

OPEN NEIGHBOURHOOD

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

OPINION POLL
SOUTHER COUNTRIES
FIRST WAVE REPORT



Funded by the
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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction

The European Union has had cooperation programmes with its neighbours for many years, first through programmes such as TACIS and MEDA, and since 2007 through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)¹. Cooperation with the Southern Mediterranean and the Middle East takes place in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), with funding delivered primarily through the European Neighbourhood Instrument². The majority of this funding is used for bilateral cooperation, tailor-made to each Neighbourhood partner country.

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

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

Previous studies⁴ have shown awareness of EU support in Southern Neighbourhood countries varies considerably. They also highlighted the need to increase awareness and understanding of the level of EU support in the region.

The current study has been designed to assess the current levels of awareness among the general public about EU support in the Southern Neighbourhood countries, as well as public attitudes towards, and perceptions of the EU in these countries⁵. Particular attention will be paid to the differences between the Maghreb⁶ and Mashrek⁷ groups of countries.

Areas covered by this survey include:

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/european-neighbourhood-and-partnership-instrument-enpi_en

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

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

⁴ EU Neighbourhood barometer, Opinion polling and media monitoring project in the ENPI countries and territories, Regional Communication programme 2012-2014 <http://euneighbourhood.eu>

⁵ Excluding Syria, Libya and Egypt

⁶ Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia

⁷ Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine

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

2. Methodology

Between May and June 2016, a consortium led by MWH 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 coordinated by Kantar Public (TNS opinion).

This report presents the results of the opinion polls conducted in seven⁸ of the ten EU Southern Neighbourhood countries.

The survey covers the population aged 15 years and over in the following countries:

South		Institute	No of interviews	Fieldwork	
				Start	End
DZ	Algeria	El Amouri Algerie	1000	11/5/2016	8/6/2016
IL	Israel	PCPO / Maagar Mohot	999	5/5/2016	25/5/2016
JO	Jordan	Statistics Lebanon / Brand Vision	1000	19/5/2016	12/6/2016
LB	Lebanon	Statistics Lebanon	1000	16/5/2016	1/6/2016
MA	Morocco	TNS Maroc	1000	24/5/2016	10/6/2016
PS	Palestinian territories	PCPO	1028	5/5/2016	28/5/2016
TN	Tunisia	El Amouri Institute	1005	6/5/2016	31/5/2016

⁸ Since May 2011, the European Commission has suspended any type of cooperation with the Syrian Government. For this reason, it has been decided not to conduct the survey in this country.

Libya has not been covered due to constant insecurity situation in the country.

Despite an official request submitted to the local authorities, Egypt government did not release the authorisation for conducting the survey in the country.

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

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

Respondents have been interviewed face-to-face.

However, 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 were introduced in the iteration procedure. Two population weighting factors have also been established (for Maghreb and for Mashrek)⁹, 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.

⁹ Maghreb=DZ+MA+TN – Mashrek= IL+JO+LB+PS

KEY FINDINGS

1. Perceptions of the European Union

- At least half of all respondents in Maghreb (63%) and Mashrek (50%) say the European Union conjures a positive image for them.
- For respondents in Maghreb the EU is most likely to be represented by human rights (43%), solidarity (30%) and democracy (27%). In Mashrek, respondents are most likely to mention human rights (43%), economic prosperity (34%) and democracy (27%).
- The most important values for respondents in Maghreb are solidarity (89%), human rights and freedom of speech (both 87%). For those in Mashrek, they are peace and security (97%), human rights (96%) and economic prosperity (95%).
- At least two thirds of respondents in both Maghreb (70%) and Mashrek (66%) say the EU has good relations with their country.
- Only a minority of respondents in Maghreb say the European Union provides their country with financial support for cooperation programmes (36%), compared to the majority in Mashrek (58%).
 - Amongst those who say the EU provides this support, 84% in Maghreb and 83% in Mashrek say this support has been effective.
- At least six in ten respondents in both Maghreb (60%) and Mashrek (62%) say the EU has had a positive influence on socio-economic development in their country.
- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to say tourism (37%), trade (35%) and education (24%) have benefited from EU policies. Those in Mashrek are most likely to mention economic development (27%), tourism and trade (both 24%).
- Respondents in Maghreb think the EU should have a greater role to play in their country in trade (74%), human rights and economic development (both 72%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are economic development (76%), trade (74%) and human rights (68%).
- At least six in ten respondents in both groups of countries agree the EU is an important partner (Maghreb: 65%, Mashrek: 63%), and that their country and the EU have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (Maghreb: 62%, Mashrek: 66%).
- More than half of respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek agree the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (59% vs. 56%), and that the support of the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country (both 56%).
- Fewer respondents think the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (Maghreb 46%, Mashrek 49%).

- Generally speaking, Israeli citizens have different visions and less positive perceptions of the EU compared to the other inhabitants of the Mashrek region. For example, only 36% of the respondents in Israel consider that EU has a positive influence on the socio-economic development of the country, while the positive answers reach 82% in Jordan and 72% in Palestine. The same level of positive answers is reached when asking about the type of relations between the EU and the country (37% IL, 73% PS, 91% JO). This reflects the fact that the nature and level of cooperation between Israel and EU are different from those of the EU with other countries in the region. Israel receives limited funding from the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), compared to other Southern Neighbourhood countries, and mostly for the implementation of twinning and some regional projects. In addition, Israeli NGOs are eligible for funding from for example the EIDHR (European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy) and the Civil Society Facility.

2. Information on the European Union

- The majority of respondents never look for information on the EU (Maghreb 65%, Mashrek 56%).
 - Amongst respondents that look for this information, those in Maghreb are most likely to look for economic (47%), cultural (38%) or political (34%) information, while those in Mashrek are most likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (39%), economic (37%) or political information (27%).
 - Six in ten respondents in Maghreb (60%) and 79% in Mashrek who look for information on the EU usually find what they are looking for.
- In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents are most likely to say that the national media talks just about the right amount about the EU.
 - In Maghreb 54% say this about television, 48% about radio, 43% about the printed press and 37% say this about websites.
 - In Mashrek 49% say this about television, 42% about radio or websites and 40% about the printed press.
- Respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek are most likely to think that the national media presents the EU objectively.
 - In Maghreb 57% say this about television, 49% about radio, 44% about the printed press and 40% say this about websites.
 - In Mashrek 55% say this about television, 42% about radio, 47% about websites, and 44% say this about the printed press.
- Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say that national websites (82% vs. 70%), television (94% vs. 87%), or the printed press (70% vs. 66%) play an important role in influencing public opinion, compared to those in Maghreb.

- In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents are much more likely to trust television than other forms of media.
 - Respondents in Mashrek are much more likely to trust the Internet and social networks than those in Maghreb (33% vs. 16%).
- Watching television on a TV set is the most common daily/almost daily activity in both Maghreb (73%) and Mashrek (75%), and there is little difference in the proportion of daily radio listening (26% vs. 27%), reading the printed press (13% vs. 14%) or watching television via the Internet (both 13%).
 - Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to use the Internet (54% vs. 41%) or online social networks (57% vs. 35%) daily/almost daily.

3. Citizens' mood

- Respondents in Maghreb are more likely than their counterparts in Mashrek to be satisfied with the life they lead (78% vs. 66%). They are also more likely to say their personal job situation (57% vs. 51%), current household financial situation (72% vs. 57%), or life in general are good (74% vs. 65%).
- Respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic about the next 12 months, and are more likely to say they think their personal job situation (46% vs. 28%), household financial situation (50% vs. 30%) and life in general (55% vs. 33%) will be better, compared to those in Mashrek.
- Only a minority of respondents in either group of countries say the economic situation (Maghreb 43%, Mashrek 35%), or employment situation (Maghreb 32% Mashrek 29%) in their country is good.
- Once again respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic than those in Mashrek, and are more likely to say they think their country's economic situation (41% vs. 21%) or employment situation (40% vs. 18%) will be better in the next 12 months.
- In Maghreb, respondents consider the most important issues facing the country to be unemployment (51%), corruption (38%) and rising prices / inflation (30%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned issues are the economic situation (50%), unemployment (46%) and rising prices / inflation (43%).

I. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

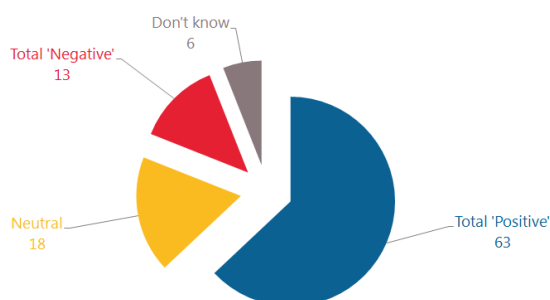
This section of the report reviews the perceptions respondents living in Maghreb and Mashrek have about the European Union, including their image of the EU, the characteristics that best represent the EU, and their opinions about the relationship their country has with the EU. Respondents' opinions about the EU as a partner are also canvassed, and the areas where respondents think their country has most benefited from EU policies are discussed.

1. Image of the European Union

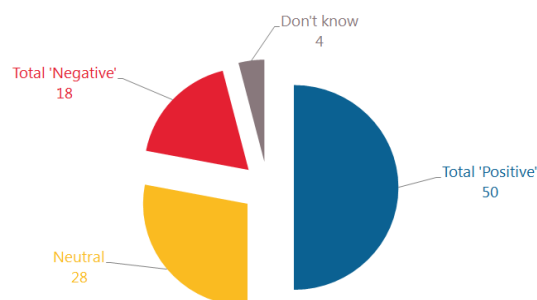
At least half of all respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek say the European Union conjures a positive image for them, although those in Maghreb are more likely to say this (63% vs. 50%)¹⁰. Almost one in five respondents in Maghreb are neutral in their image of the EU (18%), compared to 28% in Mashrek.

Just over one in ten respondents in Maghreb have a negative image of the EU, while 18% of those in Mashrek say the same.

A1 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - MAGHREB)



A1 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
(% - MASHREK)



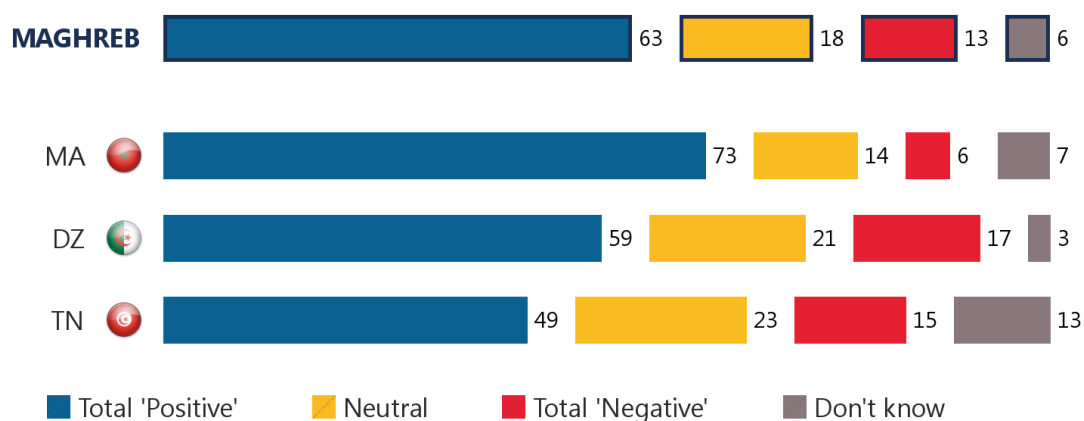
The country level results for both Maghreb and Mashrek show a degree of variation across countries in attitudes to the EU. In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to have a positive image of the EU (73%), compared to 59% in Algeria and 49% in Tunisia. In Mashrek, those in Lebanon are the most likely to have a positive image of the EU (64%), followed by respondents in Jordan (57%) and Palestine (54%).

Israel is the only country in either region where fewer than four in ten have a positive image of the EU. Furthermore, in Israel respondents are fairly evenly divided between those that have a positive (33%), neutral (33%) or negative image (31%) of the EU.

¹⁰ A1. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

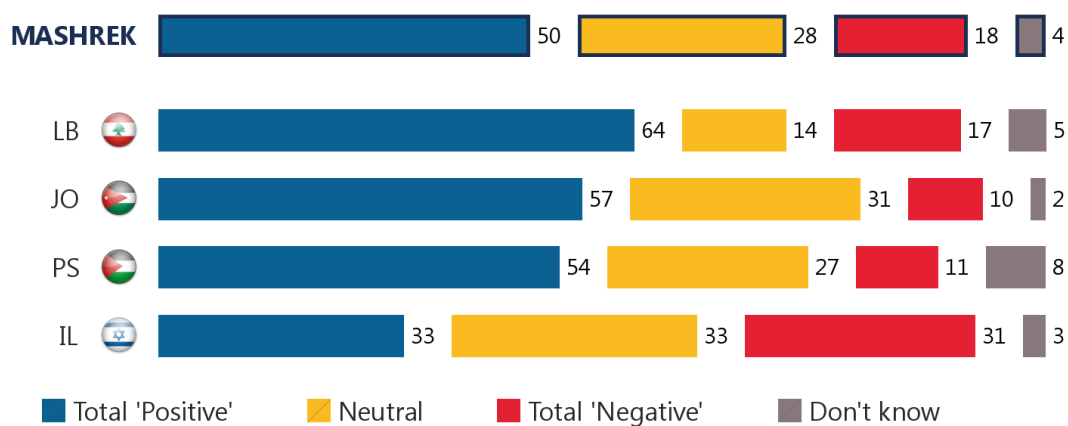
A1 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

(%)



A1 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

(%)



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

- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the less likely they are to have a positive image of the EU. For example, 52% of those aged 15-39 in Mashrek have a positive image of the EU, compared to 42% of those aged 55+.
- In **Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to have a positive image of the EU (55% vs 46%-48% of those with higher education levels).
- In **Maghreb**, managers, white collar workers and manual workers are the most likely to have a positive image of the EU (all 67%), while in **Mashrek** the self-employed are the most likely to have a positive image (57%).

