons	72	6	47	10	52	6	43	9
Unemployed	53	12	43	17	37	15	33	19
Retired	54	18	39	17	32	24	34	18
Students	63	7	59	11	43	11	39	13
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>								
Yes	64	10	54	14	43	14	40	16
No	59	10	49	12	41	13	40	13
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>								
Positive	72	6	62	7	53	8	50	9
Neutral	59	7	46	14	38	12	36	14
Negative	50	22	41	25	30	26	31	28
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>								
Good	70	5	58	8	51	8	49	7
Bad	51	20	45	26	34	24	31	28
<b>Informed about the EU</b>								
Well-informed	69	8	60	9	51	10	51	9
Not informed	59	11	48	15	39	14	36	16

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

**Television (% - MASHREK)**

	Television		Websites		Radio		Printed Press	
	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'
MASHREK	49	9	43	11	33	11	35	11
<b>Age</b>								
15-24 years	52	8	49	12	33	11	36	13
25-39 years	50	8	43	12	36	12	36	11
40-54 years	48	10	44	11	36	10	35	12
55 years or more	43	12	36	10	28	10	33	11
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15-	57	9	48	12	41	11	37	12
16-19	44	9	38	11	31	11	32	13
20 or more	45	12	41	13	33	11	35	12
Still studying	55	6	51	11	34	11	38	10
<b>Occupation</b>								
Self-employed	59	6	52	10	43	8	43	8
Managers	42	12	38	14	31	13	30	13
White collars	44	10	37	13	33	9	34	12
Manual workers	46	9	40	12	34	13	35	12
House persons	54	8	45	10	36	12	35	12
Unemployed	49	10	46	11	32	12	34	14
Retired	34	15	34	7	24	11	30	12
Students	52	9	49	12	32	11	36	12
<b>Relatives living in the EU</b>								
Yes	56	8	50	11	39	10	40	12
No	46	9	41	12	32	10	34	11
<b>Opinion of the EU</b>								
Positive	62	8	56	9	44	10	46	11
Neutral	38	7	35	8	26	7	26	8
Negative	38	20	28	24	29	18	28	21
<b>Relations between EU and country</b>								
Good	57	7	52	8	40	9	42	9
Bad	35	19	28	21	25	17	26	20
<b>Informed about the EU</b>								
Well-informed	54	10	48	12	40	10	41	12
Not informed	44	9	39	11	29	11	31	11

### III. THE NATIONAL AND PERSONAL SITUATION

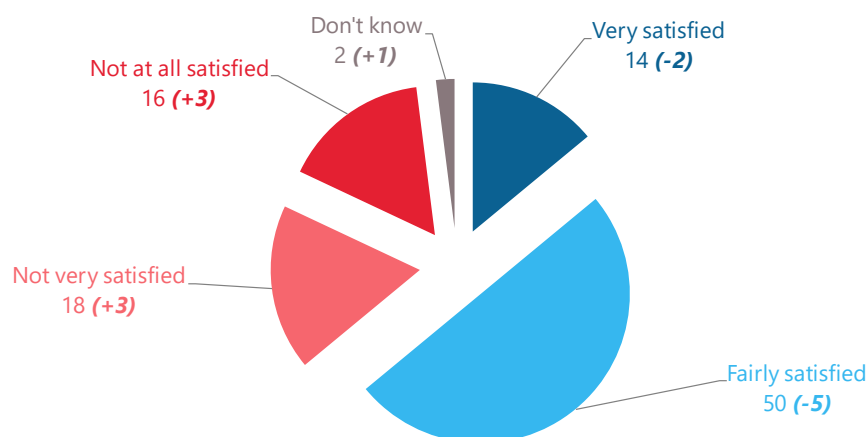
This last part of the report discusses respondents' perceptions of various aspects of life, including satisfaction with their personal life, their financial and work situation, as well as their expectations for the coming 12 months. Their views on the current situation in their country, as well as the main challenges it faces are also considered.

#### 1. Personal life in general

##### Satisfaction with life being led

More than six in ten respondents in the Maghreb (64%) and the Mashrek (62%) say they are satisfied, on the whole, with the life they lead<sup>40</sup>. Since Autumn 2019, satisfaction has declined seven points in the Maghreb and six points in the Mashrek.

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

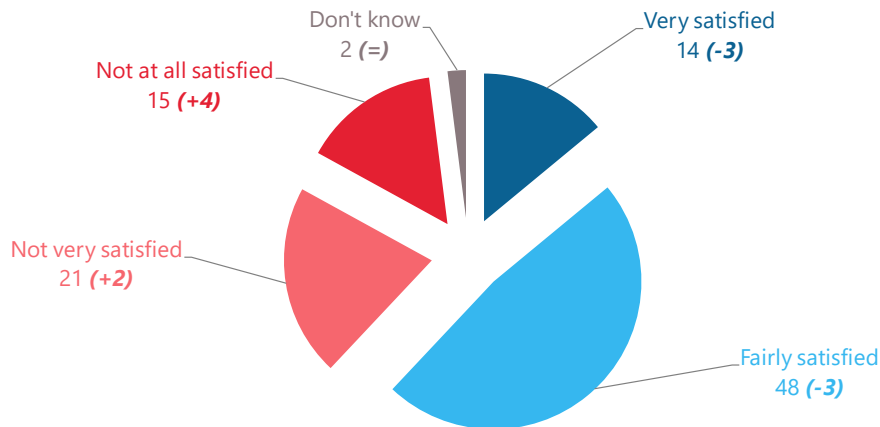


(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

<sup>40</sup> 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?  
 (% - MASHREK)



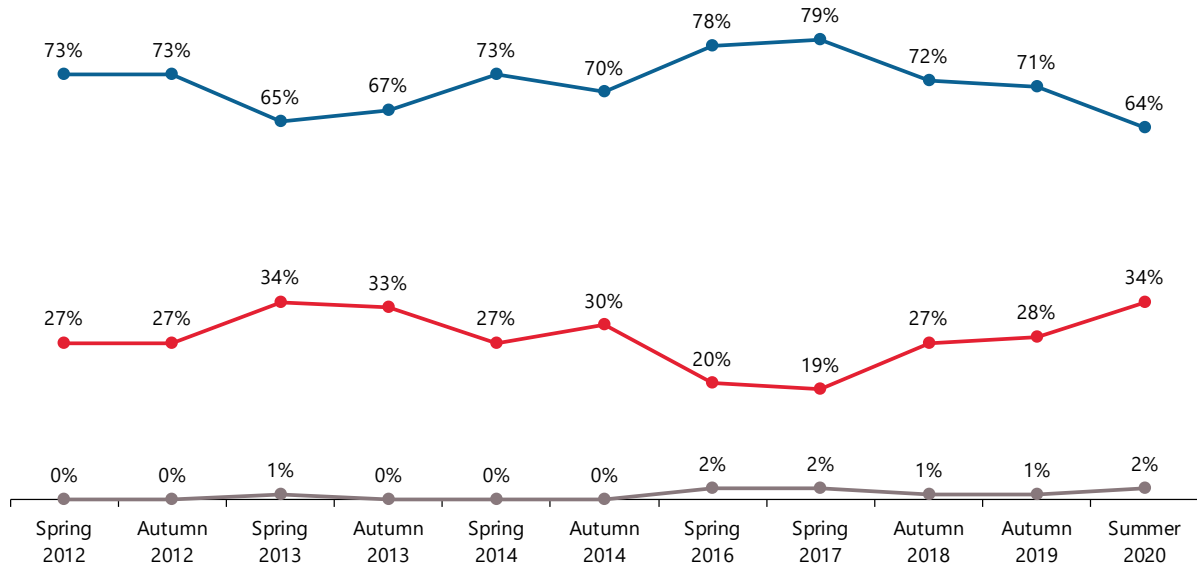
(Summer 2020 - Autumn 2019)

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

In the Maghreb, the longer-term trend shows satisfaction has dropped to a new low point, one point below the previous low of Spring 2013.

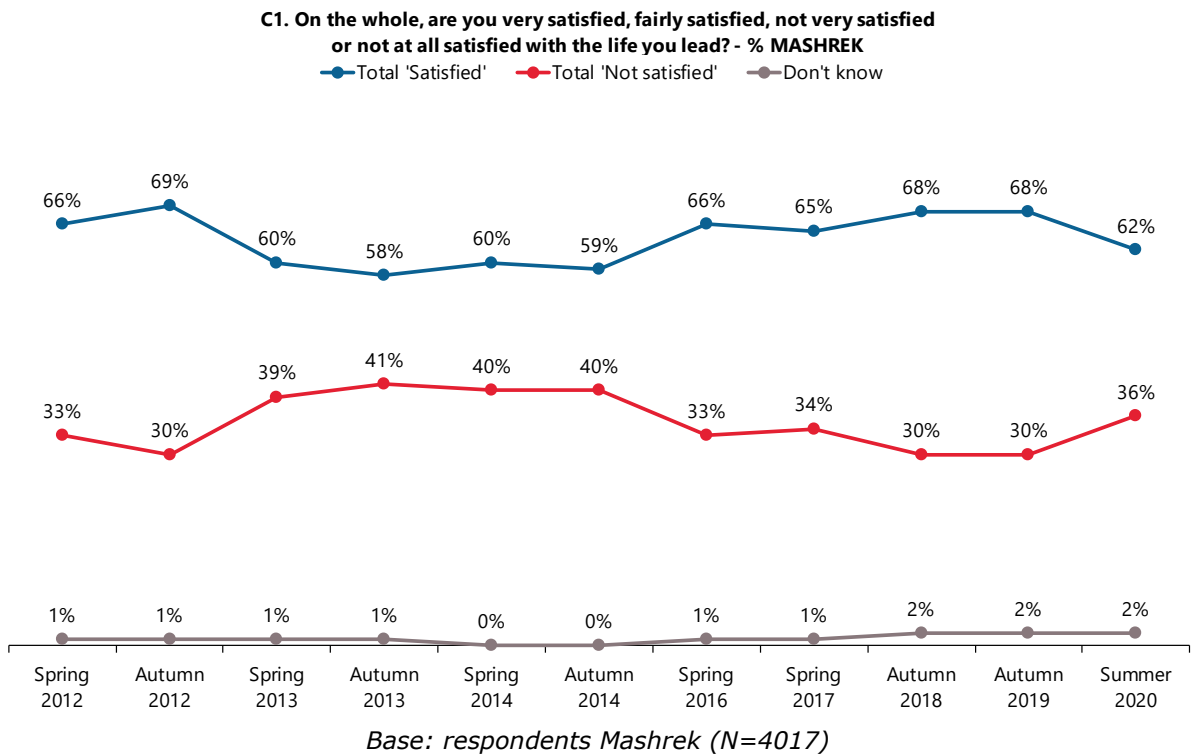
**C1. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead? - % MAGHREB**

— Total 'Satisfied' — Total 'Not satisfied' — Don't know



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)




In the Mashrek, satisfaction has dropped back to a similar level of that in the period Spring 2013 – Autumn 2014.





There is little difference in satisfaction levels between the countries of the Maghreb, with proportions ranging from 66% satisfied in Morocco to 63% in Algeria and Tunisia. However, compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in all three countries are now less likely to be satisfied (-7 pp in each case).





- 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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not satisfied'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	64	▼ 7	34	▲ 6	2	▲ 1
MA 	66	▼ 7	33	▲ 8	1	▼ 1
DZ 	63	▼ 7	36	▲ 6	1	▲ 1
TN 	63	▼ 7	28	▲ 3	9	▲ 4

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

There is much more variation between countries in the Mashrek. Respondents in Israel (77%) and Jordan (75%) are the most likely to be satisfied, compared to a minority in Palestine (46%) and Lebanon (26%) who say the same. Satisfaction has declined significantly in Lebanon since Autumn 2019 (-33 pp). It has also declined in Palestine (-6 pp) but has increased in Jordan (+5 pp).

- 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'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Not satisfied'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	62	▼ 6	36	▲ 6	2	
JO 	75	▲ 5	25	▼ 5	0	
IL 	77	▼ 2	20	▲ 2	3	
PS 	46	▼ 6	51	▲ 6	3	
LB 	26	▼ 33	74	▲ 33	0	

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)






The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- Women in the **Maghreb** are more likely to be satisfied with the life they lead, compared to men (67% vs 62%).
- In the **Mashrek**, respondents aged 55 and older are more likely to be satisfied than younger respondents (68% vs 59%-62%).
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents who completed education aged 20 or older are more likely to be satisfied than those who completed at a younger age.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, managers are more likely to be satisfied than those in other occupation groups (74% and 73% respectively), with the exception of retired persons in Mashrek (74%).
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents who experience fewer financial difficulties are more likely to be satisfied. For example, in Maghreb 70% of those who experience the least financial difficulties are satisfied, compared to 48% of those who experience 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?

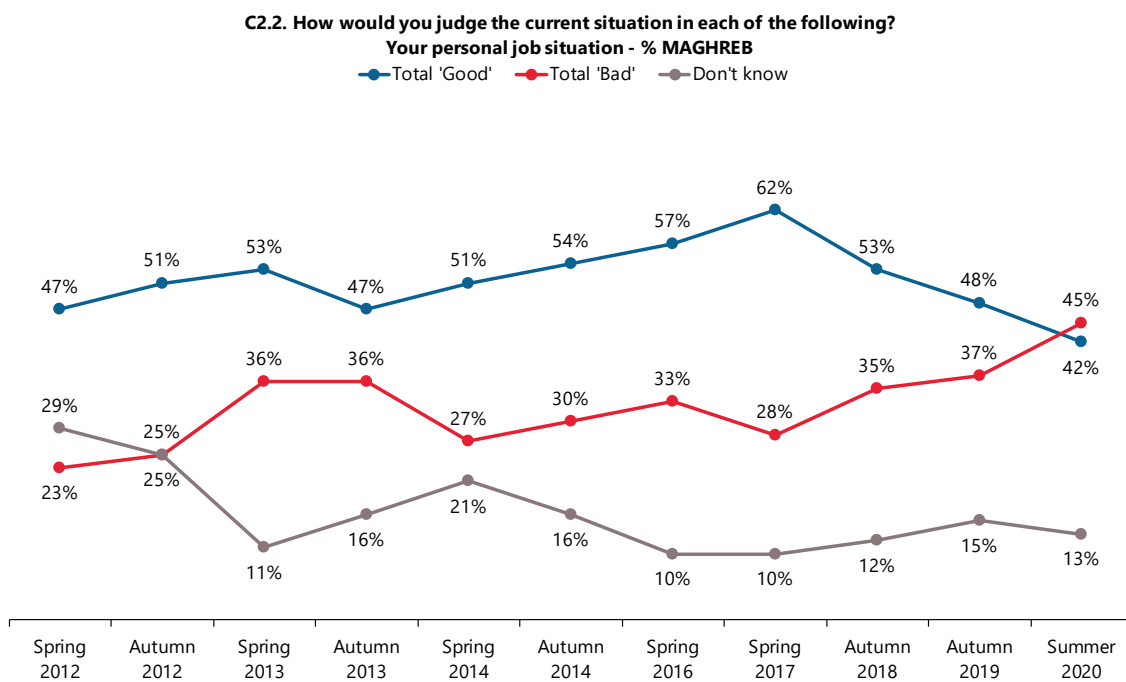
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'
MAGHREB	64	34
 <b>Gender</b>		
Male	62	36
Female	67	31
 <b>Age</b>		
15-24 years	66	33
25-39 years	65	34
40-54 years	64	33
55 years or more	61	37
 <b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	58	41
16-19	57	41
20 or more	71	28
Still studying	68	31
 <b>Occupation</b>		
Self-employed	68	29
Managers	74	26
White collars	64	36
Manual workers	56	41
House persons	69	29
Unemployed	59	39
Retired	62	36
Students	69	30
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	48	50
From time to time	69	30
Almost never/ never	70	28

**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'	Total 'Not satisfied'
MASHREK	62	36
 <b>Gender</b>		
Male	61	37
Female	63	35
 <b>Age</b>		
15-24 years	59	39
25-39 years	62	36
40-54 years	61	38
55 years or more	68	31
 <b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	49	49
16-19	63	36
20 or more	70	28
Still studying	59	39
 <b>Occupation</b>		
Self-employed	55	44
Managers	73	26
White collars	68	30
Manual workers	57	40
House persons	58	40
Unemployed	55	43
Retired	74	25
Students	60	39
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	51	48
From time to time	58	41
Almost never/ never	73	26

## Personal job situation

In both Maghreb and Mashrek, opinion is divided about their current personal job situation. In the Maghreb 45% say it is bad and 42% say it is good, while in the Mashrek 47% say it is bad and 44% say it is good.<sup>41</sup> Positive opinion in Mashrek has declined seven points since Autumn 2019, while in Maghreb it has declined six points. In both groups of countries, the proportion who think their current personal job situation is good is at its lowest point.