It is also interesting to note that respondents in **Maghreb** who have relatives who live in or have been to the EU are more likely to have a very positive opinion of the EU, compared to those who do not (27% vs. 20%). This relationship does not occur for respondents in Mashrek.

2. Respondents' values, and the characteristics that exemplify the European Union

Respondents were asked about the characteristics that best represented the European Union for them¹¹.

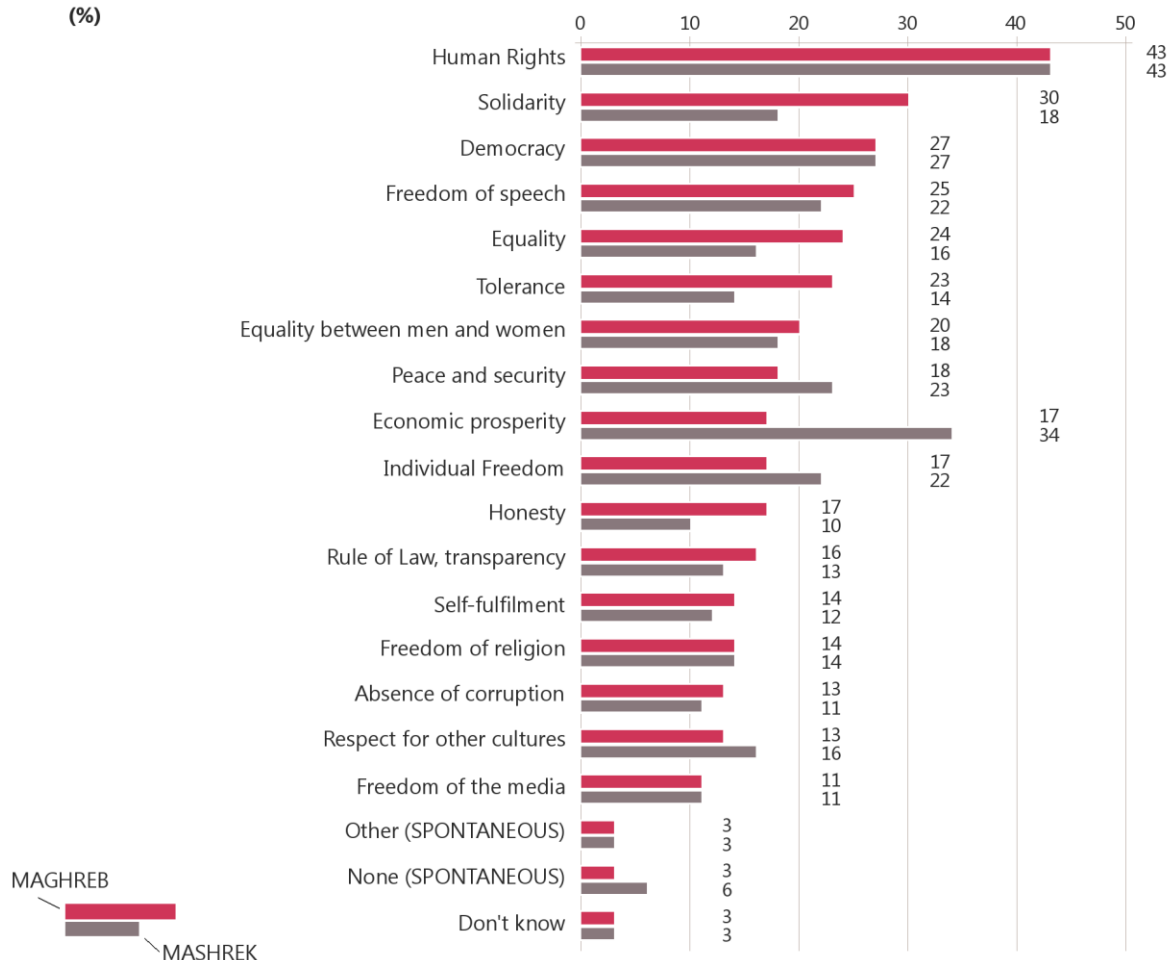
Those in **Maghreb** are most likely to say human rights represents the European Union (43%), followed by solidarity (30%), democracy (27%), freedom of speech (25%) and equality (24%). In **Mashrek**, respondents are also most likely mention human rights (43%), followed by economic prosperity (34%), democracy (27%), peace and security (23%), individual freedom and freedom of speech (both 22%).

Human rights, democracy and freedom of speech are amongst the five most mentioned characteristics by respondents in both groups of countries, and they are also mentioned by similar proportions of respondents.

Respondents in Maghreb are more likely than those in Mashrek to say solidarity (30% vs. 18%), equality (24% vs. 16%), tolerance (23% vs. 14%) and honesty (17% vs. 10%) represent the European Union. Those in Mashrek, on the other hand, are more likely to mention economic prosperity (34% vs. 17%), peace and security (23% vs. 18%) or individual freedom (22% vs. 17%) than their counterparts in Maghreb.

¹¹ A2T. Could you tell me which of the following characteristics best represent the European Union for you? Firstly? And then?

A2T Could you tell me which of the following characteristics best represent the European Union for you? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)






The tables below show the five most mentioned characteristics of the EU for each group of countries.

Across Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to mention human rights (65%), equality (41%) and solidarity (37%), and human rights is also the most mentioned characteristic in Morocco. Those in Tunisia are the most likely in Maghreb to mention democracy (32%) and freedom of speech (26%).

Respondents in Morocco (65%) and Tunisia (35%) are most likely to say human rights represent the EU for them, while those in Algeria are most likely to say solidarity (26%).





A2T Could you tell me which of the following characteristics best represent the European Union for you? Firstly? And then?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Human Rights	Solidarity	Democracy	Freedom of speech	Equality
MAGHREB	43	30	27	25	24
MA 	65	37	30	24	41
DZ 	24	26	21	25	11
TN 	35	23	32	26	14
Highest percentage per country			Lowest percentage per country		
Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item		

In Mashrek, human rights is the most mentioned characteristic by respondents in all four countries, although it is most widely mentioned by those in Jordan (55%) and Lebanon (50%). Respondents in Israel are equally likely to mention human rights and economic prosperity (both 34%).

Across Mashrek as a whole, respondents in Israel are the most likely to say democracy best represents the EU (31%), while those in Palestine are the most likely to mention peace and security (31%). Respondents in Jordan are the most likely to mention each of the other top five characteristics.

A2T Could you tell me which of the following characteristics best represent the European Union for you? Firstly? And then? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Human Rights	Economic prosperity	Democracy	Peace and security	Individual Freedom	Freedom of speech
MASHREK	43	34	27	23	22	22
IL 	34	34	31	18	18	20
JO 	55	37	28	21	30	26
LB 	50	29	26	29	20	22
PS 	35	32	21	31	20	19
Highest percentage per country				Lowest percentage per country		
Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item		

The socio-demographic analysis focusses on the five most mentioned characteristics, and highlights greater variations in Maghreb compared to Mashrek:

- In **Maghreb** men are slightly more likely than women to mention freedom of speech (27% vs. 22%). In addition, those aged 15-39 (25%-28%) are more likely than older the respondent to say freedom of speech characterises the EU. There are no age or gender based differences in **Mashrek**.
- In **Maghreb**, those with the lowest education levels are the least likely to mention freedom of speech (21% vs. 26%-27%), while those with the highest levels are the least likely to mention human rights (39% vs. 46%-47%) or equality (19% vs. 26%-28%). In **Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to mention human rights (47% vs. 41%-44%), or peace and security (29% vs. 21%-23%).
- In **Maghreb**, respondents living in rural villages are much more likely to mention human rights, compared to those living in towns (51% vs. 27%-44%).

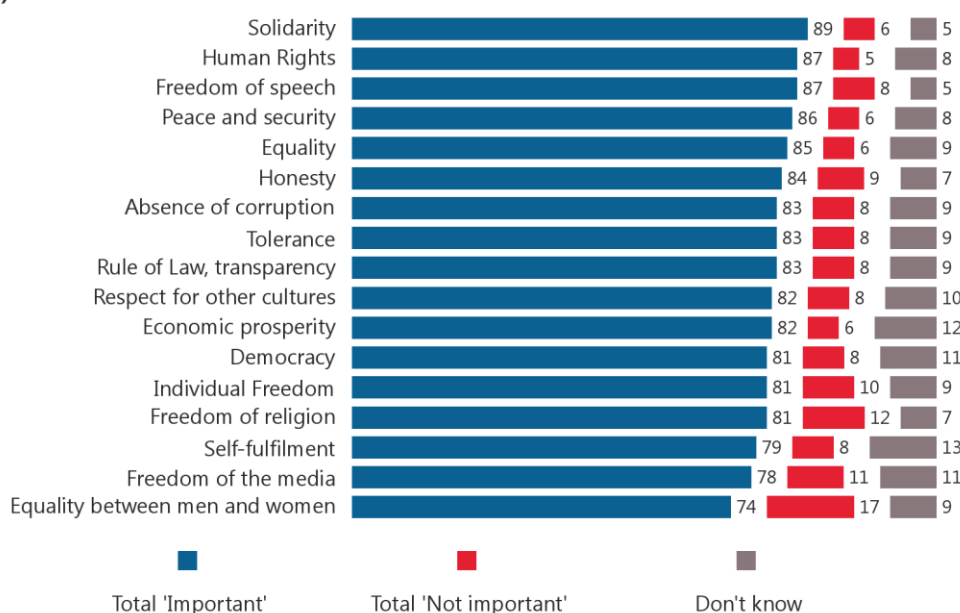
In addition, those with a positive opinion of the EU are the most likely to mention each characteristic, and this relationship holds in both Maghreb and Mashrek. For example, 49% of those in Maghreb with a positive opinion of the EU say human rights characterises the EU for them, compared to 39% of those with a neutral image and 31% with a negative image.

Respondents were also asked the extent to which a range of values were important for them¹². In both Maghreb and Mashrek, the majority of respondents say each value is important, although the proportions are consistently higher amongst respondents in Mashrek.

The five most important values for respondents in **Maghreb** are solidarity (89%), human rights, freedom of speech (both 87%), peace and security (86%) and equality (85%). For those in **Mashrek**, the five most important values are peace and security (97%), human rights (96%), economic prosperity (95%), absence of corruption, equality and individual freedom (all 94%).

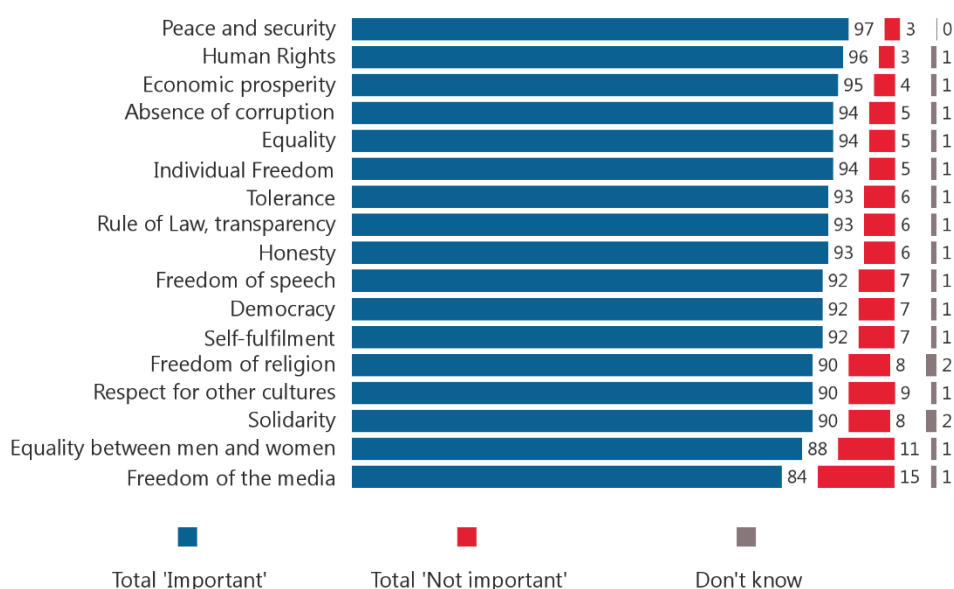
Freedom of the media and equality of men and women are the least likely to be considered important, but even so a large majority of respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek say they are important.

A3 To what extent, are the following values important for you
(% - **MAGHREB**)



¹² A3. To what extent, are the following values important for you

A3 To what extent, are the following values important for you
(% - **MASHREK**)






These results show a degree of overlap between the values that are most important to respondents, and the characteristics they think best represent the European Union. For example, in **Maghreb**, solidarity, human rights, freedom of speech and equality are amongst the most important values to respondents, and these are also amongst the most mentioned characteristics that best represent the EU to these respondents.

In **Mashrek**, peace and security, human rights, economic prosperity and individual freedom are amongst the most important values, and they are also in the top five most mentioned characteristics that represent the European Union.

The country level results focus on the five most important values. In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to consider each of these five values as important for them, often by a considerable margin. Morocco is also the only country where at least nine in ten say each value is important.





Respondents in Tunisia and those in Algeria are less likely to consider each value important, however in all cases at least three quarters of respondents consider each value to be important for them.

A3 To what extent, are the following values important for you (%)

		Solidarity			Human Rights			Freedom of speech			Peace and security			Equality		
		Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
MAGHREB		89	6	5	87	5	8	87	8	5	86	6	8	85	6	9
MA		96	2	2	96	1	3	93	4	3	96	2	2	96	1	3
DZ		83	10	7	79	9	12	82	11	7	79	8	13	76	9	15
TN		85	9	6	82	8	10	84	11	5	81	8	11	80	10	10
		Highest percentage per country			Lowest percentage per country											
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item											

The country level results for Mashrek show very little variation between countries. For each value, at least nine in ten respondents say it is important for them.

A3 To what extent, are the following values important for you (%)

	Peace and security			Human Rights			Economic prosperity			Absence of corruption			Equality		
	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
MASHREK	97	3	0	96	4	0	95	4	1	94	5	1	94	6	0
IL 	98	2	0	96	4	0	95	4	1	95	4	1	94	5	1
JO 	98	2	0	98	2	0	97	3	0	97	3	0	93	6	1
LB 	96	4	0	98	2	0	94	6	0	92	7	1	96	4	0
PS 	93	6	1	91	7	2	94	5	1	92	7	1	93	6	1
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>															

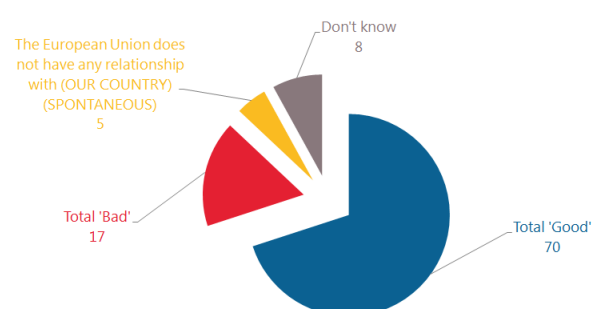
Given the high proportions of respondents who say each value is important, it is perhaps no surprising that there are no notable differences in the **socio-demographic analysis** for either Maghreb or Mashrek.

3. Relations with the European Union and with other institutions

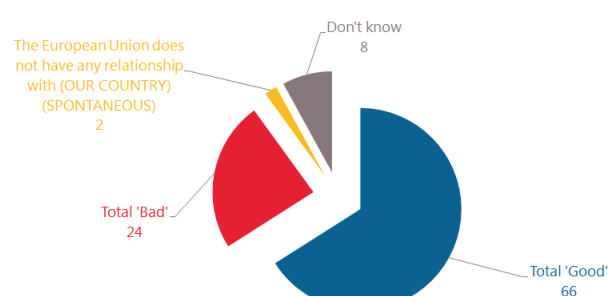
At least two thirds of respondents in both Maghreb (70%) and Mashrek (66%) say the EU has good relations with their country. Almost one in five respondents in Maghreb says relations with the EU are bad (17%), while 24% in Mashrek say this.

No more than one in five in either group of countries says the EU does not have a relationship with their country.

A4 In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? (% - MAGHREB)



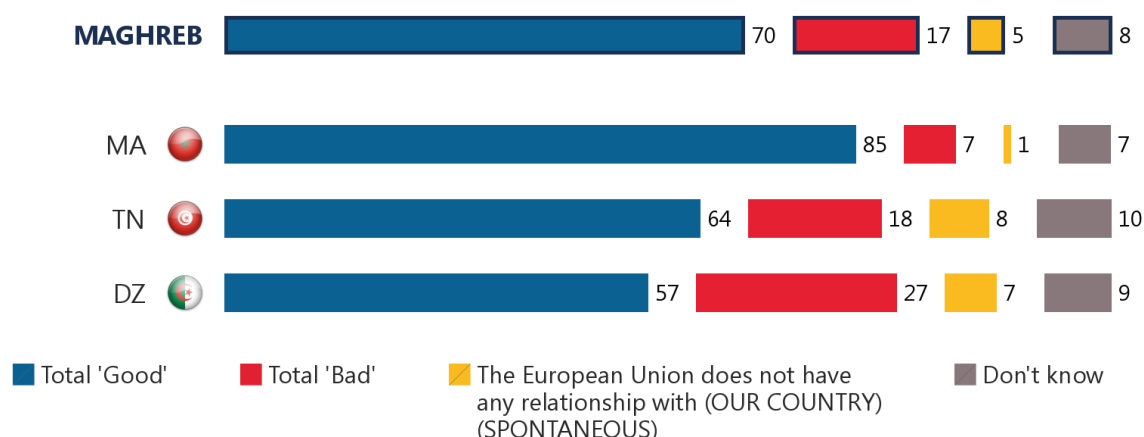
A4 In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? (% - MASHREK)



In all three Maghreb countries, the majority of respondents say their country has good relations with the EU. This view is most widely held in Morocco (85%), followed by Tunisia (64%) and Algeria (57%).

Algeria is the only country where at least one in four says relations with the EU are bad.

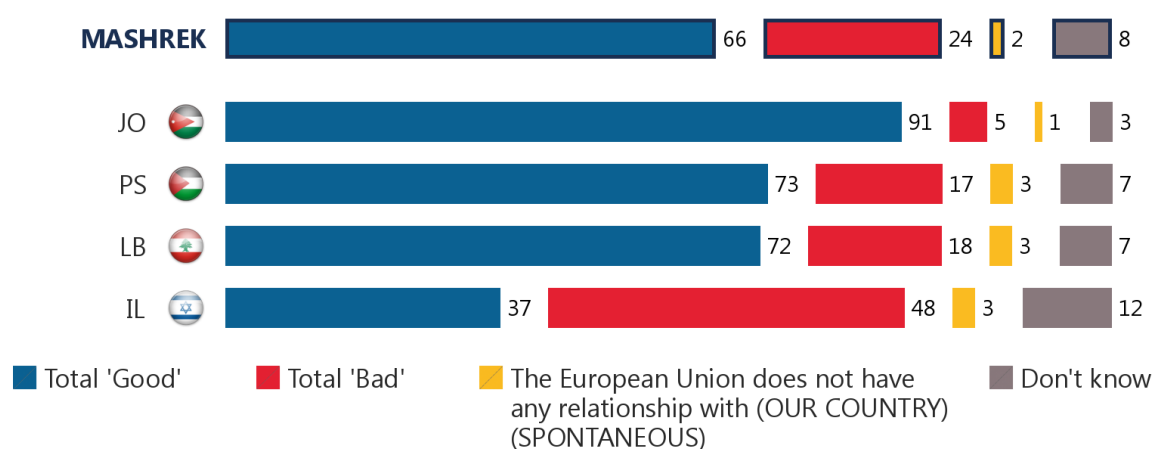
A4 In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? (%)



Turning to Mashrek, more than nine in ten respondents in Jordan say their country has good relations with the EU (91%), and at least seven in ten respondents in Palestine (73%) and Lebanon (72%) say the same. Israel is the exception – just 37% say Israel has a good relationship with the EU, with respondents in Israel more likely to say this relationship is bad (48%).

With the exception of Israel, respondents in each Mashrek country are more likely to say the EU has a good relationship with their country, compared to those in countries in Maghreb.

A4 In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? (%)



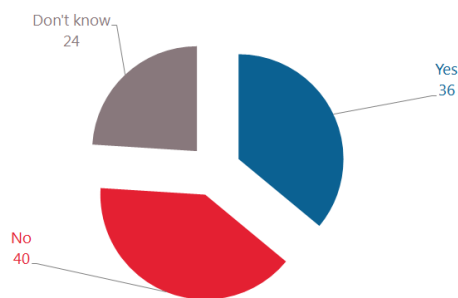
The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following differences:

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the less likely they are to say their country has a good relationship with the EU. For example 69% of those in Mashrek aged 15-24 say this, compared to 55% of those aged 55+.
- Respondents in **Mashrek** with the lowest education levels are the most likely to say relations with the EU are good (77% vs. 61%-64%).
- In Mashrek, respondents living in large towns are much less likely to say relations with the EU are good (58% vs. 70%-74%).

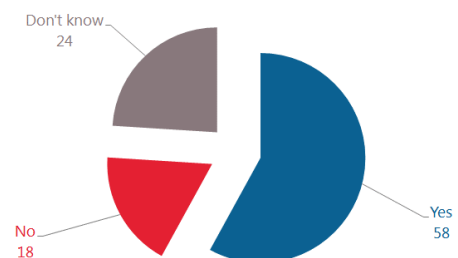
In addition, respondents with a positive opinion of the EU are much more likely to say their country has good relations with the EU, compared to those whose image is neutral or negative. This pattern occurs in **both Maghreb and Mashrek**: for example, 82% of respondents in Maghreb with a positive image of the EU say relations with the EU are good, compared to 63% with a neutral image and 37% of those with a negative image.

Although the EU does provide financial support for programmes to countries in the Southern Neighbourhood, awareness of this is mixed. Only a minority of respondents in Maghreb say the European Union provides their country with financial support for cooperation programmes (36%), while 40% say it does not and 24% don't know¹³. In contrast, a majority of respondents in Mashrek say the EU does provide this kind of support (58%), while 18% say it does not and 24% don't know.

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



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

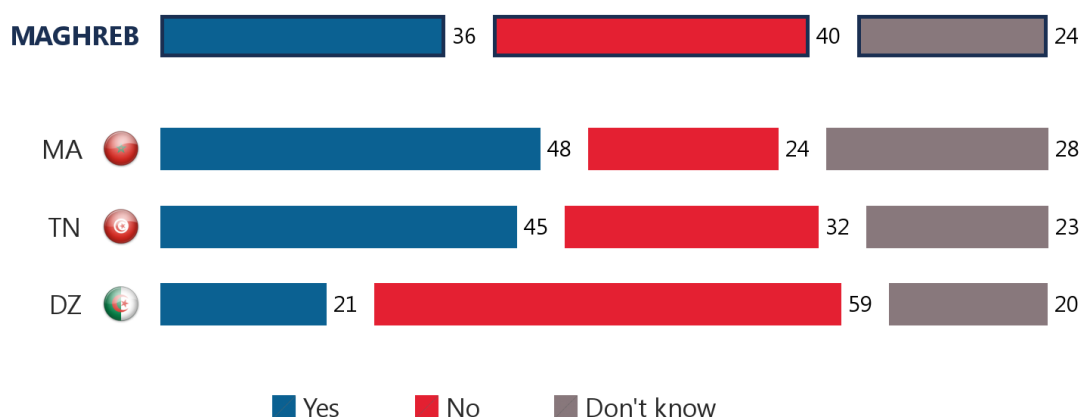


The country results for Maghreb show respondents in Morocco and Tunisia are much more likely than those in Algeria to say the EU provides their country with financial support for cooperation programmes. More than four in ten in Morocco (48%) and Tunisia (45%) say this, compared to 21% in Algeria. In fact, in Algeria respondents are more likely to say this kind of support is not provided (59%). It is worth noting that in each country at least one in five says they do not know.

¹³ A5. As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?

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

(%)

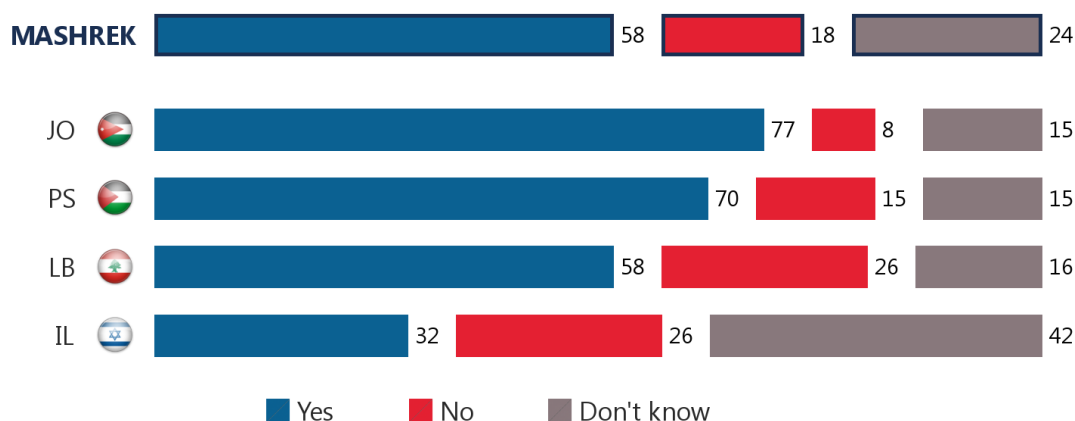


The country results for Mashrek show once again the responses from Israel are notably different to those of other countries. At least seven in ten respondents in Jordan (77%) and Palestine (70%) say the EU provides financial support for cooperation programmes, followed by a majority of those in Lebanon (58%). In contrast, just 32% of respondents in Israel say the EU provides this kind of financial support. In fact, respondents in Israel are most likely to say they do not know (42%).