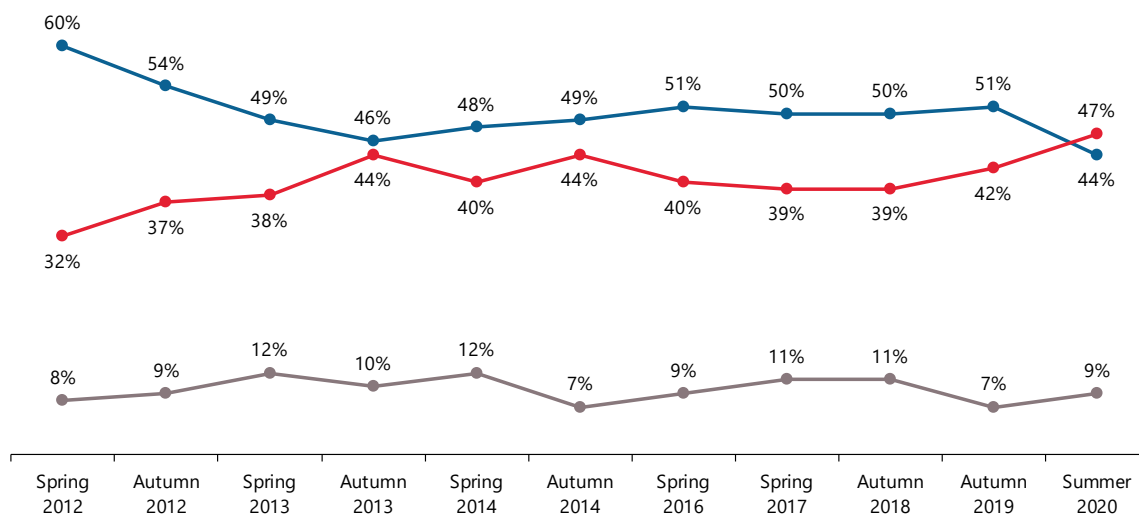
Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

<sup>41</sup> C2.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Your personal job situation

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

**Your personal job situation - % MASHREK**

— Total 'Good' — Total 'Bad' — Don't know



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The majority of respondents in Tunisia (53%) say their current personal job situation is bad. In Morocco and Algeria opinion is more divided between those who rate this good or bad. However, in each country, respondents have become less positive about this aspect of their life, with the largest decline seen in Tunisia (-16 pp 'good').

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

**Your personal job situation (%)**

	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	42	▼ 6	45	▲ 8	13	▼ 2
DZ	41	▼ 3	42	▲ 7	17	▼ 4
MA	46	▼ 5	46	▲ 6	8	▼ 1
TN	38	▼ 16	53	▲ 17	9	▼ 1





Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Israel is the only country in Mashrek where the majority say their current personal job situation is good (67%). In the other three countries the majority say it is bad, with the largest proportion in Lebanon (84%). In fact, opinion in Lebanon has become much less

positive (-25 pp 'good'), and opinion has also worsened in Israel and Palestine (both -6 pp 'good').

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

**Your personal job situation (%)**

	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	44	▼ 7	47	▲ 5	9	▲ 2
JO 	36	▲ 1	42	▼ 9	22	▲ 8
IL 	67	▼ 6	28	▲ 7	5	▼ 1
PS 	38	▼ 6	59	▲ 6	3	=
LB 	12	▼ 25	84	▲ 25	4	=

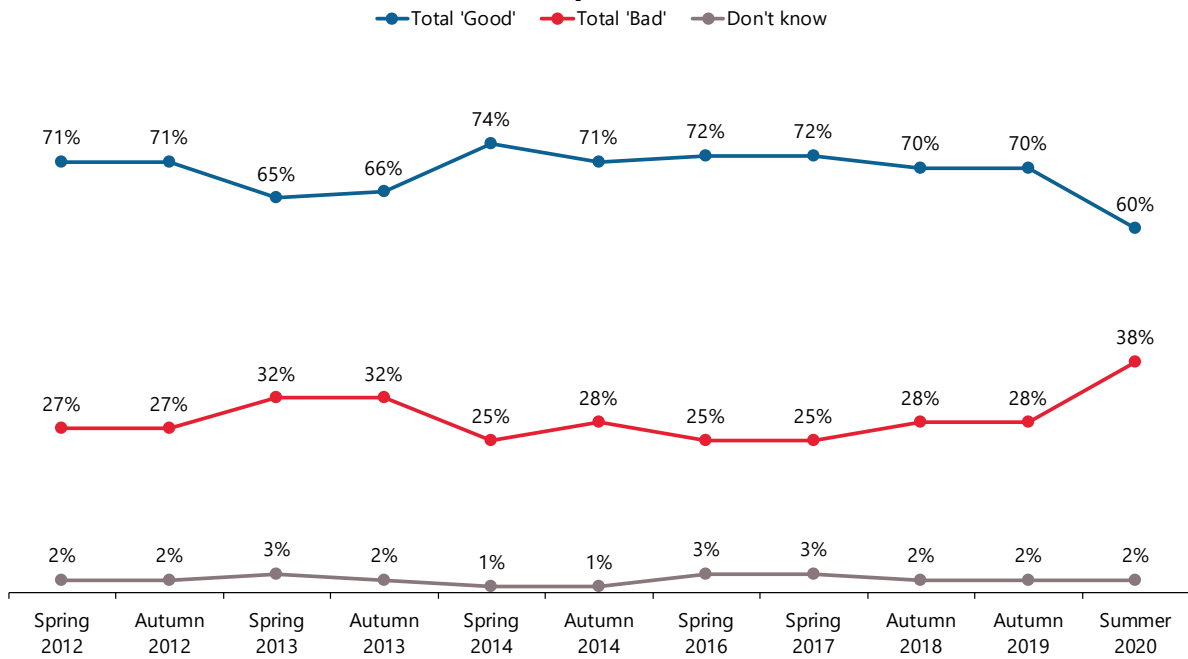
*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

**Household financial situation**

Respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek are also less positive about their current household financial situation, although the majority in the Maghreb (60%) and the Mashrek (53%) gives a 'good' rating<sup>42</sup>. Positive opinion has declined 10 points in the Maghreb to its lowest point, while in the Mashrek the decline has been smaller (-6 pp), but this still takes the positive view to its lowest level.

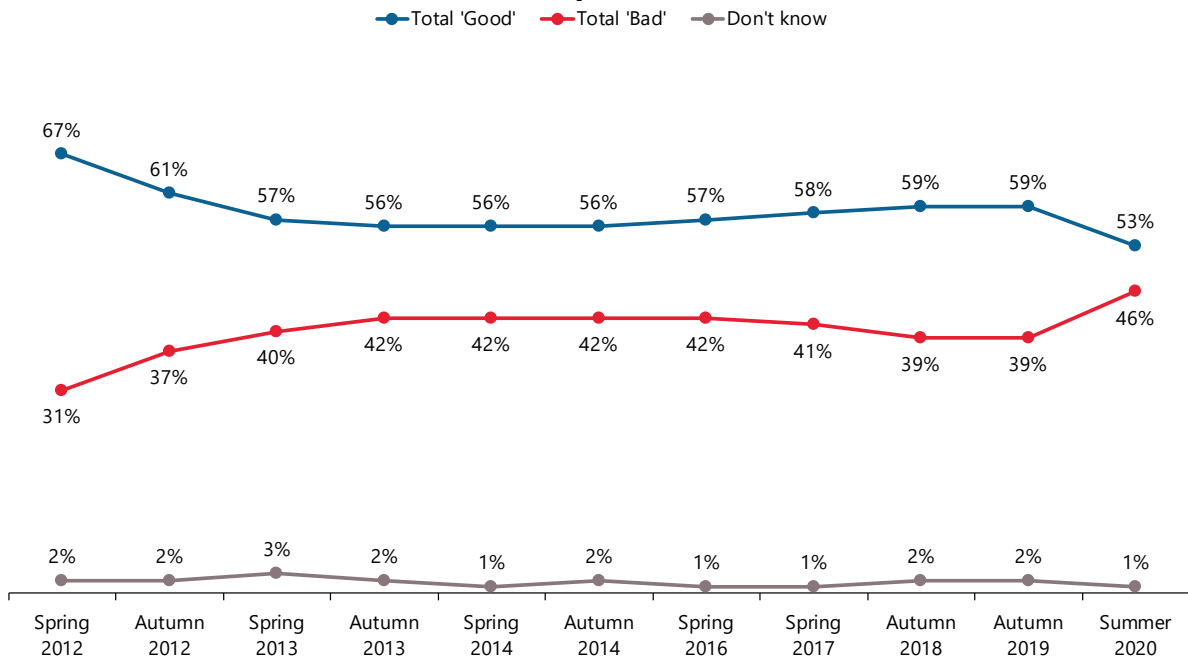
<sup>42</sup> C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The financial situation of your household

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



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

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






Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

The majority in each country in Maghreb say the current financial situation of their household is good, with those in Algeria (67%) the most likely to do so. However, the positive view has declined in all three countries since Autumn 2019, with the largest declines in Morocco and Tunisia (both -12 pp 'good').

**C2.3** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

**The financial situation of your household (%)**





	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	60	▼ 10	38	▲ 10	2	=
DZ 	67	▼ 8	32	▲ 8	1	=
MA 	54	▼ 12	45	▲ 12	1	=
TN 	52	▼ 12	41	▲ 9	7	▲ 3

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Respondents in Israel (71%) and Jordan (60%) are much more likely than those in other countries to say the financial situation of their household is good. In contrast the majority in Lebanon (83%) and Palestine (63%) say their situation is bad. The positive view has declined dramatically in Lebanon since Autumn 2019 (-30 pp 'good'), and it has also declined in Palestine (-9 pp 'good').

**C2.3** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

**The financial situation of your household (%)**

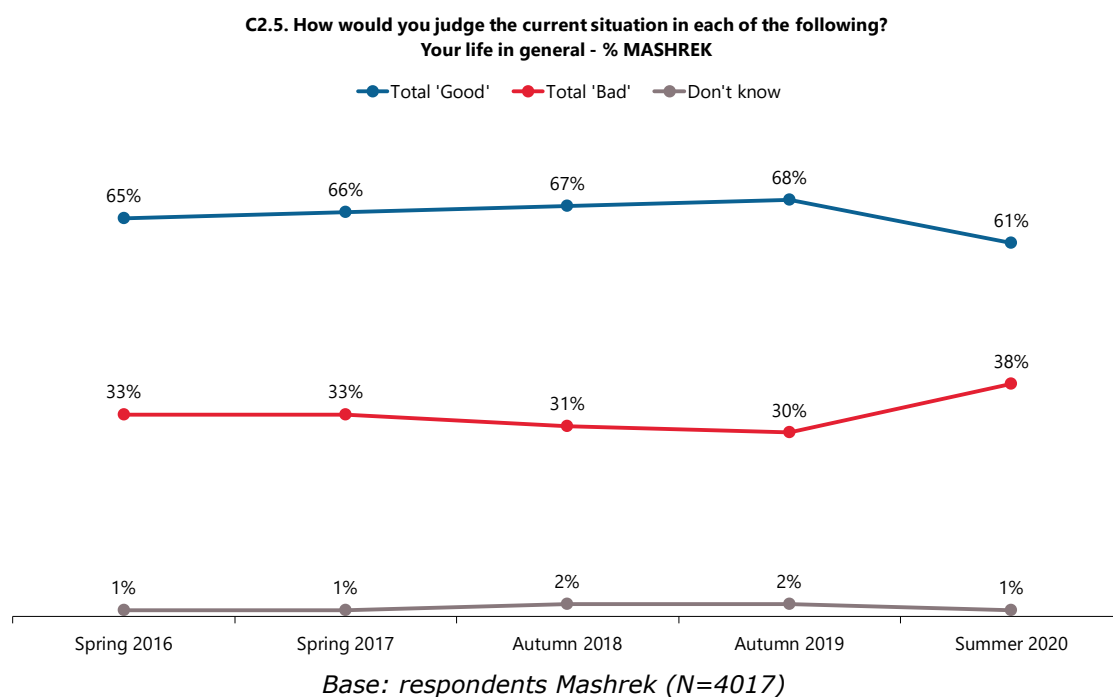
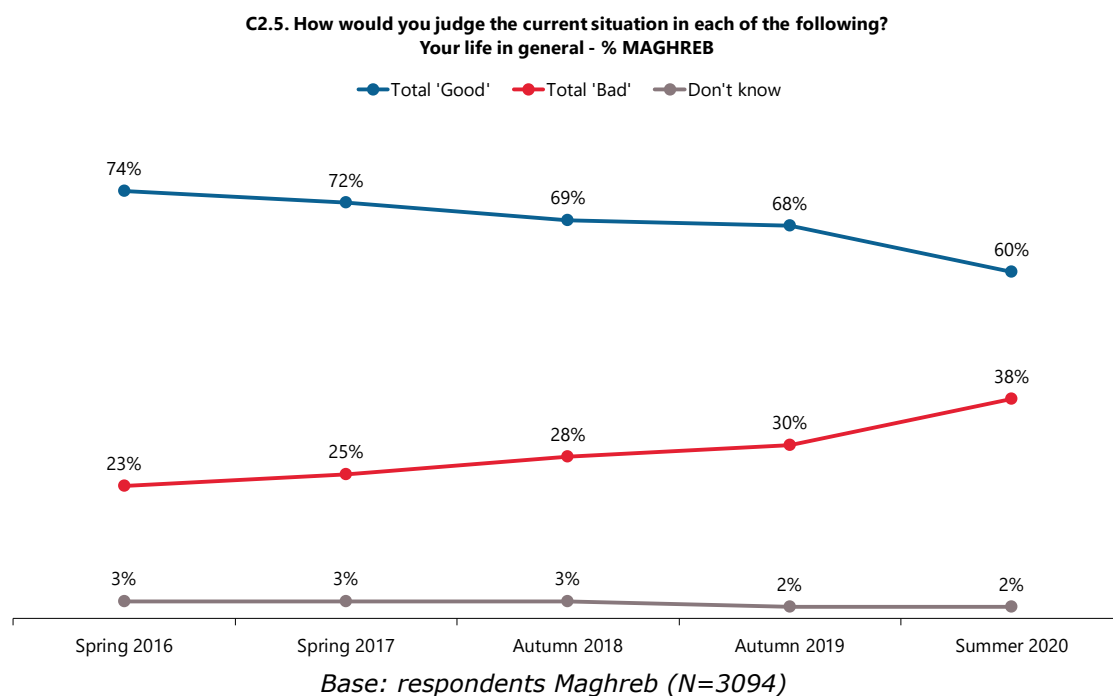
	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	53	▼ 6	46	▲ 7	1	▼ 1
JO 	60	▲ 4	40	▼ 3	0	▼ 1
IL 	71	▼ 2	27	▲ 4	2	▼ 2
PS 	36	▼ 9	63	▲ 9	1	=
LB 	17	▼ 30	83	▲ 30	0	=

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)



## Life in general

In both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, around six in ten respondents say their life in general is good (Maghreb: 60%, Mashrek: 61%)<sup>43</sup>. However, in both cases the current results represent a decline since Autumn 2019. The positive view in Maghreb has dropped eight points to its lowest level. Although the decline in Mashrek has been slightly smaller (-7 pp), the proportion who say their life in general is good is also now at its lowest level.