With the exception of Israel, where there are very few cooperation programmes, respondents in each Mashrek country are more likely than those in Maghreb countries to say the EU does provide their country with financial support for such programmes.

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

(%)



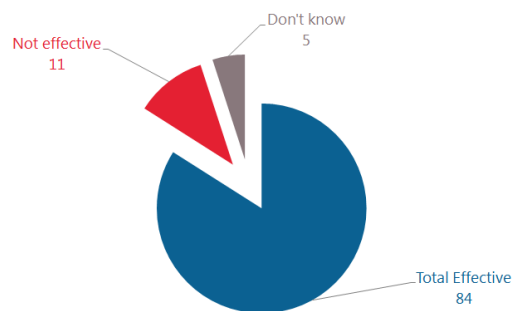
The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals few notable differences. In **Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to say their country receives financial support for cooperation programmes from the EU (70% vs. 53%-55%).

As has been the case for past questions, opinion about the EU makes a difference. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who hold a positive view of the EU are more likely to say the EU provides this kind of support, compared to those who are neutral or negative in their opinion. For instance, 42% of those in Maghreb who have a positive opinion about the EU say the EU provides this kind of financial support, compared to 29% of those who are neutral and 22% of those who are negative.

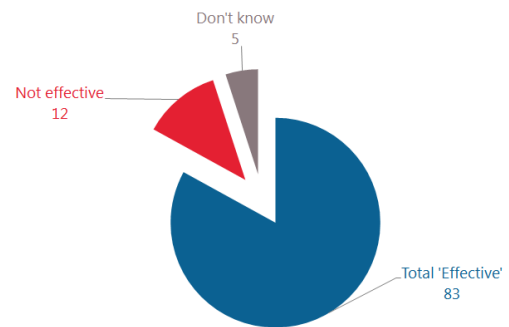
In addition, those who say relations between their country and the EU are good are more likely to say the EU provides this kind of support, compared to those who say relations are bad. For example, in Mashrek 73% of those who say relations are good say the EU provides this support to their country, compared to 33% who say relations are bad. The same pattern applies in Maghreb.

Respondents who said the EU provides their country with financial support were asked how effective they thought it had been¹⁴. At least eight in ten respondents in both Maghreb (84%) and Mashrek (83%) say this support has been effective. Only around one in ten in either region says it has not been effective.

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



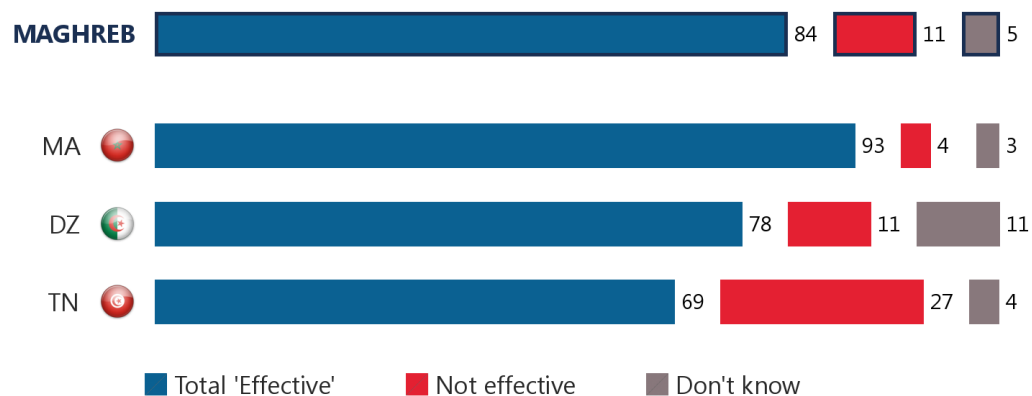
A6 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?
(% - MASHREK)



*Base: Respondents who said the EU provides their country with financial support
(N(Maghreb)= 1092 and N(Mashrek)= 2325)*

At least two thirds of this group of respondents in each country in Maghreb say financial support from the EU has been effective. Those in Morocco are the most likely to say so (93%), followed by respondents in Algeria (78%) and Tunisia (69%).

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

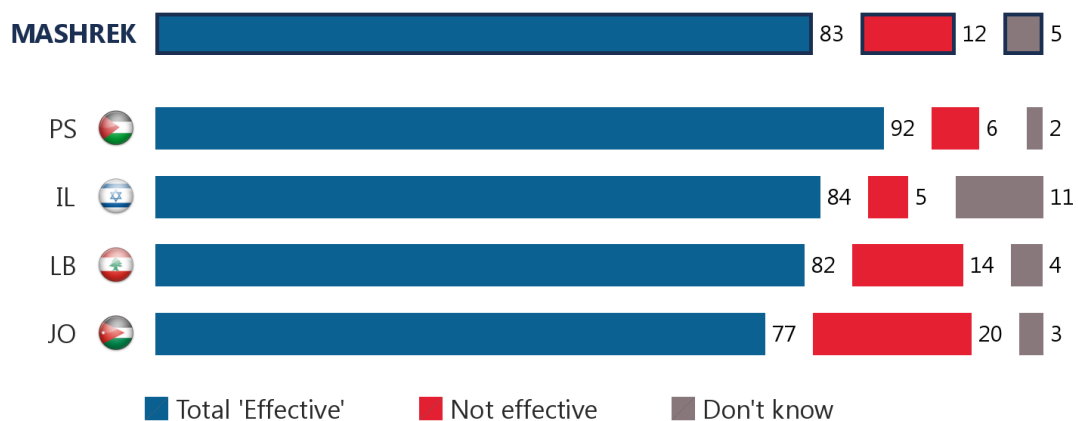


Base: Respondents who said the EU provides their country with financial support (N= 1092)

¹⁴ A6. How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?

At least three quarters of these respondents in each Mashrek country say this financial support has been effective, with those in Palestine the most likely to say this (92%). At least eight in ten in Israel (84%) and Lebanon (82%) also say this, followed by 77% in Jordan.

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



Base: Respondents who said the EU provides their country with financial support (N=2325)

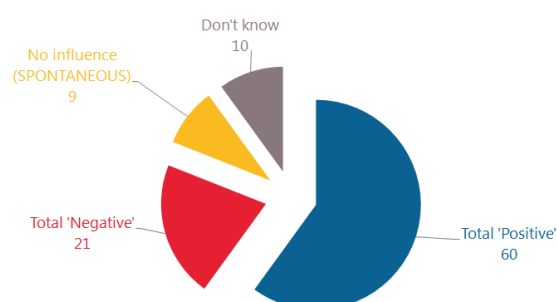
Once again, the **socio-demographic analysis** reveals few notable differences. In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those living in small or mid-sized towns are the least likely to say financial support from the EU has been effective. For instance, 77% of those in Mashrek living in small or mid-sized towns say this, compared to 90% in rural villages and 82% in large towns.

As has been the case for past questions, responses vary depending on the opinion about the EU. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who hold a positive view of the EU are more likely to say this support has been effective, compared to those who are neutral or negative in their opinion. For instance, 89% of those in Maghreb who have a positive opinion about the EU say the support has been effective, compared to 72% of those who are neutral and 74% of those who are negative.

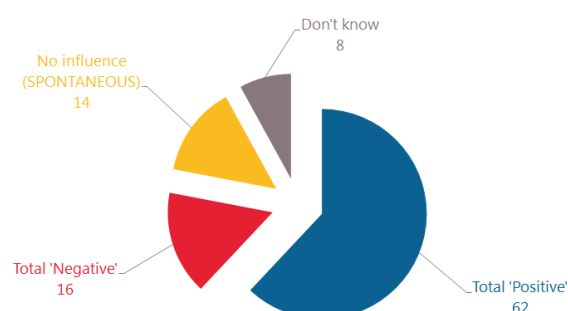
In addition, those who say relations between their country and the EU are good are more likely to say the support has been effective, compared to those who say relations are bad. For example, in Mashrek 87% of those who say relations are good say the EU provides this support to their country, compared to 72% who say relations are bad. The same pattern applies in Maghreb.

All respondents were asked about the influence the EU has on socio-economic development in their country¹⁵. At least six in ten respondents in both Maghreb (60%) and Mashrek (62%) say the influence is positive. Just over one in five respondents in Maghreb say the influence is negative (21%), while 9% say the EU has no influence. In Mashrek 16% say the influence is negative and 14% say there is no influence.

A10 Do you consider the European Union to have a highly positive, positive, negative, highly negative influence on the socio-economic development in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - MAGHREB)



A10 Do you consider the European Union to have a highly positive, positive, negative, highly negative influence on the socio-economic development in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - MASHREK)

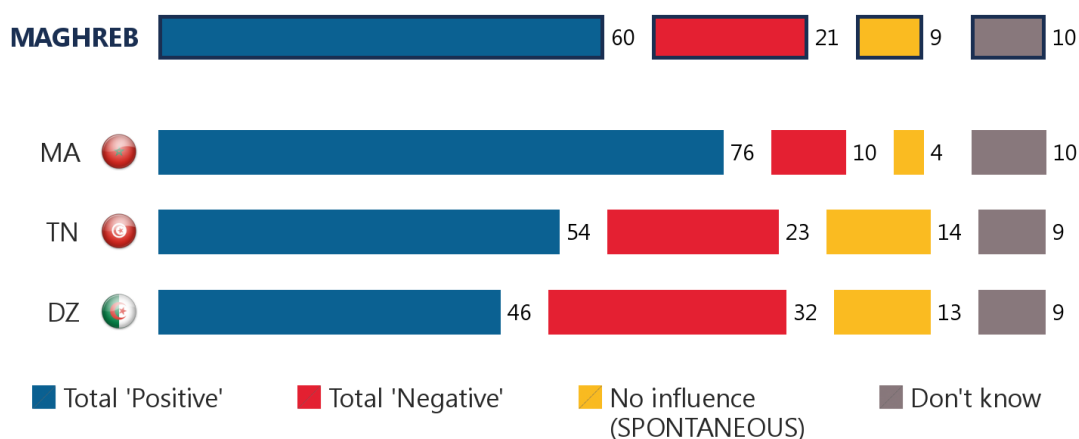


The country level results for both Maghreb and Mashrek show a relatively high level of variation between countries. In Maghreb, 76% of respondents in Morocco say the EU has had a positive influence on their country's socio-economic development, compared to 54% in Tunisia and 46% in Algeria. However, in all three countries respondents are most likely to say the influence has been positive.

More than one in five respondents in Tunisia (23%) and Algeria (32%) say the influence of the EU has been negative, while more than one in ten in these countries say the EU has no influence on the socio-economic development of their country.

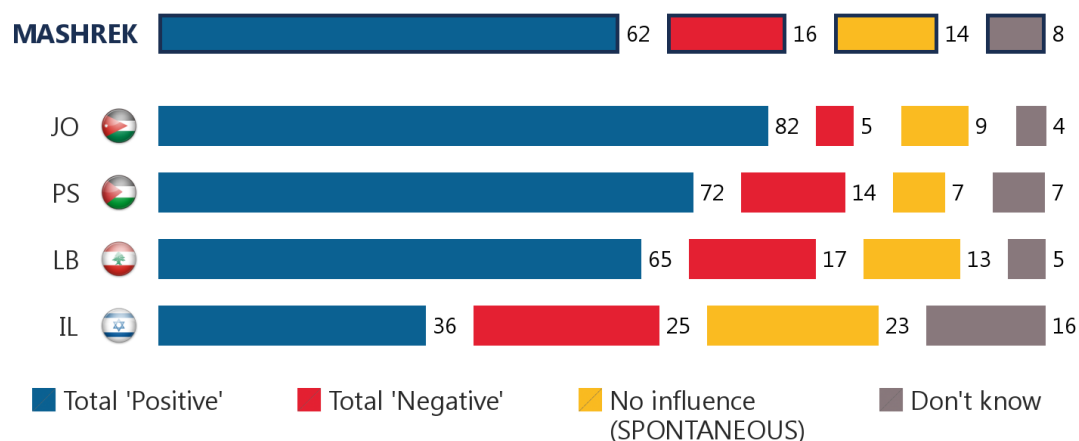
¹⁵ A10. Do you consider the European Union to have a highly positive, positive, negative, highly negative influence on the socio-economic development in (OUR COUNTRY)?

A10 Do you consider the European Union to have a highly positive, positive, negative, highly negative influence on the socio-economic development in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)



The country results for Mashrek show once again respondents in Israel are an exception. In the other three countries more than six in ten say the EU has a positive influence on socio-economic development, while in Israel just 36% say this. This is a sharp contrast to Jordan, where 82% think the EU has a positive influence in this area.

A10 Do you consider the European Union to have a highly positive, positive, negative, highly negative influence on the socio-economic development in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)



Respondents in Israel are the most likely to say the EU has a negative influence (25%), followed by 17% in Lebanon and 14% in Palestine. More than one in five respondents in Israel say the EU has no influence (23%) – considerably more than the proportions in Lebanon (13%), Jordan (9%) and Palestine (7%).

Across both regions, Israel and Algeria are the only countries where a minority say the EU has a positive influence on socio-economic development in their country.

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

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the less likely they are to say the EU has a positive influence on their country's socio-economic development. For example, 66% of those in Mashrek aged 15-39 say this, compared to 52% of those aged 55+.
- In **Mashrek**, the higher a respondent's education level, the less likely they are to say the EU's influence is positive: 71% of those with the lowest levels say this, compared to 55% of those with the highest levels.
- In **Maghreb**, respondents living in small and mid-sized towns are much less likely to say the influence is positive (49% vs. 62%-63%).

Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are much more likely than those with a neutral or negative view to say the EU has a positive influence on socio-economic development. In a similar vein, those who say relations between their country and the EU are good are more likely to say the EU's influence is positive, compared to those who say relations are bad. These patterns apply in both Maghreb and Mashrek. For example, 82% of those in Mashrek with a positive opinion of the EU say the EU's influence on socio-economic development is positive, compared to 25% of those with a negative opinion.

Respondents were asked about other countries and institutions that provide financial support to their country¹⁶. The table below shows similar proportions of respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek say Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UN or one of its agencies provide more financial support than the EU.

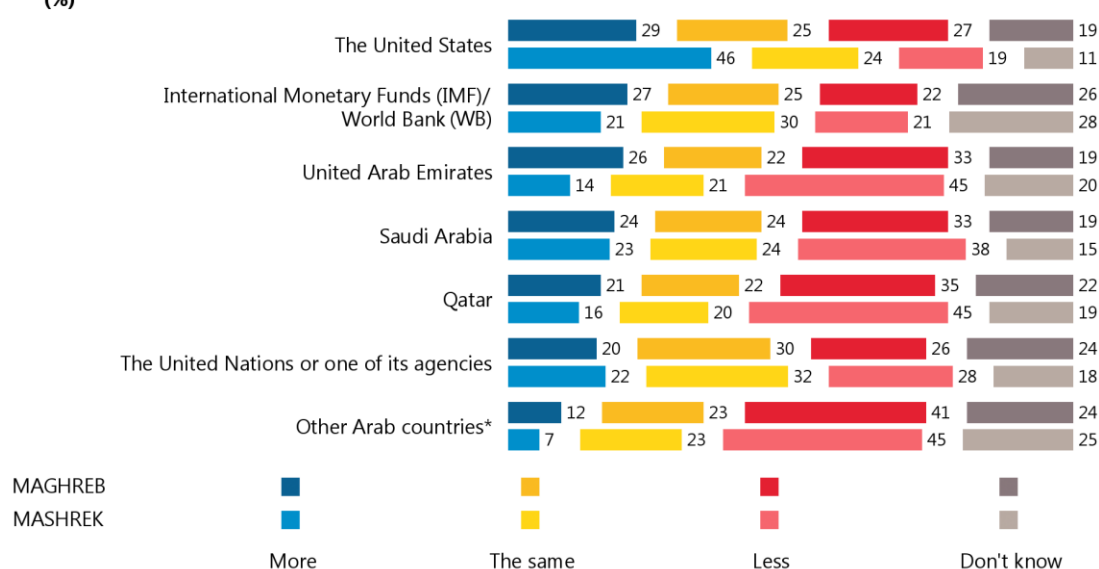
Those in Mashrek are much more likely to say the US provides more support than the EU, compared to those in Maghreb (46% vs. 29%), while those in Maghreb are more likely to say the United Arab Emirates (UAE) provides more support than the EU (26% vs 14%). Those in Maghreb are also more likely to say other Arab nations provide more support than the EU (12% vs. 7% in Mashrek).

There are only small differences between Maghreb and Mashrek in the proportions who think each country or institution provides the same amount of financial support as the EU, with the largest difference being for the IMF/World Bank (Maghreb 25% vs. Mashrek 30%).

It is also worth noting that the proportion of respondents who are unable to answer is reasonably high – in most cases around one in five or higher.

Taking a broader view, the three countries or institutions respondents in Maghreb are most likely to say provide more financial support than the EU are the US, the IMF/World Bank and the UAE. Respondents in Mashrek are most likely to say the US, Saudi Arabia and the UN provide more financial support than the EU. In general, respondents in both groups of countries are most likely to say each institution or country provides less, or the same amount of financial support as the EU.

A13 As far as you know, for each of the following international institutions / Countries would you say that it provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?
(%)






¹⁶ A13. As far as you know, for each of the following international institutions / Countries would you say that it provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union?




The results for Maghreb countries are presented in the two tables below. They illustrate that with the exception of the IMF/World Bank, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say each country or institution provides more or the same amount of funding as the EU, while those in Algeria are the most likely to say they provide less.

In the case of the IMF/World Bank, those in Tunisia are the most likely to say it provides more funding, while those in Morocco are the most likely to say the funding is the same, and those in Algeria the most likely to say it provides less funding than the EU (all 29%).

A13 As far as you know, for each of the following international institutions / Countries would you say that it provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union? (%)

	The United States				International Monetary Funds/ World Bank				United Arab Emirates				Saudi Arabia			
	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know
MAGHREB	29	25	27	19	27	25	22	26	26	22	33	19	24	24	33	19
MA 	31	34	16	19	27	29	15	29	45	26	11	18	43	26	14	17
DZ 	26	19	39	16	27	23	29	21	13	18	51	18	12	21	50	17
TN 	28	20	28	24	29	19	21	31	8	19	41	32	8	23	41	28
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>																





A13 As far as you know, for each of the following international institutions / Countries would you say that it provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union? (%)

	Qatar				The United Nations or one of its agencies				Other Arab countries			
	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know
MAGHREB	21	22	35	22	20	30	26	24	12	23	41	24
MA 	31	25	21	23	22	34	19	25	16	26	29	29
DZ 	13	19	49	19	20	27	32	21	10	21	50	19
TN 	15	21	37	27	15	25	30	30	5	18	45	32
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>												





Amongst Mashrek countries, the patterns are less consistent. Respondents in Israel are the most likely to say the US provides more funding than the EU (81% vs. 15%-43%), but they are also the most likely to say Saudi Arabia, The UN, Qatar of the UAE provide less funding than the EU. Respondents in Jordan are the most likely to say Saudi Arabia, the UN and the IMF/World Bank provide more funding than the EU.

Those in Palestine are the most likely to say Qatar, the UAE and other Arab countries¹⁷ provide more or the same amount of funding as the EU.

A13 As far as you know, for each of the following international institutions / Countries would you say that it provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union? (%)

	The United States				Saudi Arabia				The United Nations or one of its agencies				International Monetary Funds/ World Bank			
	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know
MASHREK	46	24	19	11	23	24	38	15	22	32	28	18	21	30	21	28
IL 	81	7	2	10	5	9	59	27	10	26	37	27	14	25	20	41
JO 	43	39	11	7	41	31	22	6	38	36	19	7	37	33	16	14
LB 	15	19	53	13	30	16	45	9	26	27	34	13	20	25	32	23
PS 	19	34	28	19	23	41	22	14	18	40	21	21	13	37	21	29
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>																

A13 As far as you know, for each of the following international institutions / Countries would you say that it provides more, the same, or less financial support to (OUR COUNTRY) than the European Union? (%)

	Qatar				United Arab Emirates				Other Arab countries*			
	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know	More	The same	Less	Don't know
MASHREK	16	20	45	19	14	21	45	20	7	23	45	25
IL 	5	7	60	28	5	8	58	29				
JO 	10	24	50	16	18	26	42	14	7	19	48	26
LB 	26	23	41	10	16	18	52	14	6	17	55	22
PS 	32	31	22	15	21	38	25	16	8	31	35	26
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>												

¹⁷ * Statement not asked in Israel

The socio-demographic analysis does not reveal any consistent patterns in either Maghreb or Mashrek for the main categories of gender, age, education or occupation. Opinion about the EU, and the EU's relationship to their country is, however, more likely to be predictive.

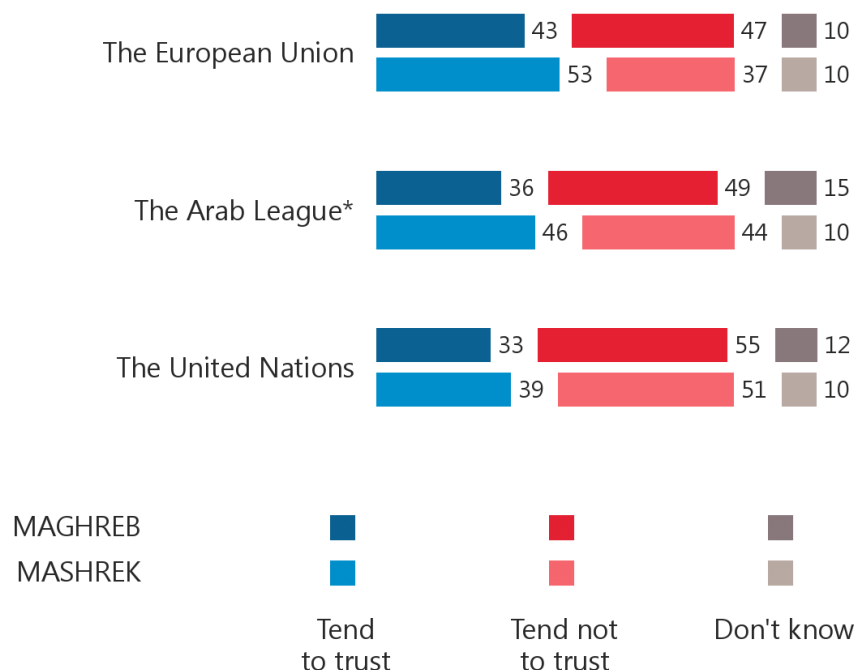
Overall, respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say they tend to trust the European Union, The Arab League or the United Nations, compared to those in Maghreb¹⁸.

Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to tend to trust the European Union (53% vs. 43% in Maghreb) - in fact, those in Maghreb are more likely to tend not to trust the EU (47%). This pattern is repeated for the Arab League, with those in Mashrek more likely to tend to trust it (46% vs. 44%), while those in Maghreb are more likely to tend not to trust (49% vs. 44% in Mashrek).

The majority of respondents in both Maghreb (55%) and Mashrek (51%) say they tend not to trust the UN.

Respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek are more likely to trust the EU than the Arab League or the UN.

A14 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.
(%)






¹⁸ Qa14. 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.

Respondents in Morocco are most likely to tend to trust the EU (47%) and the Arab League, but they are most likely to tend not to trust the UN. Respondents in Algeria and Tunisia, on the other hand, are more likely to tend not to trust each of these institutions. In Tunisia there is an even split between respondents who trust or do not trust the EU (both 42%).

- A14** 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		
		Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
MAGHREB		43	47	10	36	49	15	33	55	12
MA		47	44	9	43	42	15	32	58	10
DZ		40	51	9	31	55	14	35	52	13
TN		42	42	16	31	51	18	28	54	18
		Highest percentage per country			Lowest percentage per country					
		Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item					

With the exception of Israel (37%), the majority of respondents in other Mashrek countries are most likely to tend to trust the EU. The majority of those in Jordan also tend to trust the Arab League (64%) and the UN (59%). Those in Lebanon and Palestine, on the other hand, are most likely to tend not to trust the Arab League or the UN. Respondents in Israel are also most likely to tend not to trust the UN (68%).

A14 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 (NOT ASKED IN IL)			The United Nations		
		Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know
MASHREK		53	37	10	46	44	10	39	51	10
IL		37	50	13				22	68	10
JO		64	29	7	64	30	6	59	34	7
LB		58	33	9	22	69	9	43	49	8
PS		59	33	8	39	45	16	36	51	13

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

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

- In **Mashrek**, the more urbanised the environment a respondent lives in, the less likely they are to trust the EU: 63% in rural villages tend to trust the EU, compared to 46% in large towns.
- Perhaps not surprisingly, those with a positive opinion of the EU are more likely to trust it, as are those who think relations between their country and the EU are good. For example, in Maghreb 51% of those with a positive opinion of the EU tend to trust it, compared to 21% with a negative opinion. In addition, 52% of those in Maghreb who say relations with the EU are good trust the EU, compared to 23% who say relations are bad. The same pattern applies in Mashrek.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the less likely they are to trust the UN or the Arab League. For instance, 43% of the youngest respondents in Mashrek tend to trust the UN, compared to 33% of the oldest.
- In Maghreb, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to trust the UN (26% with the lowest education levels vs. 37% of those with the highest). In Mashrek, however, the reverse is true (42% with the lowest levels vs. 35% with the highest).