<sup>43</sup> C2.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? Your life in general

The majority of respondents in each Maghreb country say their life in general is good, although respondents in Algeria (66%) are more likely to say this than those in other countries. In spite of this, the positive view has declined in all three countries since Autumn 2019, with the largest in Tunisia (-9 pp 'good').

**C2.5** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

**Your life in general (%)**





	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	60	▼ 8	38	▲ 8	2	
DZ 	66	▼ 8	33	▲ 8	1	
MA 	54	▼ 8	45	▲ 8	1	
TN 	57	▼ 9	37	▲ 8	6	▲ 1

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In Israel (82%) and Jordan (74%), the majority of respondents say their life in general is good. In Lebanon and Palestine, on the other hand, the majority say their life in general is bad (82% and 62% respectively). In fact, in Lebanon 'bad' has gone from the minority to the majority view since Autumn 2019 (+33 pp 'bad'). Compared to Autumn 2019, opinion has also become more negative in Palestine (+8 pp 'bad').

**C2.5** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

**Your life in general (%)**






	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	61	▼ 7	38	▲ 8	1	▼ 1
JO 	74	▲ 3	25	▼ 4	1	▲ 1
IL 	82	▼ 2	16	▲ 4	2	▼ 2
PS 	36	▼ 8	62	▲ 8	2	
LB 	18	▼ 33	82	▲ 33	0	

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)






The socio-demographic analysis for the last three questions highlights the following:

- In **Maghreb**, women are more likely to say their household financial situation (63% vs 57% of men) or their life in general is good (64% vs 56%). In **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to say their personal job situation is good (49% vs 40%).
- In **Maghreb**, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say their household financial situation is good. In **Mashrek**, on the other hand, the older the respondent the more likely they are to say their personal job situation or life in general are good.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, those who completed education aged 20 or older are the most likely to say each of these aspects of their life is currently good. For instance, in Mashrek 65% of this group say their household financial situation is good, compared to 35% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, managers are more likely than other occupation groups to say each of these aspects of their life is currently good.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to say each of these aspects of their life is currently good. For example, in Maghreb 71% of those with the least financial difficulties say their life in general is good, compared to 41% of those who experience the most difficulties.

**C2** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?  
 (% - **MAGHREB**)

	The financial situation of your household		Your life in general		Your personal job situation	
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
MAGHREB	60	38	60	38	42	45
 <b>Gender</b>						
Male	57	41	56	42	44	49
Female	63	35	64	34	40	42
 <b>Age</b>						
15-24 years	65	33	63	34	40	41
25-39 years	62	37	61	38	48	45
40-54 years	58	40	60	38	43	48
55 years or more	55	42	55	43	32	50
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	53	46	53	46	37	51
16-19	57	42	59	40	39	50
20 or more	72	27	69	30	54	40
Still studying	65	33	64	34	39	39
 <b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	69	30	66	32	62	37
Managers	78	22	72	27	65	33
White collars	70	29	70	29	60	38
Manual workers	46	52	46	51	35	61
House persons	57	41	58	40	38	45
Unemployed	54	44	56	42	25	53
Retired	59	39	60	39	38	49
Students	66	32	65	33	38	38
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	41	58	41	57	28	64
From time to time	62	37	63	36	46	45
Almost never/ never	73	25	71	27	50	33

**C2** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?  
(% - MASHREK)

	The financial situation of your household		Your life in general		Your personal job situation	
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
MASHREK	53	46	61	38	44	47
 Gender						
Male	53	46	60	39	49	47
Female	52	47	62	37	40	46
 Age						
15-24 years	53	45	58	40	36	51
25-39 years	49	50	61	38	44	50
40-54 years	52	47	62	37	49	44
55 years or more	57	42	64	35	49	39
 Education (End of)						
15-	35	65	40	59	30	63
16-19	50	49	61	37	45	48
20 or more	65	34	73	26	57	36
Still studying	53	45	61	37	34	49
 Occupation						
Self-employed	45	55	52	47	43	56
Managers	71	28	77	22	74	24
White collars	63	36	72	27	67	32
Manual workers	45	53	54	43	53	44
House persons	42	57	52	46	23	55
Unemployed	33	65	44	53	15	77
Retired	68	30	74	25	61	27
Students	55	43	62	37	34	49
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	22	78	41	59	25	66
From time to time	45	54	54	45	37	55
Almost never/ never	80	19	82	17	64	27

## Expectations

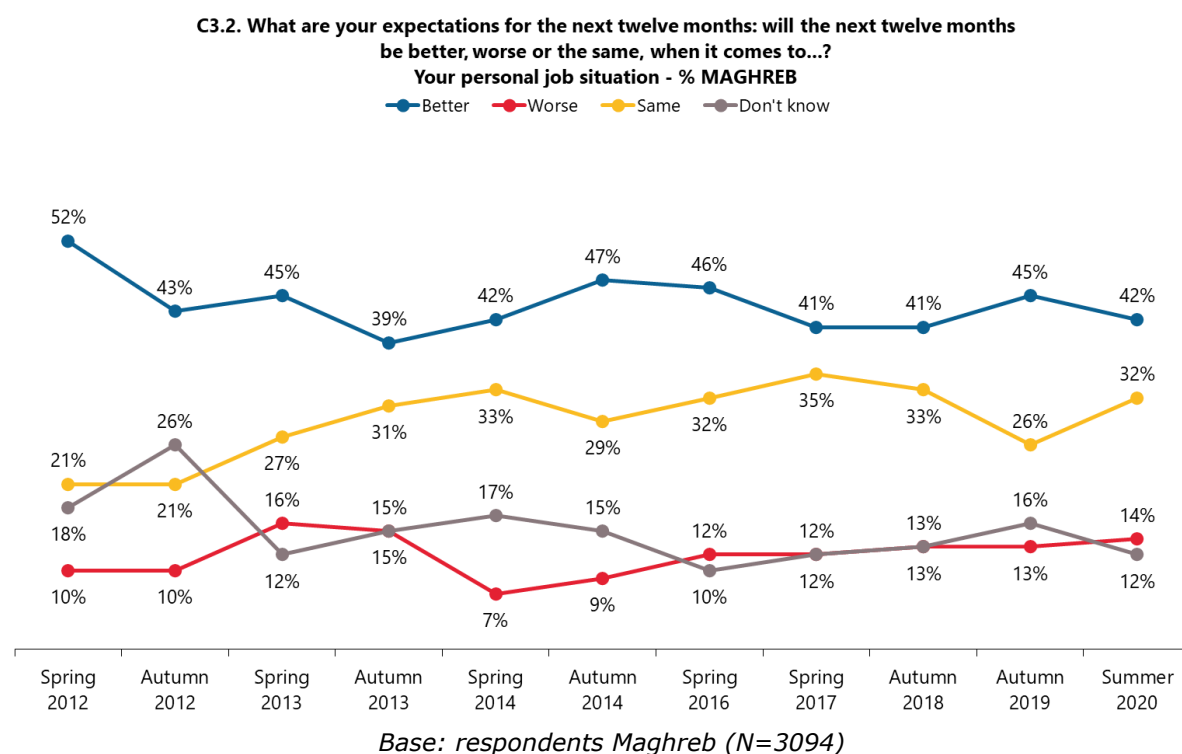
Respondents were asked about their expectations for the next 12 months regarding their personal job situation, their household financial situation, and their life in general<sup>44</sup>.

### Personal job situation

Just over four in ten respondents in Maghreb have positive expectations for their personal job situation in the next 12 months: 42% think it will be better, compared to 25% in the Mashrek. The proportions who think things will remain the same are similar (Maghreb: 32%, Mashrek: 35%), but those in the Mashrek are much more likely to have negative expectations (Maghreb: 14%, Mashrek: 31%).

In the Maghreb, optimism has decreased slightly since Autumn 2019 (-3 pp), while pessimism has remained about the same (+1 pp). In the Mashrek the pessimistic view has increased to a new high (31%, +5 pp) after the previous high point in Autumn 2019. The proportion who hold a positive view, however, has not changed.

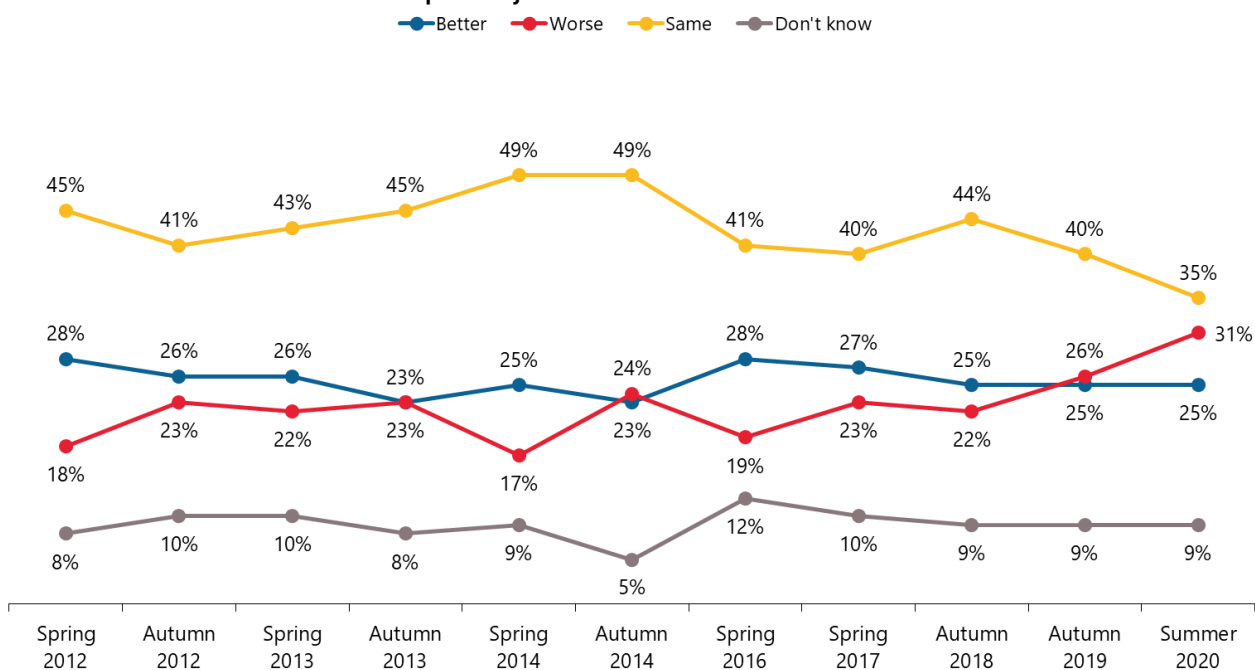
In the Maghreb the level of positive and negative opinion has remained fairly stable since Spring 2017. In the Mashrek, the level of positive opinion has been relatively stable since Spring 2017, but the proportion with negative expectations has been steadily increasing since Autumn 2018.



<sup>44</sup> 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.

**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=4017)

In the Maghreb, respondents in Tunisia (47%) and Algeria (46%) are most likely to think their personal job situation will be better in the next 12 months, while in Morocco (40%) they are most likely to think it will stay the same. Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Tunisia are now much more likely to think their situation will be better (+16 pp), while those in Algeria are much less likely to think this way (-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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	42	▼ 3	14	▲ 1	32	▲ 6	12	▼ 4
TN 🇹🇳	47	▲ 16	8	▼ 6	35	▼ 7	10	▼ 3
MA 🇲🇦	36	=	16	▼ 6	40	▲ 9	8	▼ 3
DZ 🇩🇿	46	▼ 10	15	▲ 10	24	▲ 6	15	▼ 6





Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, respondents in Lebanon (68%) and Palestine (55%) are most likely to say their personal job situation will be worse in the next 12 months, while those in Israel (49%) most often say it will be the same and respondents in Jordan are most likely to say it will be better (35%).

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Jordan are now more likely to hold an optimistic view (+10 pp 'better'), while those in Israel, Palestine and Lebanon are now less likely to think their personal job situation will be better or the same, and more likely to think it will be worse. The largest change is seen in Lebanon (+25% 'worse' and -8pp. 'better').

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	25	=	31	▲ 5	35	▼ 5	9	=
JO 	35	▲10	17	▼ 8	33	▼ 5	15	▲ 3
IL 	29	▼ 2	13	▲ 5	49	▼ 2	9	▼ 1
PS 	21	▼ 4	55	▲ 9	21	▼ 3	3	▼ 2
LB 	5	▼ 8	68	▲25	19	▼20	8	▲ 3

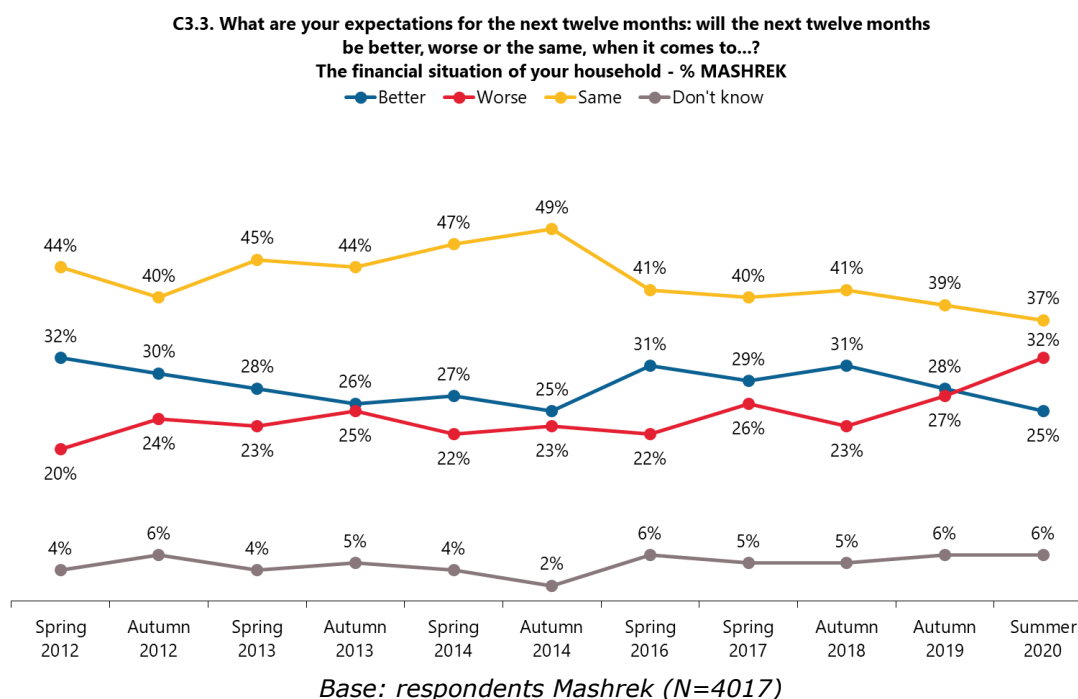
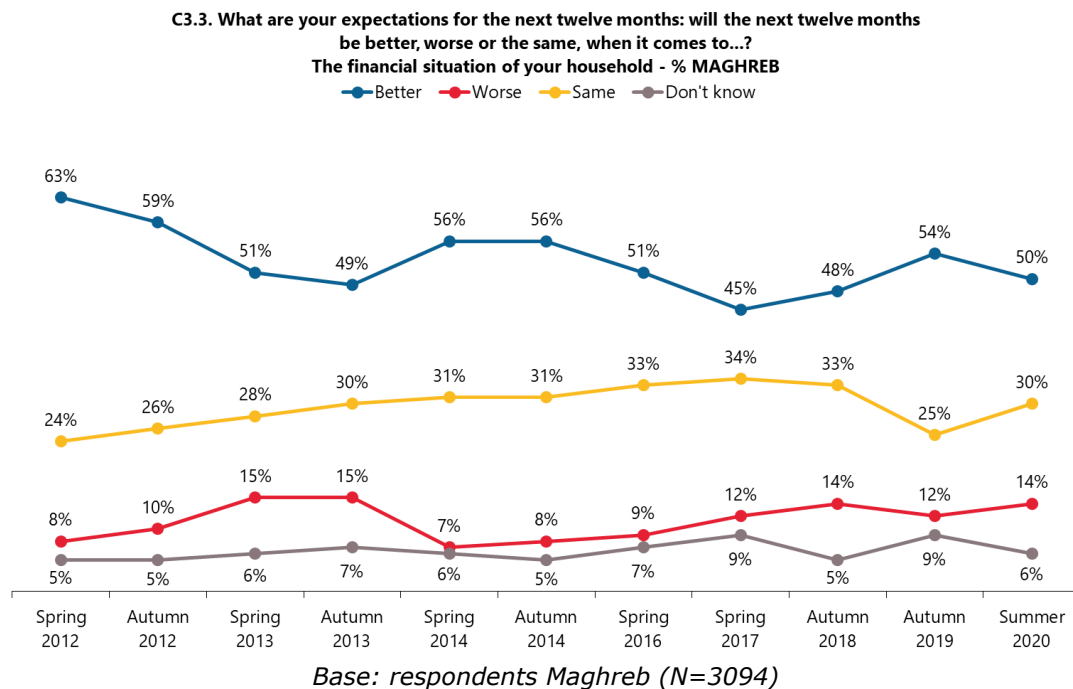
*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*



## Household financial situation

Respondents in Maghreb are also much more optimistic about the financial situation in their household over the next 12 months. Half (50%) think it will be better, compared to 25% in the Mashrek. Respondents in the Mashrek are most likely to think this situation will be the same (37%).




Since Autumn 2019, respondents in Maghreb (-4 pp 'better') and Mashrek (-3 pp 'better') have become slightly less positive, and in the case of Mashrek the level of positive opinion equals the previous low point of Autumn 2014.



Respondents in all three Maghreb countries are most likely to say they think their household financial situation will be better in the next 12 months, although Algeria is the only country where more than half think this way (56%). Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Tunisia are now more likely to think this situation will be better (+15 pp), while those in Algeria are less likely to do so (-11 pp).

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	50	▼ 4	14	▲ 2	30	▲ 5	6	▼ 3
TN 	49	▲ 15	9	▼ 3	33	▼ 9	9	▼ 3
MA 	43	=	18	▼ 6	34	▲ 7	5	▼ 1
DZ 	56	▼ 11	12	▲ 8	27	▲ 7	5	▼ 4





*Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)*

Opinion in the Mashrek is mixed. Respondents in Israel (50%) are most likely to think their household financial situation will be the same in the next 12 months, while in Jordan they are most likely to think it will be better (41%). In Lebanon (70%) and Palestine (54%) the majority think their household financial situation will be worse.

The largest change in opinion since Autumn 2019 has been in Lebanon, where respondents are less likely to think their household financial situation will be better (-10 pp) or the same (-25 pp), and much more likely to think it will be worse (+33 pp). In contrast, respondents in Jordan are now more likely to hold an optimistic view (+7 pp 'better').

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	25	▼ 3	32	▲ 5	37	▼ 2	6	
JO 	41	▲ 7	19	▼10	37	▲ 3	3	
IL 	26	▼ 5	15	▲ 3	50	▲ 4	9	▼ 2
PS 	17	▼ 7	54	▲ 6	26	▲ 2	3	▼ 1
LB 	5	▼10	70	▲33	19	▼25	6	▲ 2

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

**Life in general**

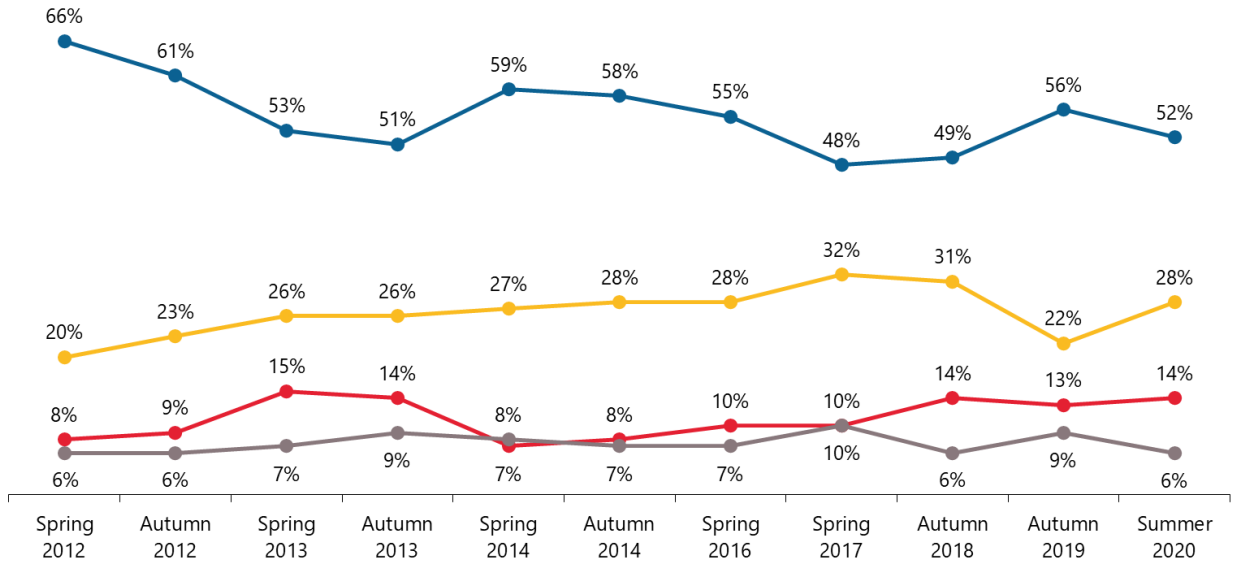
Given they are more optimistic about their future job and household financial situation, it is not surprising respondents in the Maghreb are more optimistic about their life in general in the next 12 months than those in the Mashrek (52% 'better' vs 30% in the Mashrek). In the Mashrek, respondents are most likely to think life in general will be the same (36%), while 28% think it will be worse.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek are now slightly less likely to think life in general will be better, although the changes are small. In fact, the largest difference is a six-point increase in the proportion of respondents in the Maghreb who think that their life in general 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 - % MAGHREB**

● Better ● Worse ● Same ● Don't know

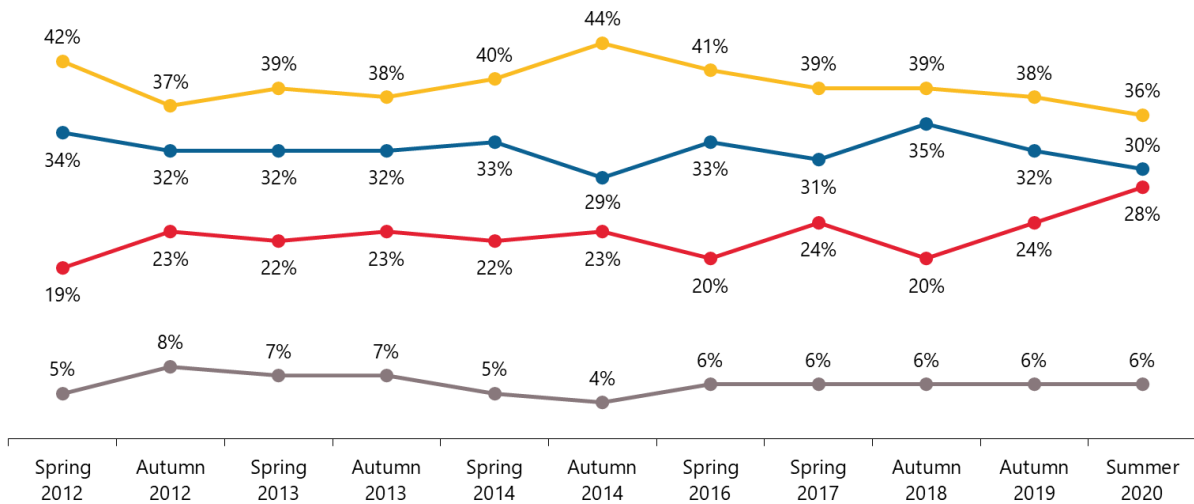


Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

**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 - % MASHREK**

● Better ● Worse ● Same ● Don't know






Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

In Maghreb, respondents in all three countries are most likely to think life in general will be better in the next 12 months, although proportions range from 59% in Algeria to 43% in Morocco. There are, however, contrasting trends since Autumn 2019. Respondents in

Tunisia are now much more likely to be optimistic (+17 pp 'better'), while those in Algeria are now much less likely to be so (-15 pp 'better').

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	52	▼ 4	14	▲ 1	28	▲ 6	6	▼ 3
TN 	52	▲ 17	7	▼ 6	32	▼ 8	9	▼ 3
MA 	43	▲ 1	19	▼ 5	33	▲ 6	5	▼ 2
DZ 	59	▼ 15	12	▲ 8	24	▲ 11	5	▼ 4

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Jordan (50%) is the only country in the Mashrek where respondents are most likely to think their life in general will be better in the next 12 months. Respondents in Israel (50%) most often say it will be the same, while the majority in Lebanon (67%) and Palestine (54%) think life will be worse. The largest changes since Autumn 2019 are seen in Lebanon, where respondents are now much more likely to hold a pessimistic view (+31 pp 'worse'). In fact, Jordan is the only country where optimism has increased since 2019 (+8 pp 'better').

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	30	▼ 2	28	▲ 4	36	▼ 2	6	=
JO 	50	▲ 8	15	▼ 8	33	▲ 2	2	▼ 2
IL 	32	▼ 4	9	▲ 1	50	▲ 4	9	▼ 1
PS 	18	▼ 8	54	▲ 9	25	=	3	▼ 1
LB 	5	▼ 8	67	▲ 31	23	▼ 23	5	=

Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

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

- In the **Maghreb**, men are more likely than women to say their job situation will be better (45% vs 40%). In the **Mashrek**, men are more likely to think each situation will be worse, and less likely to think it will be the same, compared to women.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think each of these aspects will be better. For example, in Maghreb 56% of 15-24 year olds think life in general will be better, compared to 44% of those aged 55+.
- In the **Maghreb**, the longer a respondent stayed in education, the more likely they are to say their personal job situation or life in general will be better. In the **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think things will be the same, and the less likely they are to think things will worse.
- In the **Maghreb**, the self-employed, managers and white-collar workers are the most likely to say each of these aspects will be better in the next 12 months. In the **Mashrek**, students are the most likely to think each of these aspects will be better, the self-employed are the most likely to think they will be worse, and retired persons are the most likely to think they will be the same.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to be optimistic about each of these areas.