4. Main areas of cooperation

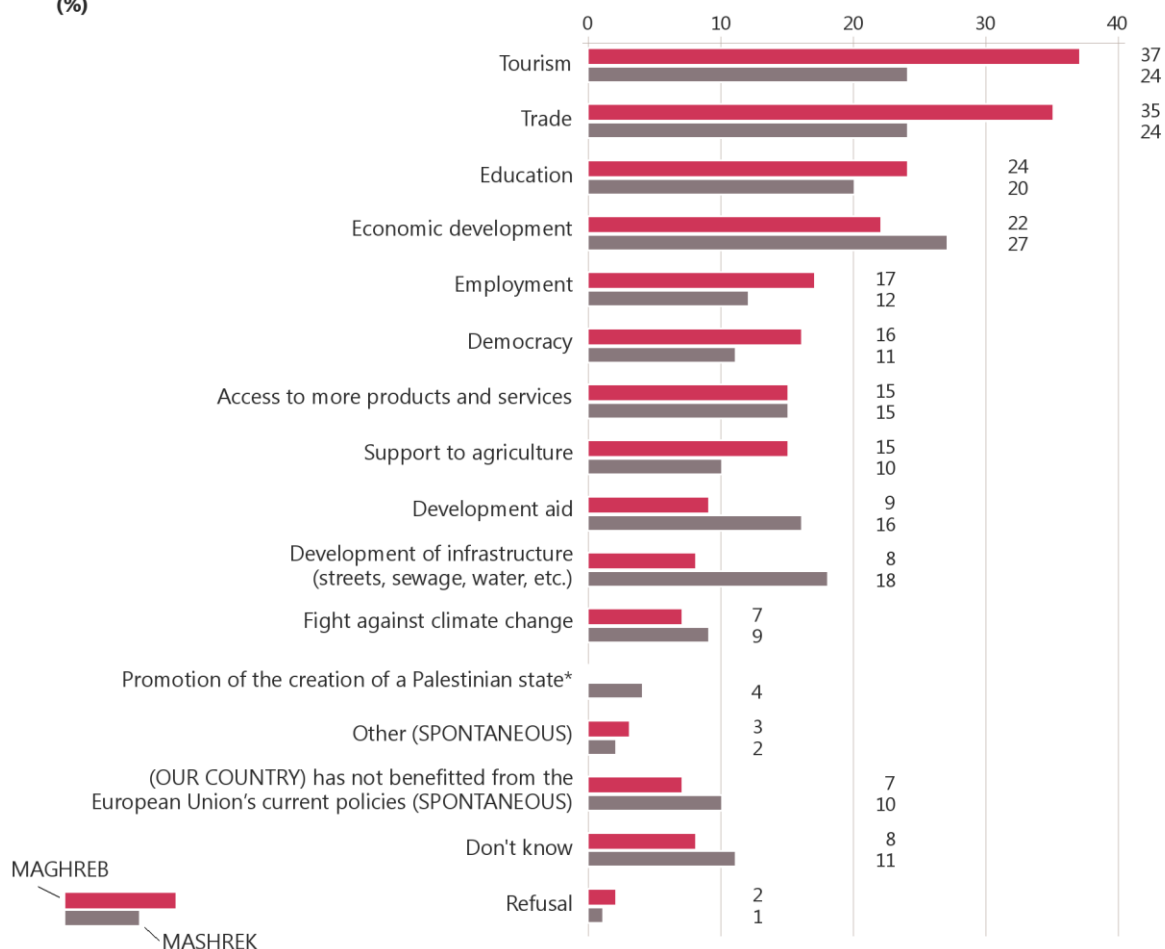
Respondents were asked about the areas where they felt their country had benefited most from current EU policies¹⁹. The chart below highlights a number of differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek.

For example, respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to mention tourism (37% vs. 24%) or trade (35% vs. 24%) compared to those in Mashrek – even though these two areas are amongst the five most mentioned in both groups of countries. Respondents in Maghreb are also more likely than their counterparts in Mashrek to mention employment (17% vs. 12%) or democracy (16% vs. 11%). Conversely, respondents in Mashrek are more likely to mention the development of infrastructure (18% vs. 8%), development aid (16% vs. 9%) or economic development (27% vs. 22%).

Overall, the five most mentioned areas by respondents in Maghreb are tourism (37%), trade (35%), education (24%), economic development (22%) and employment (17%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are economic development (27%), tourism, trade (both 24%), education (20%) and the development of infrastructure (18%).

¹⁹ A9. In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted the most from current European Union's policies?

A9 In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted the most from current European Union's policies? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)






The country level results consider to five areas where respondents are most likely to think their country has most benefited from current EU policies.

In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to mention tourism (55%), and this is also the most mentioned area by respondents here. Respondents in Algeria are most likely to mention trade (36%), and along with those in Morocco they are the most likely in Maghreb to mention trade. Respondents in Algeria are also the most likely to mention education (29%).

Respondents in Tunisia are the most likely in Maghreb to mention economic development (26%) or employment (20%), but within Tunisia respondents are most likely to say tourism has benefited most from current EU policies.





- A9** In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted the most from current European Union's policies?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Tourism	Trade	Education	Economic development	Employment
MAGHREB		37	35	24	22	17
MA		55	36	19	23	16
DZ		19	36	29	20	16
TN		39	31	25	26	20
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country				
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item				

In Mashrek, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to mention each area, with the exception of the development of infrastructure, which is most likely to be mentioned by those in Palestine (39%).

Tourism and trade are the most mentioned area by respondents in Israel, while those in Jordan are most likely to nominate economic development. Respondents in Lebanon are most likely to say education has benefited most, while those in Palestine are most likely to mention the development of infrastructure.

- A9** In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted the most from current European Union's policies?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

		Economic development	Tourism	Trade	Education	Development of infrastructure (streets, sewage, water, etc.)
MASHREK		27	24	24	20	18
IL		17	24	23	7	5
JO		49	41	42	29	14
LB		12	9	6	25	20
PS		27	14	15	26	39
Highest percentage per country		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item				

The socio-demographic analysis generally shows no notable differences based on gender, age, education or occupation, although men in **Mashrek** are slightly more likely to mention economic development, compared to women (30% vs. 25%).

The main differences are observed based on attitudes and experiences. For example, respondents in **Maghreb** who have relatives that live in, or have been to the EU are more likely to mention education (26% vs. 21%) or employment (19% vs. 13%), but are less likely to mention tourism (35% vs. 40%), compared to those who do not have relatives in the EU or have not been themselves. However, the same pattern does not apply for respondents in Mashrek.

In **Mashrek**, the more positive a respondent's opinion about the EU, the more likely they are to mention each of these five areas. For example, 36% of those with a positive image of the EU say their country's economic development has benefited the most from current EU policies, compared to 24% with a neutral view and 15% with a negative view. The same pattern applies in Mashrek for all the other areas, with the exception of tourism, where those with a positive or neutral view are more likely to mention it, compared to those with a negative view (26%-27% vs. 19%).

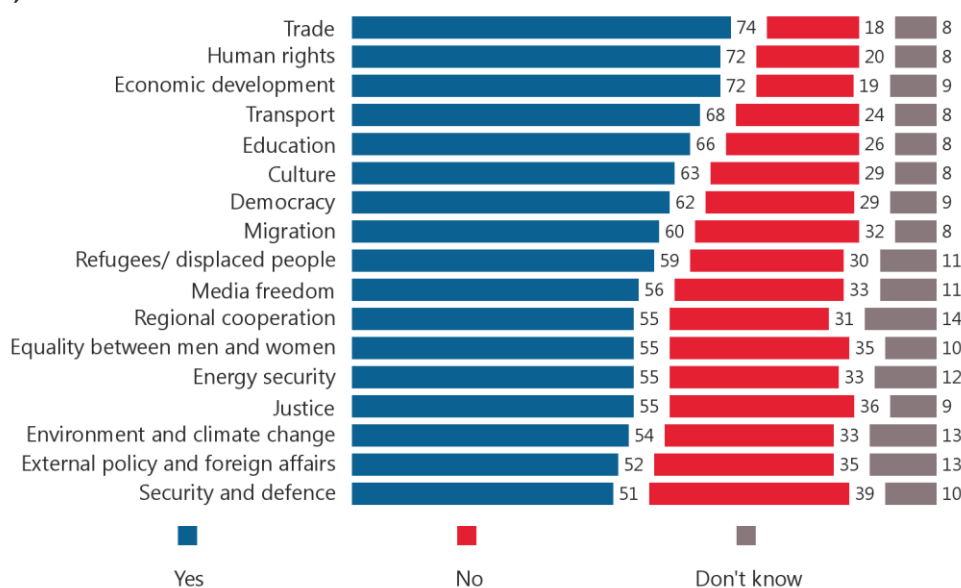
In **Maghreb**, on the other hand, this pattern does not appear. In fact it is only in the case of tourism where opinion of the EU seems influential: 40% of those with a positive opinion of the EU say tourism is the area where their country has most benefited from current EU policies, compared to 31% of those with a neutral view and 30% of those with a negative view.

In **Mashrek**, respondents who think relations between the EU and their country are good are more likely to mention each area: for instance, 28% who say relations are good mention trade, compared to 19% of those who say relations are bad. In **Maghreb**, however, this relationship only holds true for tourism: 42% who say relations are good mention tourism, compared to 26% of those who say relations are bad.

Respondents were asked whether they thought the EU should have a greater role to play in their country in a range of areas²⁰. The five most mentioned areas where respondents in **Maghreb** think the EU should have a greater role to play in their country are trade (74%), human rights, economic development (both 72%), transport (68%) and education (66%). In **Mashrek**, the five most mentioned areas are economic development (76%), trade (74%), human rights (68%), external policy and foreign affairs (64%) and regional cooperation (68%).

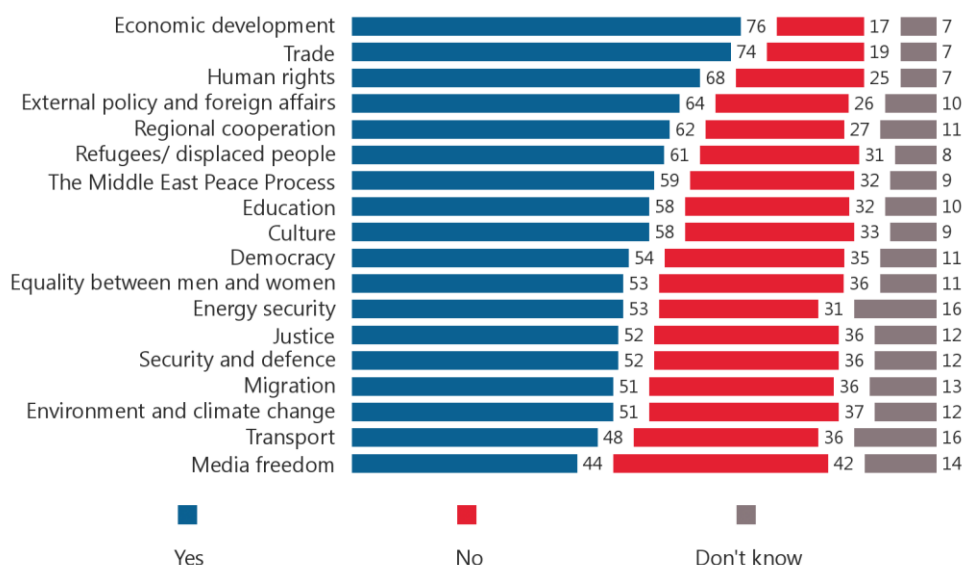
In some areas there are large differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. Respondents in **Maghreb** are more likely to think the EU should have a greater role to play in transport (68% vs 48%), media freedom (56% vs. 44%), migration (60% vs. 51%), education (66% vs. 58%) and democracy (62% vs. 54%) in their country, compared to those in Mashrek. Conversely, respondents in **Mashrek** are more likely than their counterparts in Maghreb to say the EU should have a greater role to play in external policy and foreign affairs (64% vs. 52%) and regional cooperation (62% vs. 55%) in their country.

A12 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**)



²⁰ A12. 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)?

A12 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 analyses focus on the five most mentioned areas.

In Maghreb, this analysis shows a consistent pattern: respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say the EU should have a greater role in each area, while those in Tunisia are the most likely to say it should not (equally with Algeria in the case of economic development – both 22%).

Overall, however, the majority of respondents in each country say the EU should have a greater role to play in trade, human rights, economic development, transport and education. The greatest discrepancy between countries occurs for human rights: 80% of respondents in Morocco think the EU should have a greater role to play in this area in their country, compared to 69% in Algeria and 59% in Tunisia. This contrasts with economic development, where the difference between the three countries is only seven percentage points.

A12 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			Human rights			Economic development			Transport			Education		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
MAGHREB	74	18	8	72	20	8	72	19	9	68	24	8	66	26	8
MA 	82	10	8	80	13	7	76	15	9	77	15	8	71	20	9
DZ 	70	23	7	69	22	9	69	22	9	62	30	8	65	29	6
TN 	63	27	10	59	30	11	71	22	7	59	32	9	57	35	8

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item





Lowest percentage per item

In Mashrek, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to say the EU should play a greater part in economic development (78%), trade (81%) and external policy and foreign affairs (69%), while those in Lebanon are the most likely to say this about human rights (82%) and regional cooperation (75%). Respondents in Palestine are the most likely to say the EU should not have a greater role to play in each of these areas, with the exception of human rights, where respondents in Israel are the most likely to say the EU should not have a greater role (39%).

However, as is the case in Maghreb, the majority of respondents in each country think the EU should have a greater role to play in each of these areas – with the exception of region cooperation, where 49% of respondents in Palestine agree.

In Mashrek, there is a wide variation between countries when it comes to a greater EU role in trade, human rights and regional cooperation. For example, 82% of respondents in Lebanon say the EU should have a greater role in human rights, compared to 77% in Jordan, 68% in Palestine and 53% in Israel. In contrast the variation between countries for economic development is just five percentage points.