**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...?

(% - **MAGHREB**)

	Your life in general			The financial situation of your household			Your personal job situation		
	Better	Worse	Same	Better	Worse	Same	Better	Worse	Same
<b>MAGHREB</b>	52	14	28	50	14	30	42	14	32
 <b>Gender</b>									
Male	51	14	29	48	15	31	45	15	31
Female	53	13	28	52	13	30	40	14	32
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24 years	56	13	25	54	13	29	48	12	27
25-39 years	54	13	27	52	14	29	46	15	31
40-54 years	51	15	28	48	15	31	39	15	35
55 years or more	44	14	35	42	15	35	30	16	35
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	52	16	26	50	16	27	40	16	30
16-19	50	15	30	51	16	29	42	16	30
20 or more	57	12	28	52	13	32	46	14	32
Still studying	58	12	23	55	12	28	47	12	27
 <b>Occupation</b>									
Self-employed	57	14	24	57	12	26	51	14	30
Managers	65	14	21	56	17	25	53	18	27
White collars	60	12	26	55	11	31	53	11	32
Manual workers	47	16	31	45	15	33	43	15	35
House persons	40	16	37	42	16	36	34	15	38
Unemployed	50	12	30	49	14	29	35	14	29
Retired	40	16	37	39	18	36	26	19	38
Students	59	12	22	55	13	27	46	13	27
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>									
Most of the time	41	24	28	42	24	28	36	25	28
From time to time	53	12	28	49	14	31	43	12	35
Almost never/ never	59	8	29	56	8	32	46	10	32

**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...?

(% - MASHREK)

	Your life in general			The financial situation of your household			Your personal job situation		
	Better	Worse	Same	Better	Worse	Same	Better	Worse	Same
MASHREK	30	28	36	25	32	37	25	31	35
 Gender									
Male	29	31	34	26	34	34	27	34	32
Female	30	26	39	24	31	39	23	29	37
 Age									
15-24 years	34	29	31	29	32	33	31	33	25
25-39 years	32	30	33	27	32	35	27	31	34
40-54 years	28	31	36	24	36	35	24	33	35
55 years or more	22	24	49	18	29	48	15	28	46
 Education (End of)									
15-	23	46	26	19	51	25	21	46	23
16-19	31	28	35	26	31	38	27	29	35
20 or more	29	20	46	24	25	46	25	24	44
Still studying	35	28	31	30	33	31	26	32	29
 Occupation									
Self-employed	23	40	32	22	44	29	23	43	29
Managers	33	21	40	26	27	42	28	26	41
White collars	32	22	41	25	24	44	28	23	44
Manual workers	27	35	31	25	39	31	26	39	31
House persons	31	34	30	26	38	31	23	35	24
Unemployed	27	34	32	23	40	30	23	42	25
Retired	22	14	58	19	17	59	15	14	62
Students	36	26	33	30	30	34	30	30	28
 Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	23	44	28	18	50	27	16	47	26
From time to time	25	33	36	22	37	35	23	36	32
Almost never/ never	39	15	42	33	17	46	34	17	42



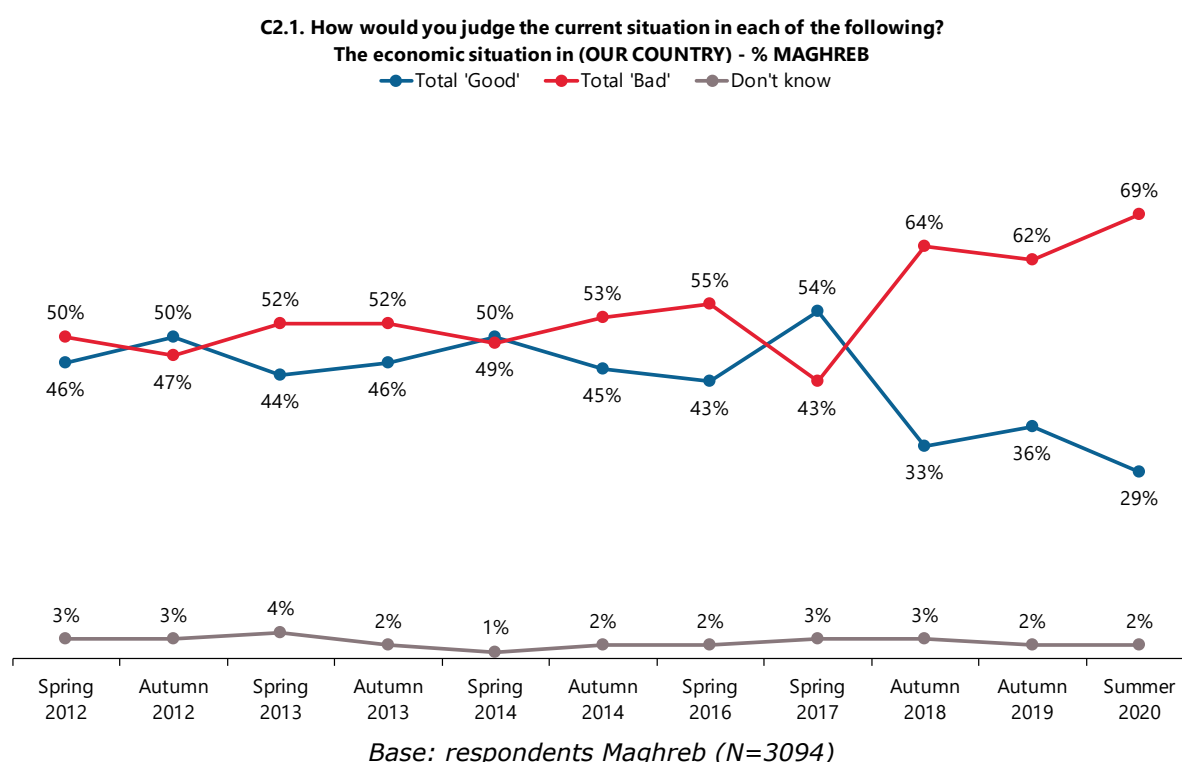
## 2. Perception of national situation

### National economic situation

More than two thirds of respondents in both the Maghreb (69%) and the Mashrek (67%) say the current economic situation in their country is bad, with around three in ten saying it is good (Maghreb: 29%, Mashrek: 31%)<sup>45</sup>.

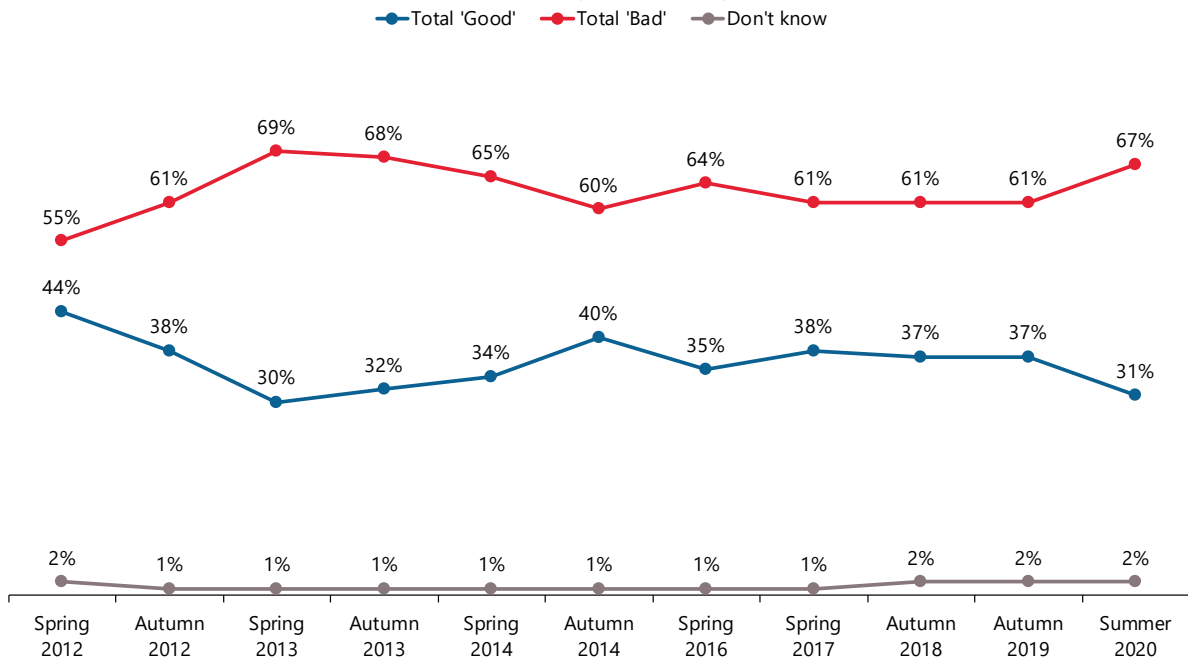
In both Maghreb and Mashrek, opinion has become more pessimistic since Autumn 2019. In Maghreb, respondents are now less likely to say the situation is good (-7 pp) and more likely to say it is bad (+7 pp). Looking at the longer term shows the proportion holding a negative view has increased to its highest level, while the positive view has declined to its lowest level.

After a period of relative opinion stability in Mashrek since Spring 2016, it has now become less positive. The proportion who say the economic situation in their country is good has dropped six points since Autumn 2019 to its second lowest point after Spring 2013, while the negative view has increased by six points to just below the previous high points of Spring 2013.



<sup>45</sup> C2.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

**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=4017)

In each country in the Maghreb, the majority of respondents think the economic situation in their country is bad, although proportions range from 80% in Algeria to 51% in Morocco. In all three countries respondents are less likely to have a positive view than those in Autumn 2019, with the largest change in Morocco (-14 pp 'good').

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





	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	29	▼ 7	69	▲ 7	2	=
DZ	18	▼ 3	80	▲ 2	2	▲ 1
TN	20	▼ 5	73	▲ 3	7	▲ 2
MA	48	▼ 14	51	▲ 15	1	▼ 1

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek the majority of respondents in each country also say the economic situation is bad, although those in Lebanon (97%) are much more likely to do so than respondents in the other countries. The trends since Autumn 2019, however, are mixed. Respondents in Israel (-17 pp 'good') and Lebanon (-14 pp 'good') are now less likely to hold a positive view, while those in Jordan are now more likely to do so (+12 pp 'good'). There has been no change in opinion in Palestine.

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

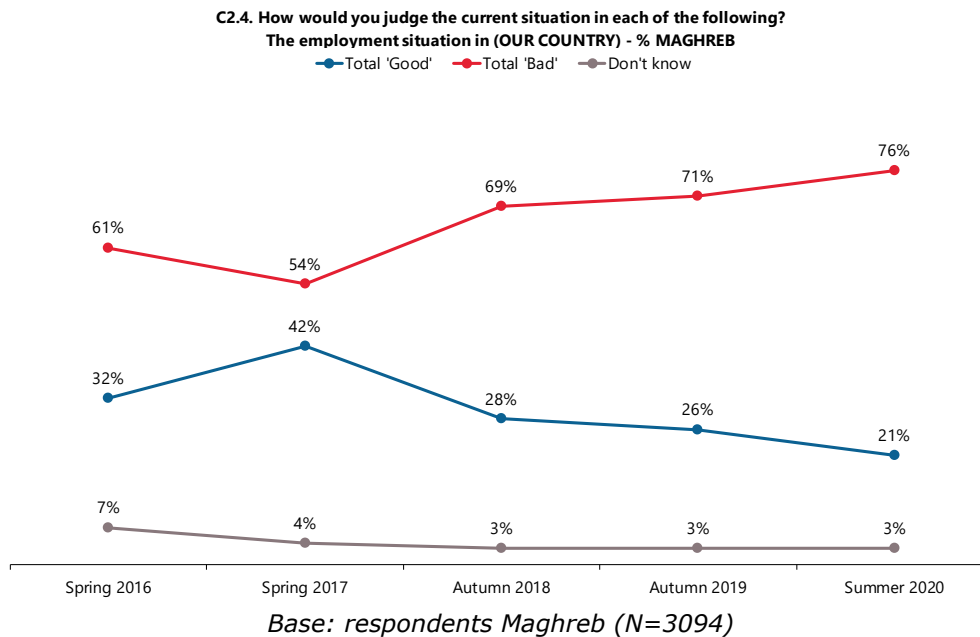
**The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**

	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	31	▼ 6	67	▲ 6	2	=
JO 	38	▲ 12	61	▼ 12	1	=
PS 	33	=	66	=	1	=
LB 	3	▼ 14	97	▲ 15	0	▼ 1
IL 	38	▼ 17	59	▲ 18	3	▼ 1

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

## National employment situation

More than three quarters of respondents in the Maghreb (76%) and the Mashrek (79%) think the current employment situation in their country is bad<sup>46</sup>. Around one in five in each group of countries think it is good (Maghreb: 21%, Mashrek: 19%). In both Maghreb and Mashrek the negative view has become more dominant since 2019. In the Maghreb, it has increased by five points to its highest level, while the positive view is now at its lowest level. In the Mashrek the change is even more pronounced, with the negative view increasing by 12 points, and the positive view declining by 11 points. Here these changes show a more dramatic angle as they come after a long period of relative stability.

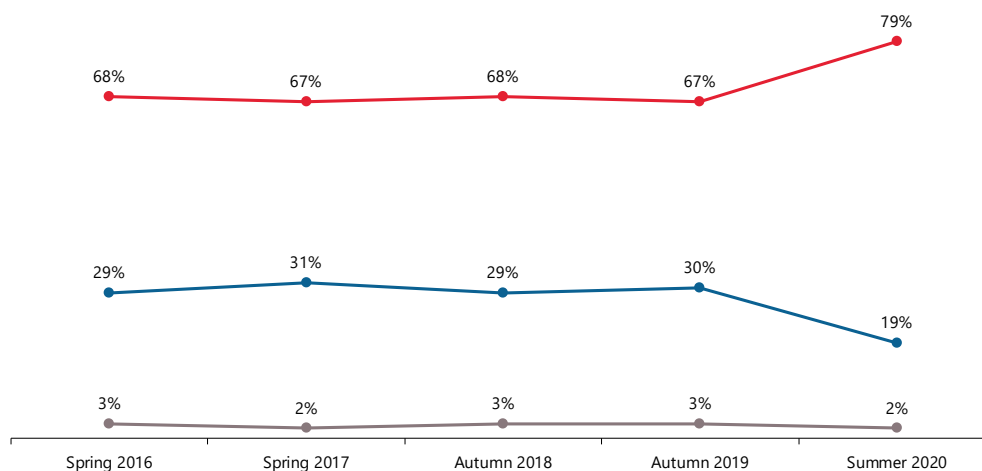


<sup>46</sup> C2.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

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

**The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) - % MASHREK**

—●— Total 'Good' —●— Total 'Bad' —●— Don't know



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

In Maghreb, respondents in all three countries most often say the current employment situation in their country is bad, although proportions range from 64% in Morocco to 86% in Algeria. In addition, the negative view has also increased in each country, with the largest in Morocco (+8 pp 'bad').

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





**The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**

	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	21	▼ 5	76	▲ 5	3	=
DZ 🇩🇿	12	▼ 3	86	▲ 3	2	=
TN 🇹🇳	19	▼ 6	74	▲ 4	7	▲ 2
MA 🇲🇦	34	▼ 7	64	▲ 8	2	▼ 1

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

Although a large majority of respondents in each country in the Mashrek say the current employment situation in their country is bad, this view is much more widespread in Lebanon (96%). Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in Israel (-29 pp 'good') and Lebanon (-14 pp 'good') are now much less likely to be optimistic. In contrast, respondents in Jordan are now more likely to take a positive view (+6 pp 'good').

**C2.4** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?  
**The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**






	Total 'Good'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Total 'Bad'	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	19	▼ 11	79	▲ 12	2	▼ 1
JO 	22	▲ 6	77	▼ 6	1	=
PS 	25	=	73	▼ 1	2	▲ 1
LB 	3	▼ 14	96	▲ 13	1	▲ 1
IL 	21	▼ 29	76	▲ 31	3	▼ 2

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

The socio-demographic analysis for the previous two questions shows the following:






- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely to rate the current employment situation in their country as good (22% vs 16%).
- In the **Maghreb**, the youngest respondents (34%) are the most likely to be positive about their country's current economic situation. In Mashrek, those aged 15-54 are more likely to be positive about the current employment situation than those aged 55+.
- In the **Maghreb**, those who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to be positive about both of these situations in their country. For example, 35% are optimistic about the current economic situation, compared to 27% of those who completed education aged 20+.
- Also, in the **Maghreb**, those living in rural areas or villages are more likely to be positive about both of these situations than their more urbanised counterparts.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to be positive about the current economic and employment situation in their country.

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

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)		The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
MAGHREB	29	69	21	76
 <b>Gender</b>				
Male	29	69	21	76
Female	30	68	21	76
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24 years	34	65	21	76
25-39 years	27	71	22	76
40-54 years	29	68	22	75
55 years or more	27	69	17	80
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	35	64	25	73
16-19	24	74	17	81
20 or more	27	71	19	80
Still studying	33	66	22	75
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural area or village	34	63	26	70
Small/mid size town	18	81	12	87
Large town	29	69	21	77
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	23	75	16	82
From time to time	31	68	22	76
Almost never/ never	33	64	24	73

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

**The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - MASHREK)**

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)		The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'
MASHREK	31	67	19	79
 <b>Gender</b>				
Male	30	69	22	77
Female	32	66	16	82
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24 years	29	70	20	78
25-39 years	31	67	20	79
40-54 years	31	68	21	78
55 years or more	33	65	14	84
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	29	70	21	78
16-19	30	68	19	80
20 or more	33	65	18	81
Still studying	30	69	19	78
 <b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural area or village	32	66	18	80
Small/mid size town	32	67	20	79
Large town	30	68	18	80
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	25	74	13	86
From time to time	30	69	18	81
Almost never/ never	36	62	25	74

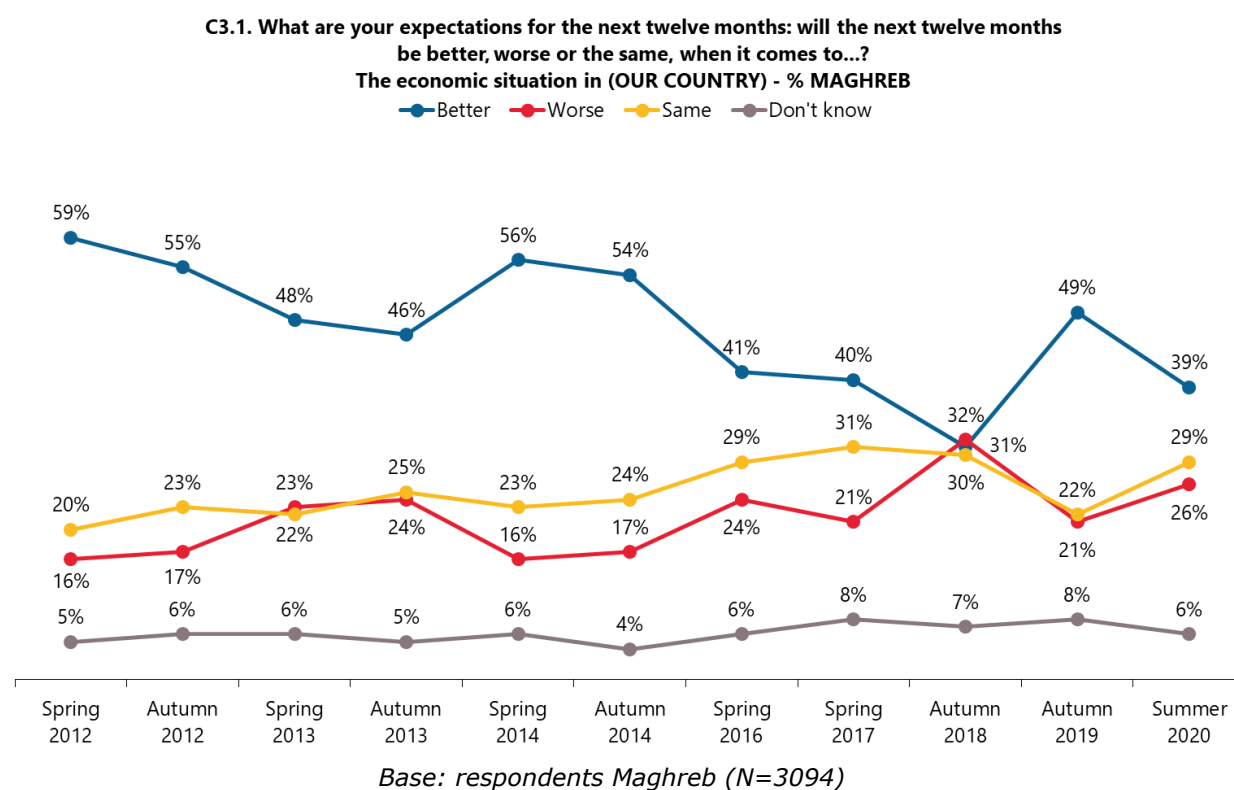


## Expectations for the national economic situation

As was the case in Autumn 2019, there are considerable differences between respondents in the Maghreb and the Mashrek in their expectations for the economic situation in their country in the next 12 months<sup>47</sup>. In Maghreb 39% think it will be better, while 26% say it will be worse and 29% that it will be the same. In the Mashrek on the other hand, respondents are much more likely to think it will be worse (51%), and less likely to think it will be the same (21%) or better (23%).

Opinions in 2019 are quite different to those in the current wave in both groups of countries. In Maghreb optimism has declined ten points to its second lowest point after Autumn 2018. The proportions who say the situation will be the same (+7 pp) or worse (+5 pp) have both increased.

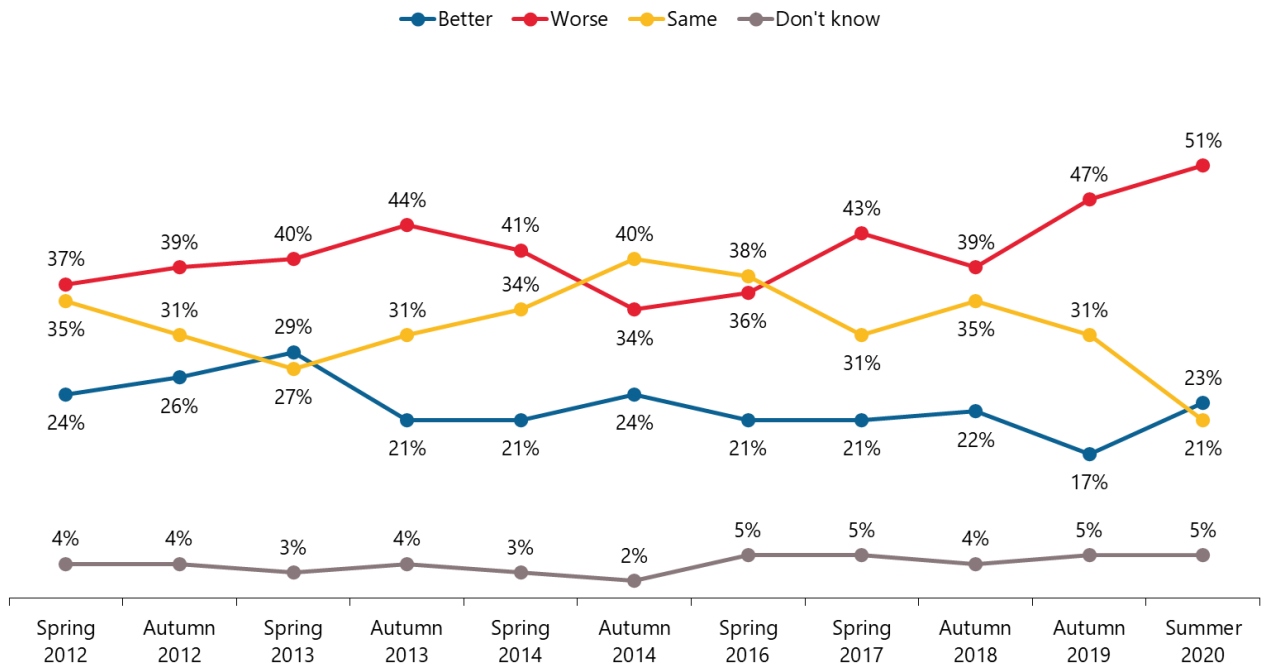
In the Mashrek the negative view has been increasing since Autumn 2018 and has risen further since Autumn 2019 (+4 pp) to its highest ever level. However, the positive view has also increased since Autumn 2019 (+6 pp) and is now close to that of Autumn 2014. The proportion who think things will be the same has dropped 10 points to its lowest ever level.



<sup>47</sup> 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)

**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=4017)

In the Maghreb, optimism is the dominant feeling in all three countries, with the highest level in Tunisia (44% 'better'). The positive view has also increased in Tunisia since Autumn 2019 (+17 pp), unlike Algeria where it has declined considerably (-25 pp 'better'). In Morocco, respondents are now less likely to be negative (-10 pp 'worse') and more likely to think things will stay the same (+11 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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	39	▼10	26	▲5	29	▲7	6	▼2
TN	44	▲17	13	▼13	35	=	8	▼4
MA	41	▼1	21	▼10	33	▲11	5	=
DZ	36	▼25	33	▲21	25	▲7	6	▼3

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, respondents in Lebanon (84%), Palestine (61%) and Israel (45%) most often say the economic situation in their country will get worse in the next 12 months, while those in Jordan are most likely to say it will get better (39%). The trends since Autumn 2019 are also mixed. In Lebanon and Israel respondents are now less likely to think things will stay the same. However, in Lebanon they are less likely to think they will get better (-5 pp) and more likely to think they will get worse (+21%), while in Israel both the positive (+9 pp) and negative (+11 pp) views have increased. In Jordan, respondents are now much more likely to be positive (+16 pp), while there has been little change in Palestine (-2pp).

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	23	▲ 6	51	▲ 4	21	▼10	5	=
JO 	39	▲16	33	▼16	25	=	3	=
IL 	24	▲ 9	45	▲11	23	▼19	8	▼ 1
PS 	17	▼ 2	61	▲ 2	20	▲ 2	2	▼ 2
LB 	4	▼ 5	84	▲21	9	▼17	3	▲ 1

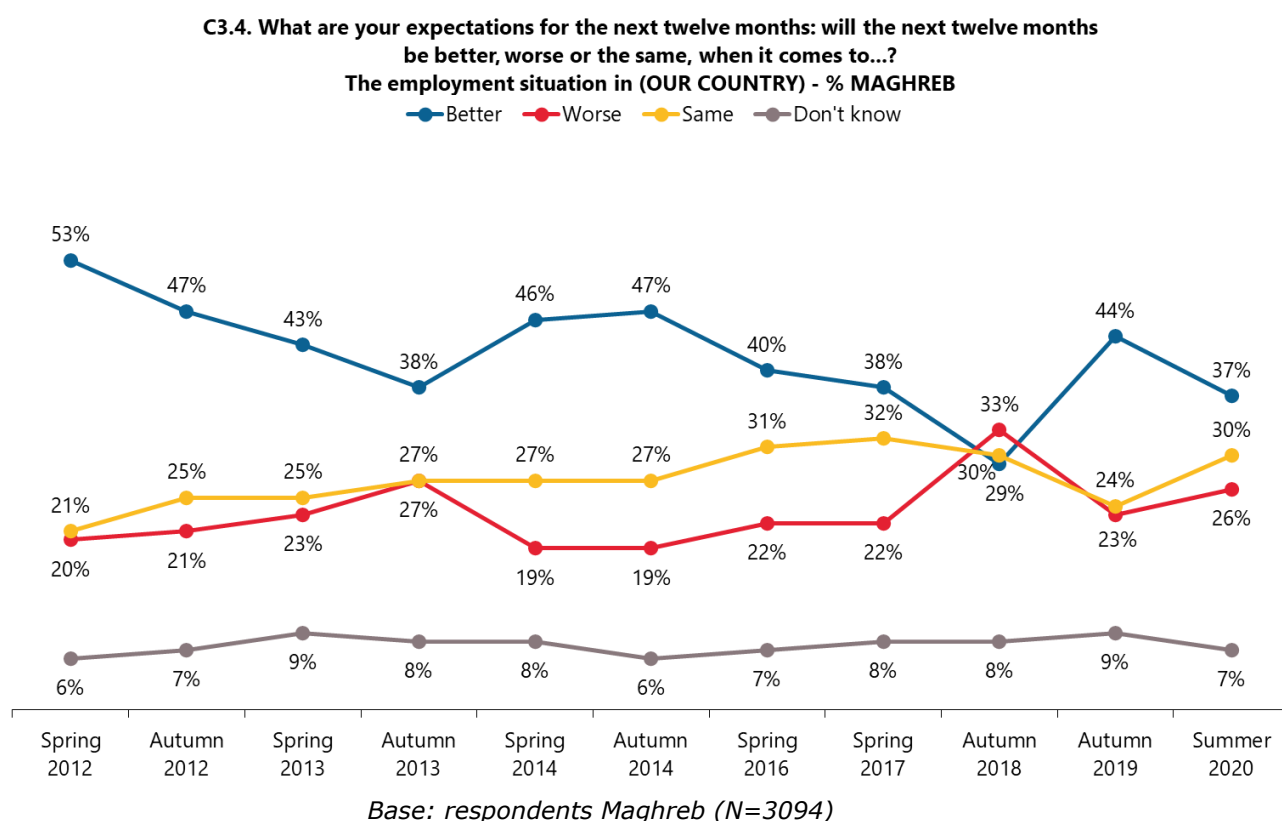
*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

## Expectations for the national employment situation

Views about the future employment situation echo those about the future economic situation – respondents in Maghreb are most likely to think it will get better (37%), while those in the Mashrek most often say it will get worse (54%)<sup>48</sup>. In the Maghreb the proportion who think the situation will stay the same (30%) or get worse (26%) are similar, and this is also the case in the Mashrek (same: 20%, better: 21%).

The proportion of respondents in the Maghreb who have a positive view has declined seven points since Autumn 2019, and is now at its second lowest level, while the proportion who think it will be the same (+6 pp) or worse (+3 pp) have increased.

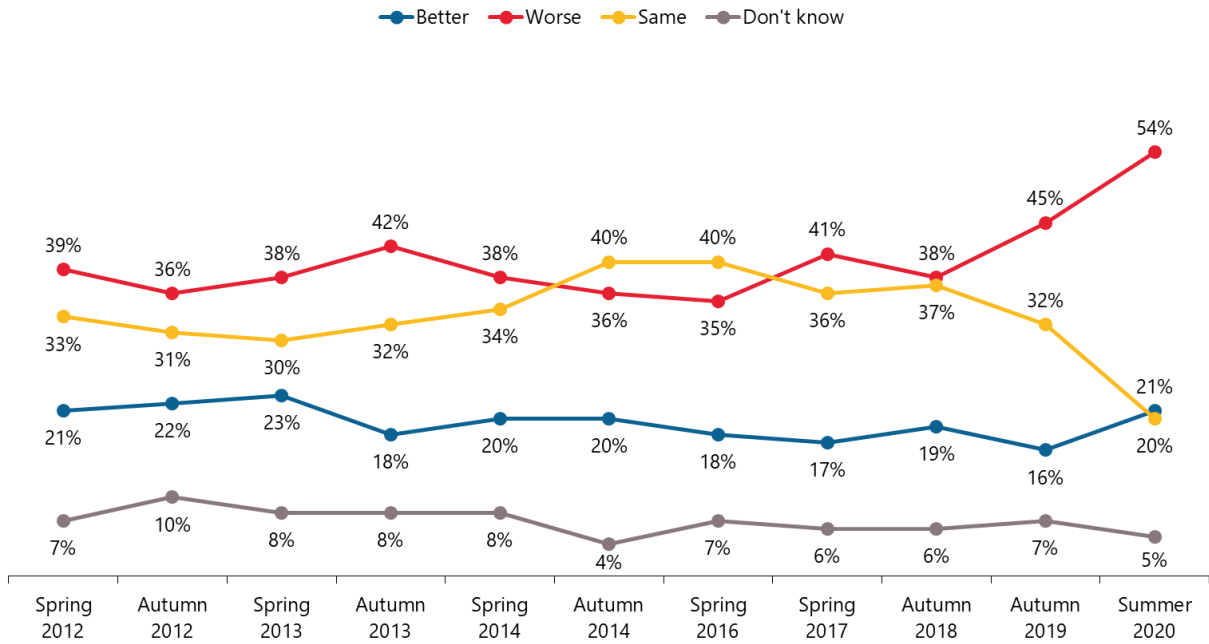
In the Mashrek, the proportion who think the employment situation in their country will be worse has continued to climb sharply since Autumn 2018, and for the first time is the majority view (+9 pp since Autumn 2019). The proportion who think the situation will remain the same has dropped notably since Autumn 2019 to its lowest point ever (-12 pp), while the proportion who think the situation will be better has increased (+5 pp).