A12 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			Trade			Human rights			External policy and foreign affairs			Regional cooperation		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
MASHREK	76	17	7	74	19	7	68	25	7	64	26	10	62	27	11
IL 	76	16	8	78	14	8	53	39	8	67	24	9	69	23	8
JO 	78	16	6	81	12	7	77	16	7	69	18	13	57	25	18
LB 	76	15	9	77	19	4	82	15	3	66	28	6	75	20	5
PS 	73	20	7	56	34	10	68	23	9	51	36	13	49	38	13
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>															

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates:

- In **Maghreb**, the older the respondent, the less likely they are to say the EU should play a greater role in each of these areas. For example, 78% of those aged 15-24 say the EU should have a greater role in economic development, compared to 64% of those aged 55+.
- In **Maghreb**, those who finished education aged 16-19 are the most likely to say the EU should play a greater role in their country in each of these areas. For instance, 80% say the EU should play a greater role in trade in their country, compared to 71% with the lowest education levels and 73% with the highest.

In addition, in **both Maghreb and Mashrek** those with a positive opinion about the EU are the most likely to think the EU should play a greater role in their country in each of these areas. For example, in Mashrek 71% of those with a positive opinion of the EU say the EU should play a greater role in external policy and foreign affairs in their country, compared to 60% of those whose opinion is neutral and 55% of those whose opinion is negative.

Furthermore, those who say relations between their country and the EU are good are more likely to think the EU should play a greater role in each of these areas, compared to those who say relations are bad. This pattern applies for **both Maghreb and Mashrek**. For example, 81% of respondents in Maghreb who say their country has a good relationship with the EU think the EU should play a greater role in trade in their country, compared to 61% of those who say relations are bad.

5. The European Union as a partner

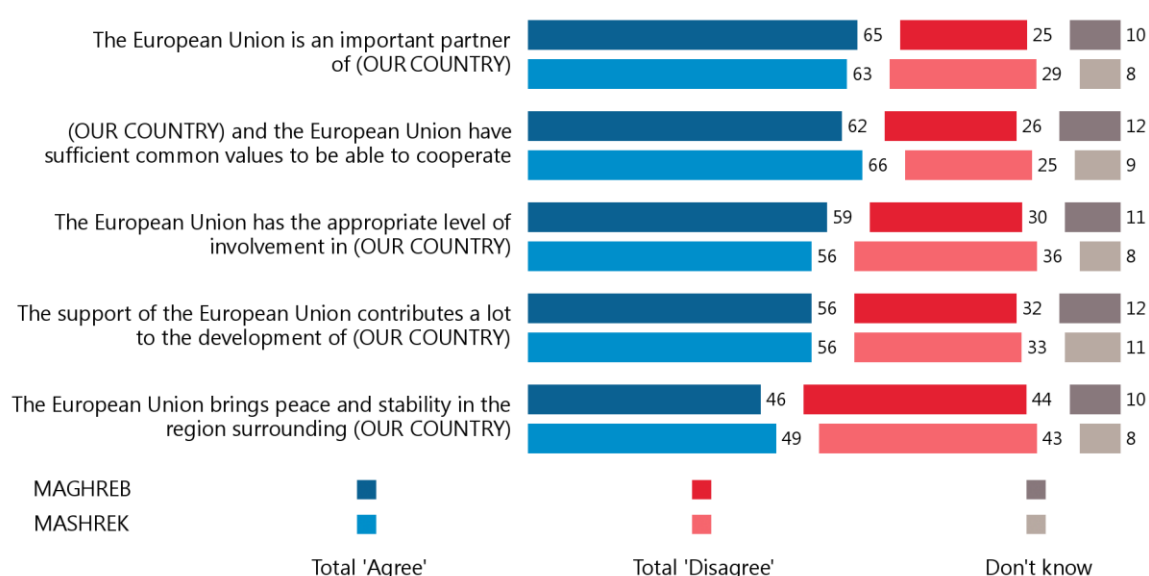
Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a number of statements about the European Union²¹.

The chart below illustrates there are only small differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. At least six in ten respondents in both groups of countries agree the EU is an important partner (Maghreb: 65%, Mashrek: 63%), and that their country and the EU have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (Maghreb: 62%, Mashrek: 66%).

More than half of respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek agree the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (59% vs. 56%), or that the support of the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country (both 56%).

Fewer respondents think the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country, with 46% in Maghreb and 49% in Mashrek in agreement.

A11 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?
(%)



As has been the case for a number of other questions, those in Morocco are the most positive, with respondents here the most likely across Maghreb to agree with each

²¹ A11. Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union? 11.1 The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY); 11.2 The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY); 11.3 The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY); 11.4 (OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate; 11.5 The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY).




statement. Not only are they the most likely to agree, but the differences between respondents in Morocco and those in Algeria and Tunisia are large.

In fact, the statement that the EU is an important partner is the only one where a majority of respondents in all three countries agree, although a small majority in Algeria also agrees the EU and their country have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (54%).

Respondents in all three countries are most likely to agree the EU is an important partner, that their country and the EU have sufficient values in common to be able to cooperate, or that the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country.

Unlike those in Morocco, respondents in Algeria and Tunisia are most likely to disagree the support of the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country (47% and 46% respectively), or that the EU brings peace and stability to the surrounding region (60% and 48% respectively).

A11 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)			(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate			The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)			The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)			The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)		
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
MAGHREB	65	25	10	62	26	12	59	30	11	56	32	12	46	44	10
MA 	80	10	10	78	11	11	75	13	12	77	12	11	64	27	9
DZ 	54	36	10	54	35	11	45	44	11	40	47	13	31	60	9
TN 	53	34	13	45	42	13	49	39	12	41	46	13	38	48	14
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div>															
Highest percentage per item								Lowest percentage per item							

Compared to Maghreb, respondents in Mashrek countries are generally more positive about each of these statements. The majority of respondents in each country agree their country and the EU have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate, and that the EU is an important partner.

The majority of respondents in all countries apart from Israel also agree the support of the EU contributes to development and that the EU has the appropriate level of involvement in their country. Only a minority of respondents in Israel (25%) and Lebanon (47%) agree the EU brings peace and stability to the region surrounding their country.

Across Mashrek, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to agree with each statement.

A11 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			The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY)			The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)			The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)			The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)		
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
MASHREK	66	25	9	63	29	8	56	33	11	56	36	8	49	43	8
IL 	65	28	7	55	36	9	36	50	14	28	61	11	25	66	9
JO 	77	14	9	79	14	7	77	14	9	82	12	6	69	24	7
LB 	62	30	8	63	29	8	58	33	9	56	34	10	47	45	8
PS 	58	32	10	53	37	10	59	31	10	62	28	10	59	32	9
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>															

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals a mixture of results:

- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, younger respondents are generally the most likely to agree with each statement. For example, in Mashrek, 60% of those aged 15-39 agree the support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of their country, compared to 53% of those aged 40-54, and 48% of those aged 55+.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to agree the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (Maghreb: 53%, Mashrek: 56%). In **Maghreb**, those who completed their education aged 16-19 are the most likely to agree with each of the other statements. In **Mashrek** those with the lowest education levels are also the most likely to agree the EU has the appropriate level of involvement (65% vs. 51%-53%), or the support of the EU contributes a lot to development (65% vs. 51%-55%).
- In **Maghreb**, those living in rural villages are the most likely to agree with each statement, and particularly that EU support contributes to development in their country (64% vs. 39%-55%). In Mashrek this pattern is true for three of these statements, and especially that the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (58% vs. 42%-51%).

In a familiar pattern, the more positive a respondent is about the EU, the more likely they are to agree with each statement, and this is the case in **both Maghreb and Mashrek**. For example, in Maghreb 73% of those who are positive about the EU agree their country and the EU have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate, compared to 51% who are neutral and 42% of those who have a negative opinion of the EU.

In a similar vein, respondents in **both Maghreb and Mashrek** who say relations with the EU are good are more likely to agree with each statement, compared to those who say relations are bad. For instance, 65% of those in Mashrek who say relations between their country and the EU are good agree the EU brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country, compared to 18% of those who say relations are bad.

II. INFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN UNION

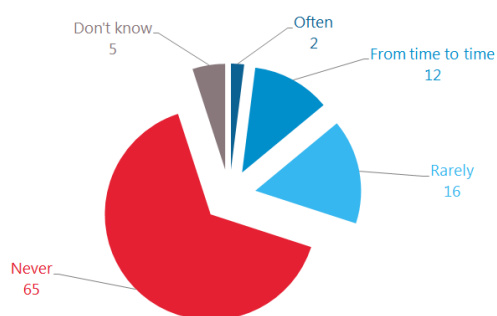
This section reviews respondents' information seeking behaviour when it comes to the EU, including how often respondents look for information on the EU, the kind of information they looked for, and their opinions about the coverage of the EU in the local media.

1. Getting information on the European Union

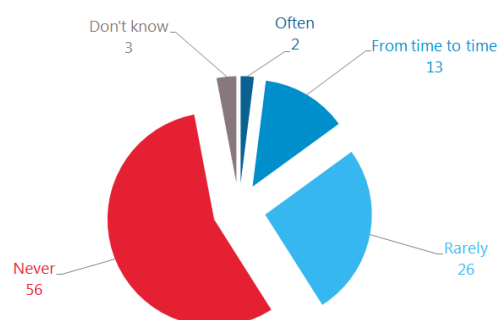
Overall, 30% of respondents in Maghreb and 41% of those in Mashrek look for information on the EU. Very few respondents in either Maghreb or Mashrek (both 2%) say they often look for information on the EU, while just over one in ten looks for this information from time to time (Maghreb: 12%, Mashrek: 13%). Almost one in five in Maghreb (16%), and just over a quarter in Mashrek (26%) rarely look for this information.

The majority of respondents, however, say they never look for information on the EU, with those in Maghreb (65%) more likely to say this than those in Mashrek (56%).

B5 How often do you look for information on European Union?
(% - MAGHREB)






B5 How often do you look for information on European Union?
(% - MASHREK)







In Maghreb, respondents in Algeria (34%) are the most likely to look for information on the EU, followed by those in Morocco (31%) and Tunisia (18%). However, the majority of respondents in each country never look for information on the EU.

B5 How often do you look for information on European Union?
(%)

	Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never	Don't know	Total 'Look for information'
MAGHREB	2	12	16	65	5	30
DZ 	3	12	19	60	6	34
MA 	2	13	16	67	2	31
TN 	1	7	10	74	8	18
Highest percentage per country		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item				

Israel is the only country in Mashrek - and the only country in either group - where a majority of respondents has looked for information on the EU (58%). This compares to 36% in Palestine, 32% in Jordan and 26% in Lebanon.

B5 How often do you look for information on European Union?
(%)

	Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never	Don't know	Total 'Look for information'
MASHREK	2	13	26	56	3	41
IL 	2	17	39	40	2	58
PS 	2	14	20	56	8	36
JO 	1	10	21	67	1	32
LB 	1	8	17	70	4	26
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country				
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item				

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

- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, men are more likely to look for information on the EU, compared to women. For example, 35% of men in Mashrek say this, compared to 25% of women.
- In **Maghreb** the younger the respondents, the more likely they are to look for information on the EU: 36% of the youngest respondents say they do this, compared to 24% of those aged 55+.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to look for information on the EU. For instance, 28% of those in Mashrek with the lowest education levels do this, compared to 49% with the highest education levels.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those living in large towns are the most likely to look for information (Maghreb:36%, Mashrek:45%).
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to look for information (Maghreb:44%, Mashrek:55%).
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who have relatives living in the EU, or who have been to the EU are more likely to look for information compared to those who have not (Maghreb:32% vs. 27%, Mashrek:54% vs. 36%).

Respondents in **Maghreb** who have a positive opinion about the EU are more likely to look for information on the EU than those with a neutral or negative opinion (33% vs. 25%-27%). This pattern does not occur in **Mashrek**.

Respondents in **Maghreb** who think their country has good relations with the EU are more likely to look for information compared to those who think relations are bad (34% vs. 27%). In **Mashrek**, however, the pattern is reversed (good: 40%, bad: 50%).