<sup>48</sup> 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)

**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) - % MASHREK**



Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

In the Maghreb, the majority view in each country is that the employment situation in their country will get better, with the highest proportion in Tunisia (44%). Compared to Autumn 2019, the optimistic view has increased in Tunisia (+18 pp 'better') but declined in Algeria (-21 pp 'better').

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
<b>MAGHREB</b>	37	▼ 7	26	▲ 3	30	▲ 6	7	▼ 2
TN 🇹🇳	44	▲ 18	12	▼ 12	35	▼ 2	9	▼ 4
MA 🇲🇦	35	▲ 1	27	▼ 7	31	▲ 6	7	=
DZ 🇩🇿	37	▼ 21	29	▲ 15	28	▲ 9	6	▼ 3

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

The situation in the Mashrek is quite different, with the most common view in each country being that the situation will get worse, although proportions vary considerably: from 84% in Lebanon to 42% in Jordan. Compared to Autumn 2019, the pessimistic view ('worse') has increased in Lebanon (+25 pp) and Israel (+19 pp) but has declined in Jordan (-11 pp). Optimism ('good') has increased in Israel (+11 pp) and Jordan (+10 pp).

**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	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Worse	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Same	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Don't know	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	21	▲ 5	54	▲ 9	20	▼12	5	▼ 2
IL 	26	▲11	45	▲19	21	▼26	8	▼ 4
JO 	32	▲10	42	▼11	23	▲ 1	3	=
PS 	13	▼ 2	59	=	25	▲ 3	3	▼ 1
LB 	3	▼ 8	84	▲25	9	▼17	4	=

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*




The socio-demographic analysis for the last two questions shows no differences based on gender or age, but does illustrate the following:

- In the **Maghreb**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to think these things will get better in the next 12 months, and the more likely they are to think they will get worse. In the **Mashrek**, respondents who completed education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to think these situations will get worse (economic: 58%, employment: 59%).
- In the **Maghreb**, managers are the most likely to think each situation will get worse (economic: 35%, employment: 39%), while in the **Mashrek** it is the self-employed who are the most likely to think this way (economic: 61%, employment: 64%).

In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents who experience the most financial difficulties are the most likely to think these situations will get worse, and the least likely to think they will get better.




**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...?

**(OUR COUNTRY) (% - MAGHREB)**

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)		
	Better	Worse	Same	Better	Worse	Same
MAGHREB	39	26	29	37	26	30
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	43	25	24	41	24	28
16-19	40	27	28	38	28	28
20 or more	36	31	30	35	31	30
Still studying	41	24	31	40	24	29
 <b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	38	29	26	39	27	28
Managers	43	35	21	33	39	25
White collars	39	25	33	39	23	35
Manual workers	38	26	31	37	27	29
House persons	41	19	32	35	27	30
Unemployed	36	27	30	36	23	32
Retired	35	31	26	34	26	30
Students	42	23	31	40	24	29
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	33	35	27	29	41	23
From time to time	42	23	29	41	22	30
Almost never/ never	40	23	33	39	20	35

**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...?

**(OUR COUNTRY) (% - MASHREK)**

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)			The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)		
	Better	Worse	Same	Better	Worse	Same
MASHREK	23	51	21	21	54	20
 <b>Education (End of)</b>						
15-	22	58	16	17	59	20
16-19	24	50	21	22	52	20
20 or more	21	52	23	21	54	21
Still studying	26	48	21	24	51	20
 <b>Occupation</b>						
Self-employed	20	61	15	16	64	17
Managers	24	47	25	25	51	20
White collars	23	52	20	23	52	21
Manual workers	23	53	20	21	52	23
House persons	26	50	20	21	52	21
Unemployed	17	57	21	17	58	19
Retired	24	46	24	23	50	20
Students	27	46	22	24	50	21
 <b>Difficulties paying bills</b>						
Most of the time	18	60	18	14	63	18
From time to time	20	53	23	17	54	25
Almost never/ never	30	45	21	30	48	18



### 3. Issues facing the country

Unemployment, corruption and rising prices/inflation are amongst the most mentioned important issues facing their country by respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek<sup>49</sup>.

In the Maghreb, the most mentioned issues are unemployment (72%), corruption (59%), health (58%) and rising prices/inflation, housing and crime (all 46%). In the Mashrek, on the other hand, the most mentioned issues are the economic situation (72%), unemployment (61%) rising prices/inflation (45%) and corruption (37%).

The prominence of issues linked to the economy and employment in both groups of countries is not surprising, given that in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek large majorities think the current economic and employment situations are bad. However, as was the case in Autumn 2018 and Autumn 2019, the proportion of respondents in the Maghreb who consider the economic situation one of the most important issues facing their country is much lower than the proportion who say currently this situation is bad (43% vs. 69%). In the Mashrek, on the other hand, there is little difference. However, in the Mashrek respondents are much more likely to say the current employment situation is bad (79%) than they are to say unemployment is an important issue (61%). In Maghreb, there is relatively little difference.

Respondents in the Maghreb are more likely than their counterparts in the Mashrek to consider almost all of these issues as important, with the difference at least ten percentage points in each of the following areas: housing (46% vs 14%), migration (38% vs 7%), crime (46% vs 16%), health (58% vs 32%), corruption (59% vs 37%), the education system (39% vs 22%), freedom of speech (25% vs 12%) and unemployment (72% vs 61%). In contrast, respondents in the Mashrek are more likely to mention the economic situation (72% vs 43% in Maghreb) or defence/foreign affairs (18% vs 9%).

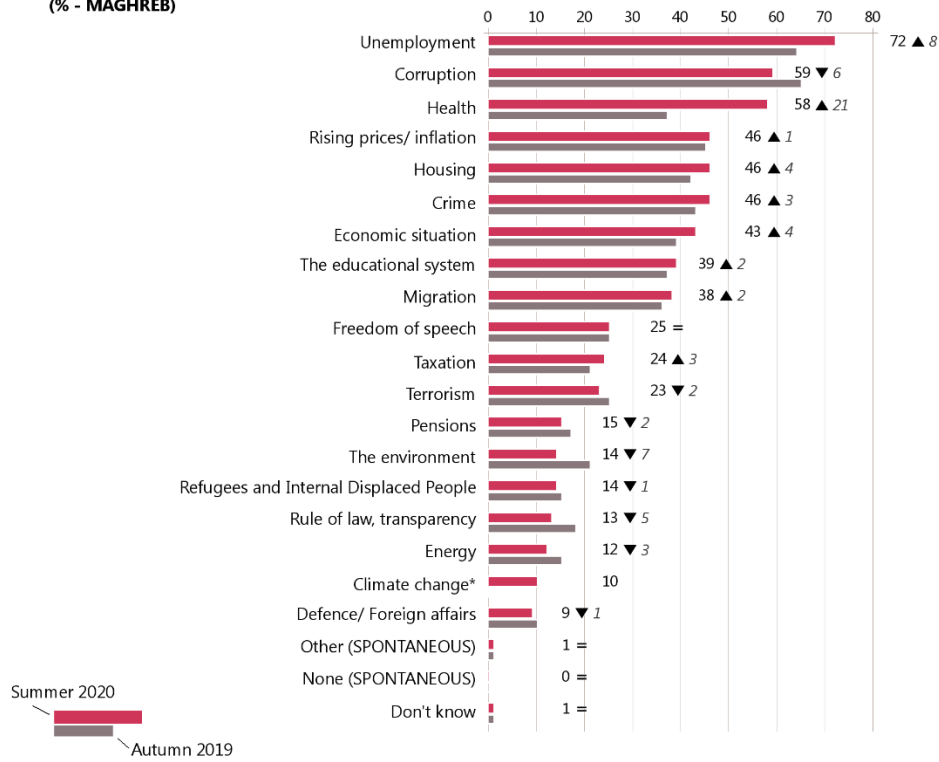
Compared to 2019, respondents in the Maghreb are now more likely to mention health (+21 pp)<sup>50</sup> and unemployment (+8 pp), but they are less likely to mention the environment (-7 pp), corruption (-6 pp) or the rule of law and transparency (-5 pp). In the Mashrek respondents are now more likely to mention the economic situation or unemployment (each +10 pp) or health (+7 pp), but they are less likely to mention terrorism (-11 pp), housing (-9 pp), corruption, taxation, refugees and internal displaced persons (-7 pp each), or crime or migration (-6 pp each).

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<sup>49</sup> C4T What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then?

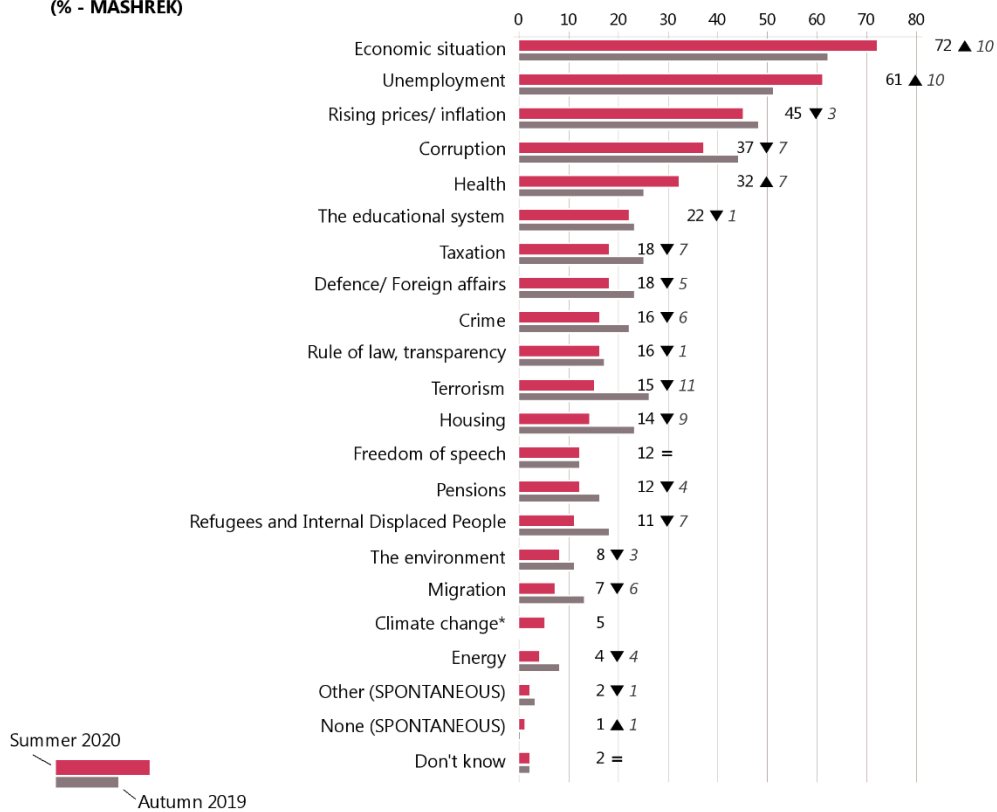
<sup>50</sup> Trends for health should be interpreted with caution as the wording of the response option has been modified since the previous wave, when it was healthcare system

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



Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

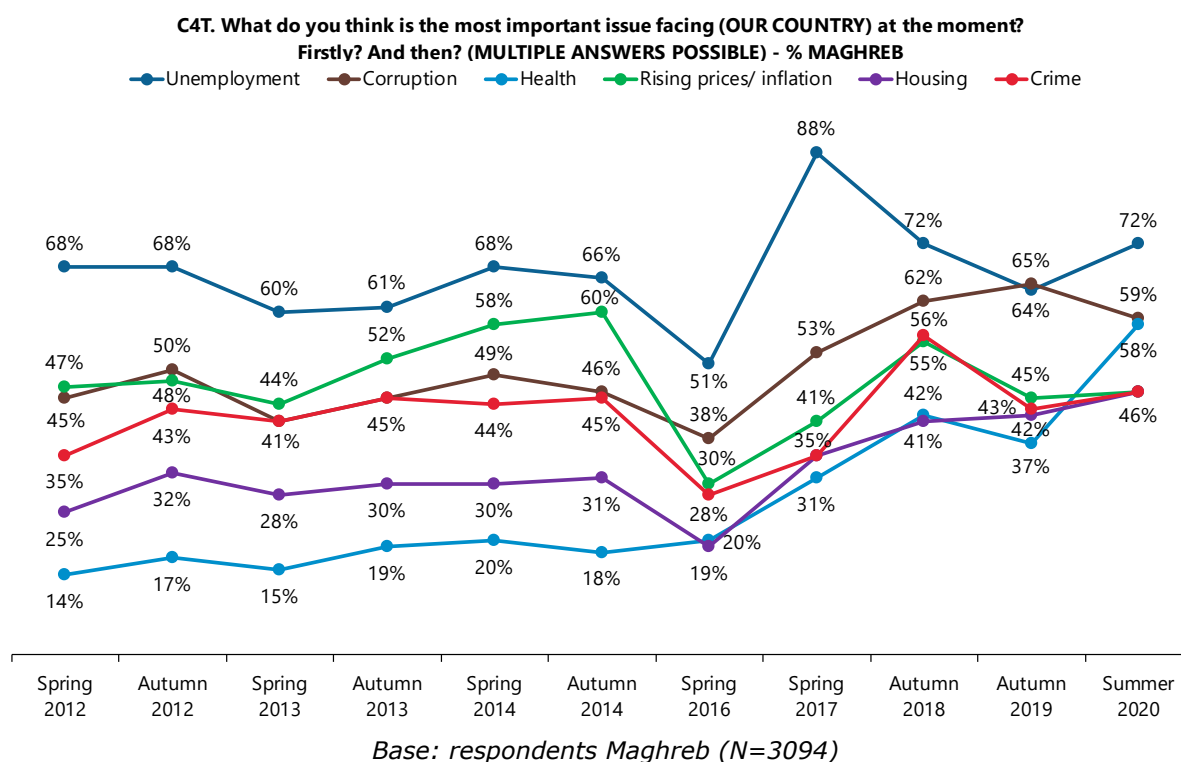
**C4T** What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)  
(% - **MASHREK**)



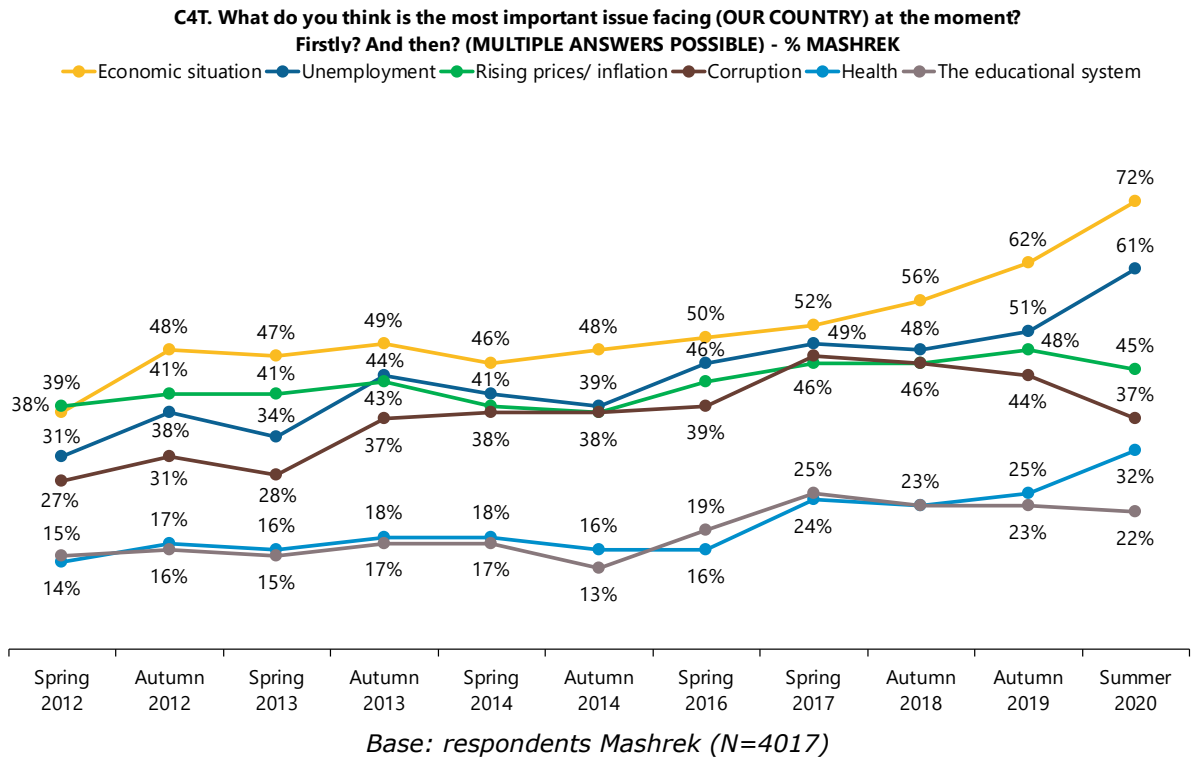
Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)

Over the longer term in the Maghreb, mentions of unemployment have returned to the level of Autumn 2018 after declining since Spring 2017. Mentions of corruption have declined for the first time since the period Autumn 2014-Spring 2016. Health has increased considerably to its highest ever level, and the current wave is also the first time it has been mentioned by the majority.

Rising prices/inflation remain less of a concern than in Autumn 2013 and Autumn 2014, while mentions of housing have increased again to a new high point. Although mentions of crime have increased slightly since Autumn 2019, the level remains below the peak of Autumn 2018, and is similar to that seen between Autumn 2013 and Autumn 2014.



In the Mashrek, mentions of the economic situation have been increasing at an accelerating rate, particularly since Spring 2017. Broadly speaking, mentions of unemployment and health have also been increasing over the longer term. Mentions of corruption have declined for the second consecutive time and are now at a level similar to that seen between Autumn 2013 and Spring 2016. Mentions of rising prices/inflation have remained fairly stable since Spring 2016, while mentions of the education system have been fairly stable since Spring 2017.






The country analyses focus on the eight most mentioned issues in each group of countries.

In all three countries in the Maghreb, unemployment is the most mentioned issue, although proportions range from 81% in Morocco to 67% in Algeria. At least six in ten in Morocco and Algeria mention corruption and health, compared to a minority in Tunisia who mention these issues. In fact, rising prices/inflation and the economic situation are the only issues that respondents in Tunisia are more likely to mention than those in the other countries (rising prices/inflation: 57% and economic situation: 50% respectively).

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in all three countries are now more likely to mention unemployment, health, housing and the economic situation, but less likely to mention corruption. These are the only consistent trends across countries. At a country level, respondents in Algeria are more likely to mention each issue than they were in 2019, with the exception of corruption (-7 pp).

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





	Unemployment	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Corruption	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Health	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Rising prices/ inflation	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Housing	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Crime	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Economic situation	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The educational system	Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MAGHREB	72	▲ 8	59	▼ 6	58	▲ 21	46	▲ 1	46	▲ 4	46	▲ 3	43	▲ 4	39	▲ 2
MA 	81	▲ 11	60	▼ 4	62	▲ 9	45	▼ 5	44	▲ 3	54	▼ 2	40	▲ 6	50	▼ 3
DZ 	67	▲ 7	63	▼ 7	63	▲ 33	44	▲ 7	59	▲ 7	46	▲ 9	43	▲ 2	38	▲ 9
TN 	69	▲ 3	43	▼ 8	31	▲ 9	57	▼ 1	9	▲ 3	25	▼ 6	50	▲ 4	16	▼ 5

Base: respondents Maghreb (N=3094)

In the Mashrek, the economic situation is seen as the most important issue by respondents in Palestine (77%), Israel (74%) and Jordan (69%), while those in Lebanon are most likely to mention rising prices/inflation (75%). Respondents in Israel are much more likely to mention health (58%), the education system (46%) or defence/foreign affairs (36%) than respondents in other countries.

Compared to Autumn 2019, respondents in every country are now less likely to mention corruption, but this is the only consistent trend. At an individual country level, however, there have been a number of significant changes. For example, respondents in Israel are now much more likely to mention unemployment (+48 pp), while those in Lebanon (-20 pp) and Palestine (-19 pp) are now less likely to do so. Respondents in Israel are now more likely to mention the economic situation (+20 pp), those in Lebanon are now more likely to mention rising prices/inflation (+20 pp), and those in Palestine are now much more likely to mention health (+20 pp).

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

	Economic situation Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Unemployment Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Rising prices/ inflation Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Corruption Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Health Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	The educational system Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Taxation Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019	Defence/ Foreign affairs Sum. 2020 - Aut. 2019
MASHREK	72 ▲10	61 ▲10	45 ▼3	37 ▼7	32 ▲7	22 ▼1	18 ▼7	18 ▼5
IL 	74 ▲20	69 ▲48	29 ▼17	41 ▼8	58 ▲12	46 ▲2	18 ▼7	36 ▼15
JO 	69 ▲2	67 ▼7	56 ▲2	34 ▼4	8 ▲3	4 ▼2	22 =	0 ▼1
LB 	66 ▼5	48 ▼20	75 ▲20	44 ▼4	11 ▼12	8 ▼10	8 ▼19	5 ▼1
PS 	77 ▲16	47 ▼19	31 ▼6	27 ▼12	33 ▲20	13 ▲3	19 ▼7	15 ▲3

*Base: respondents Mashrek (N=4017)*

The socio-demographic analysis focusses on the four most mentioned issues in each group of countries.







### **Maghreb**

- Women are more likely than men to mention unemployment (76% vs 69%), housing (49% vs 43%) or health (61% vs 56%).
- Respondents aged 25+ are the most likely to mention unemployment (74% vs 68% for 15-24 year olds).
- Respondents who completed their education aged 15 or younger are the most likely to mention rising prices/inflation (50%), but the least likely to mention corruption (56%), housing (41%) or health (53%).
- Those living in small/mid-sized towns are the most likely to mention unemployment (77%), corruption (67%), housing (51%) or health (65%).
- House persons are the most likely to mention rising prices/inflation (59%) or unemployment (81%), corruption is most mentioned by students and white-collar workers (both 58%), and health is most mentioned by managers (65%).







### **Mashrek**

- Women are more likely to mention unemployment (64% vs 58%).
- Those aged 55+ are the most likely to mention corruption (48%), but the least likely to mention rising prices/inflation (38%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention unemployment and corruption, and the less likely they are to mention rising prices/inflation.
- Retired persons are the most likely to mention unemployment (69%) and corruption (50%), while the self-employed (53%) and house persons (52%) are the most likely to mention rising prices/inflation.
- The more financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to mention rising prices/inflation.

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

	Economic situation	Rising prices/ inflation	Unemployment	Corruption	Housing	Health
MAGHREB	43	46	72	59	46	58
 Gender						
Male	42	43	69	58	43	56
Female	44	49	76	61	49	61
 Age						
15-24 years	41	42	68	56	41	56
25-39 years	43	48	74	60	47	59
40-54 years	44	45	74	62	49	58
55 years or more	44	48	74	59	47	59
 Education (End of)						
15-	43	50	75	56	41	53
16-19	42	44	72	65	52	59
20 or more	47	45	72	64	54	66
Still studying	42	43	69	60	42	57
 Subjective urbanisation						
Rural area or village	38	41	67	54	41	53
Small/mid size town	52	53	77	67	51	65
Large town	43	47	74	61	47	60
 Occupation						
Self-employed	43	43	66	60	46	59
Managers	50	44	70	60	53	65
White collars	45	49	68	58	52	57
Manual workers	43	44	78	61	42	56
House persons	44	59	81	55	47	62
Unemployed	40	45	74	62	47	55
Retired	42	41	71	60	53	61
Students	41	43	69	58	41	58
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	43	46	73	58	46	56
From time to time	45	47	73	57	42	60
Almost never/ never	40	47	72	63	50	58

**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	Rising prices/ inflation	Unemployment	Corruption	Health
MASHREK	72	45	61	37	32
 Gender					
Male	70	45	58	39	30
Female	73	44	64	36	34
 Age					
15-24 years	70	45	62	33	29
25-39 years	71	48	59	34	29
40-54 years	71	46	60	38	32
55 years or more	74	38	65	48	40
 Education (End of)					
15-	74	49	52	31	23
16-19	71	43	63	37	36
20 or more	72	38	63	42	39
Still studying	70	49	61	34	26
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural area or village	70	41	60	39	35
Small/mid size town	71	55	60	39	30
Large town	73	39	62	36	33
 Occupation					
Self-employed	72	53	53	38	23
Managers	71	36	57	40	34
White collars	70	37	65	37	45
Manual workers	72	49	53	30	29
House persons	72	52	60	33	21
Unemployed	72	47	67	38	30
Retired	73	36	69	50	47
Students	73	46	60	36	31
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	71	52	60	36	22
From time to time	71	47	60	36	31
Almost never/ never	73	38	64	41	39



## CONCLUSION

The results of the latest wave of this survey show that while opinions about the European Union are generally positive in both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, these two groups of countries diverge when it comes to feeling informed about the EU, seeking information about the EU, and awareness about EU financial support.

In both the Maghreb and the Mashrek, respondents are most likely to have a positive image of the EU, and there has been little change since the last wave in Autumn 2019. In the Mashrek, the majority also trust the EU, with little change since the last wave. After declining between 2018 and 2019, trust in the EU remains the minority position in the Maghreb, with just over four in ten now saying they trust the EU. Trust has, however, increased notably in Tunisia since Autumn 2019.

The majority in both groups of countries say the relationship between the EU and their country is good, and majorities also think the EU is an important partner that has sufficient common values to be able to cooperate with their country. As has been the case in previous waves, however, respondents in the Maghreb are still much more likely than those in the Mashrek to say the EU is their country's closest partner.

Around half in both groups of countries think the support of the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country, with trade, tourism, health, education and economic development mentioned in the top five in both Maghreb and Mashrek countries. Majorities in both groups of countries also think the EU has a positive influence on the development of their country. In fact, the majority in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek think the EU should have a greater role to play in their country in a wide range of areas, with trade, health and economic development mentioned in the top five in both groups of countries.

The results of the current wave once again demonstrate a consistent theme from past waves: 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 both groups of countries, having relatives in the EU is also often linked with more positive opinions.

Perceptions in Maghreb and Mashrek countries however differ regarding EU support. Although the European Union provides funding to support a wide range of programmes in Southern Neighbourhood countries, respondents in the Mashrek are much more likely to be aware of this, even though awareness in the Maghreb has increased since Autumn 2019. In fact, respondents in the Mashrek are most likely to say they are aware of financial support from the EU, while those in the Maghreb are most likely to say they are not aware. At least six in ten in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek who are aware of this funding say it is effective, although this positive view is more widespread in the Mashrek.

This disparity in awareness may be linked to the fact that almost one in five respondents in the Mashrek have been personally involved in an EU-funded project, compared to fewer than one in twenty in Maghreb countries. Respondents in the Mashrek are also more likely to say they feel well-informed about the EU than those in the Maghreb, where the proportion who feel well-informed has declined nine points since Autumn 2019. However, in both cases only a minority say they feel well-informed about the EU.

The disparity in the lack of awareness of financial support from the EU may also be linked to the fact that almost half of all respondents in the Mashrek look for information about

the EU, compared to one third in the Maghreb. In the Maghreb, information-seeking has also declined considerably (-11 pp) since the last wave.

For respondents who do seek information, those in the Maghreb are most likely to look for visa information, while in the Mashrek, the most common topic is economical and financial information – although information about cooperation with their country ranks second in both groups of countries. The majority of respondents who do look for information are usually successful in finding it, although respondents in the Mashrek are much more likely to say this. It is also interesting to note that, as was the case in the previous wave, respondents in the Mashrek would be much more likely to turn to the EU's official website Europa or the official delegation website in their country to find information, compared to those in Maghreb. Respondents in the Mashrek are also more likely than those in the Maghreb to have visited EU websites or social media sites, although in both groups of countries the only a small minority has visited these sites or social media accounts.

Although a majority of respondents in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek are generally satisfied with their life, satisfaction has declined since the past wave. Majorities are also satisfied with the current financial situation of their household, but again the positive view has declined since Autumn 2019. Furthermore, pessimism is the dominant position in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek when it comes to the personal current job situation for the first time since this question was asked. In the Maghreb satisfaction in these areas have been consistently declining since Spring 2017, while in the Mashrek there has been greater stability up until the period between Autumn 2019 and the current wave.

When it comes to expectations for these things in the next 12 months, the dominant position in the Maghreb is optimism, while in the Mashrek pessimism about the personal job and financial situation is now dominant. However, in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek optimism has declined since Autumn 2019, and in some countries considerably.

Pessimism about the current economic and employment situation in their country remains the dominant position in both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, and in fact has become even more entrenched since Autumn 2019. Opinions diverge, however when it comes to the expectations for the next 12 months. Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to be optimistic, while in Mashrek the majority are pessimistic about the outlook for the national economic and employment situations.

There are also differences between the two groups of countries when it comes to media usage. In both Maghreb and Mashrek countries, public TV channels and online social networks are in the top two most trusted media sources, along with private TV channels in the Maghreb and the Internet in the Mashrek. Television and websites are also the most likely to be seen as having an important role in influencing public opinion by respondents in both the Maghreb and the Mashrek. Respondents in both regions think their national media talk about the right amount about the EU, and they are most likely to think the EU has a positive image across a range of national media.