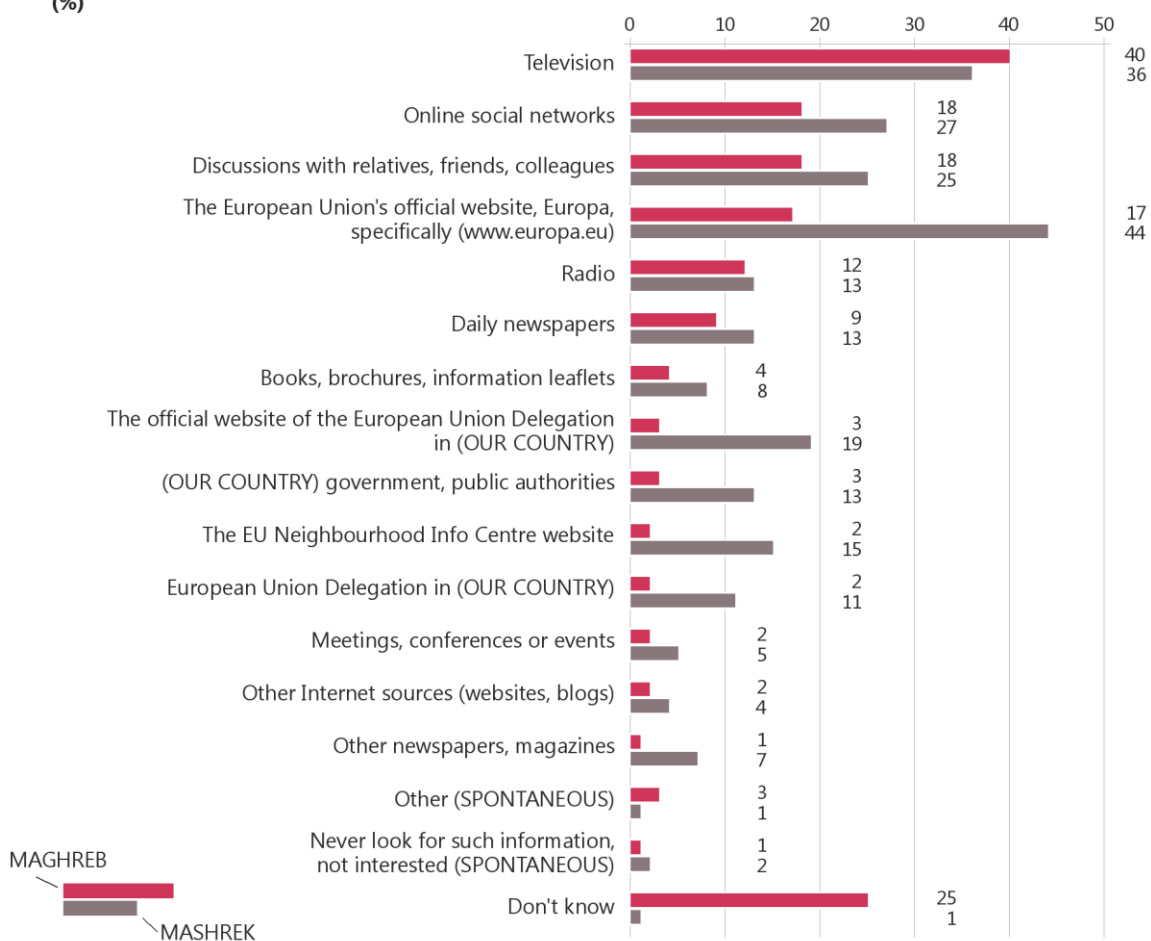
Respondents who look for information about the EU were asked about their sources of information²². Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to use television (40%), online social networks (18%), discussions with relatives, friends or colleagues, the EU's official website (17%) or the radio. Those in Mashrek are most likely to turn to the EU's official website (44%), television (36%), online social networks (27%), discussions with relatives, friends or colleagues (25%) or the official website of the EU Delegation in their country (19%).

Respondents in Mashrek are much more likely to mention online resources, compared to those in Maghreb. For example, 44% would visit the EU's official website, compared to 17% of those in Maghreb. It is worth noting that Internet and social network use is much higher in Mashrek than in Maghreb²³.

²² QB6. When you were looking for information specifically about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

²³ See Section II part 4 for full discussion of these results.




B6 When you were looking for information specifically about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N(Maghreb)= 896) and N(Mashrek)= 1621)

Respondents in all three Maghreb countries who look for information on the EU are most likely to say they would use television, although respondents in Morocco are much more likely to say this than those in Algeria and Tunisia (61% vs. 26% and 10% respectively).





- B6** When you were looking for information specifically about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Television	Online social networks	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	The European Union's official website, Europa, specifically (www.europa.eu)	Radio
MAGHREB	40	18	18	17	12
MA 	61	20	30	25	20
DZ 	26	20	9	11	6
TN 	10	6	5	6	2
Highest percentage per country			Lowest percentage per country		
Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item		

Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N= 896)

Respondents in Israel are most likely to look for information about the EU on the official website (69%), and they are also much more likely to mention this source than those living in other Mashrek countries. Respondents in Palestine (51%) and Lebanon (48%) are most likely to mention television, while those in Jordan are most likely to say they would use discussions with friends, family members or colleagues (48%).

- B6** When you were looking for information specifically about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, would you use? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	The European Union's official website, Europe, specifically (www.europa.eu)	Television	Online social networks	Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	The official website of the European Union Delegation in (OUR COUNTRY)
MASHREK	44	36	27	25	19
IL 	69	23	30	15	31
JO 	16	45	26	48	2
LB 	28	48	16	12	11
PS 	24	51	25	32	14
Highest percentage per country		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>			
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item			

Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N= 1621)

The **socio-demographic analysis** for Maghreb shows:

- Those aged 40+ are the most likely to mention television (44%-55%) or discussions with friends, relatives or colleagues (20%-23%), while those aged 15-24 are the most likely to mention online social networks (26%) or the EU's official website (22%).
- Respondents in rural villages are much more likely than those living in towns to mention television (52% vs. 24%-36%), while those in towns are the most likely to mention online social networks (26% vs. 8%-15%).

The **socio-demographic analysis** for Mashrek shows:

- Those aged 55+ are the most likely to look for information on the EU's official website (52% vs. 40%-43%) or on the official website of the EU Delegation in their country (27% vs. 17%-19%).
- Respondents with the lowest education levels are the most likely to mention discussions with friends, family or colleagues (35% vs. 21%-28%) or television (57% vs. 32%), but they are the least likely to mention the EU's official website (21% vs. 47%-49%).
- Respondents living in rural villages are the most likely to mention television (42% vs. 32%-35%), but the least likely to mention the EU's official website (33% vs. 45%-49%).

Respondents who look for information on the EU were asked about the types of information they look for²⁴.

Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to look for economic (47%), cultural (38%), political (34%) and societal information (26%). Those in Mashrek, on the other hand, are most likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (39%), followed by economic (37%), political (27%) and financial information (23%).

As the chart below illustrates, there are some large differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. For instance, those in Maghreb are much more likely to mention economic information (47% vs. 37%), even though this one of the most mentioned information types in both groups of countries. Respondents in Maghreb are also more likely to mention cultural (38% vs. 20%), societal (26% vs. 16%), and political information (34% vs. 27%) compared to those in Mashrek.

Respondents in Mashrek, on the other hand, are much more likely to mention information concerning cooperation with their country (39% vs. 16%), as well as financial information (23% vs. 12%), or information on employment policies (17% vs. 11%), development aid (17% vs. 11%) or on specific projects (17% vs. 9%).

B7 What type of information on European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)






Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N(Maghreb)= 896) and N(Mashrek)= 1621)

²⁴ B7. What type of information on European Union do you look for?

The country results for Maghreb show respondents in Morocco (53%) and Algeria (49%) are most likely to look for economic information, while those in Tunisia are most likely to look for political information (13%).

Respondents in Algeria are the most likely to look for almost all of these kinds of information, with the exception of economic and societal information – respondents in Morocco are the most likely to look for these kinds of information.

B7 What type of information on European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)





	Economical information	Cultural information	Political information	Societal information	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY)	Financial information	Employment policies information	Development Aid information	Information on specific projects	Environmental information	Don't know
MAGHREB	47	38	34	26	16	12	11	11	9	8	12
MA 	53	38	35	33	14	8	10	10	7	6	5
DZ 	49	44	38	25	20	19	13	13	13	11	5
TN 	12	9	13	4	5	1	3	3	1	5	72
Highest percentage per country						Lowest percentage per country					
Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per item					

Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N= 896)

Respondents in Israel (41%) and Palestine (39%) are most likely to look for information concerning cooperation between the EU and their country, while those in Jordan are most likely to look for economic information (51%) and those in Lebanon for development aid information (34%).

Across Mashrek, respondents in Israel are the most likely to look for information on cooperation (41%), political information (29%), information on special projects (20%) or environmental information (15%). Those in Jordan are the most likely to look for economic information (51%), or financial (32%) or societal information (22%). Respondents in Lebanon are the most likely to look for cultural (23%) or development aid information (34%), while those in Palestine are the most likely to look for employment policies information (29%).

B7 What type of information on European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

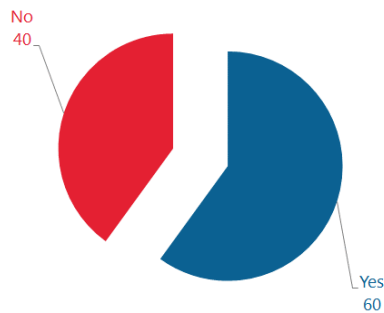
	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY)	Economical information	Political information	Financial information	Cultural information	Development Aid information	Employment policies information	Information on specific projects	Societal information	Environmental information	Don't know
MASHREK	39	37	27	23	20	17	17	17	16	12	9
IL 	41	35	29	22	18	14	12	20	18	15	15
JO 	40	51	28	32	21	15	15	15	22	12	2
LB 	25	29	23	9	23	34	16	11	6	8	4
PS 	39	31	24	21	21	18	29	14	11	8	4
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>											

Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N= 1621)

The **socio-demographic analysis** does not reveal any consistent patterns across the different types of information. In fact, the only notable differences amongst the four most mentioned reasons in each group of countries is that in both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, men are more likely to look for political information, compared to women. For example, 31% of men in Mashrek say this, compared to 23% of women.

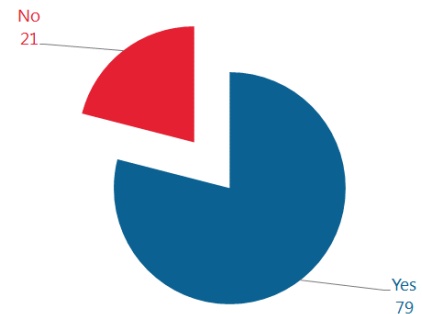
The majority of respondents who look for information on the EU usually find what they are looking for: 60% in Maghreb say this, compared to 79% in Mashrek²⁵.

B8 Do you usually find the information on European Union you are looking for?
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU
(N= 896)

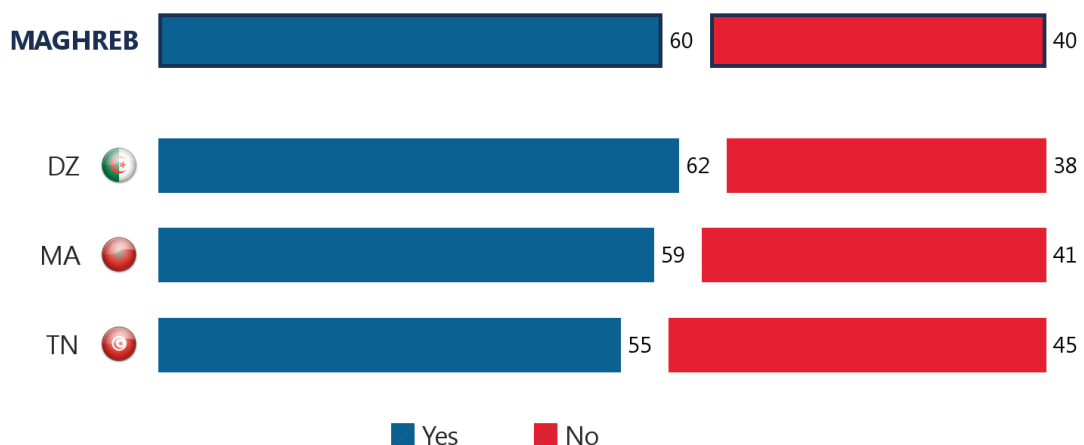
B8 Do you usually find the information on European Union you are looking for?
(% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU
(N= 1621)

There is relatively little variation between the countries in Maghreb, with respondents in Algeria the most likely to say they usually find what they are looking for (62%), followed by those in Morocco (59%) and Tunisia (55%).

B8 Do you usually find the information on European Union you are looking for?
(%)

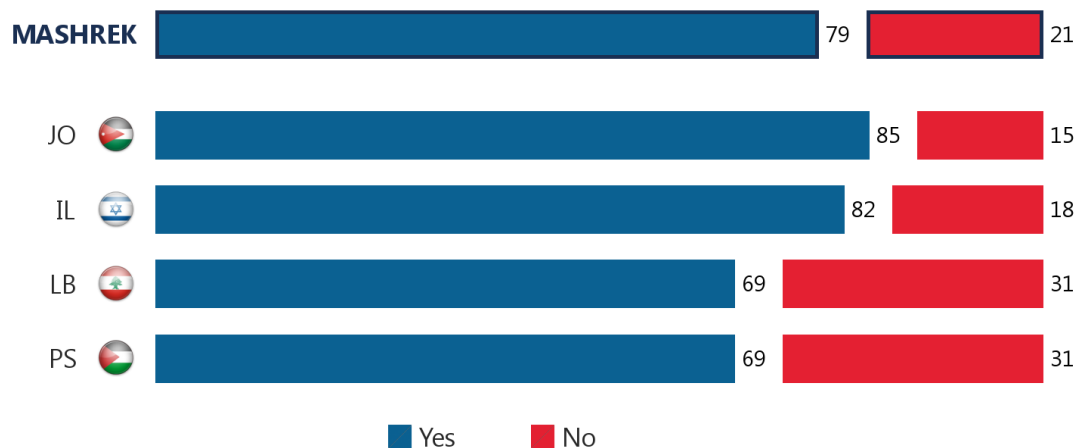


Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N= 896)

²⁵ B8. Do you usually find the information on European Union you are looking for?

In Mashrek, respondents in Jordan (85%) and Israel (82%) are more likely to say they usually find what they are looking for, compared to those in Lebanon and Palestine (both 69%).

B8 Do you usually find the information on European Union you are looking for?
(%)



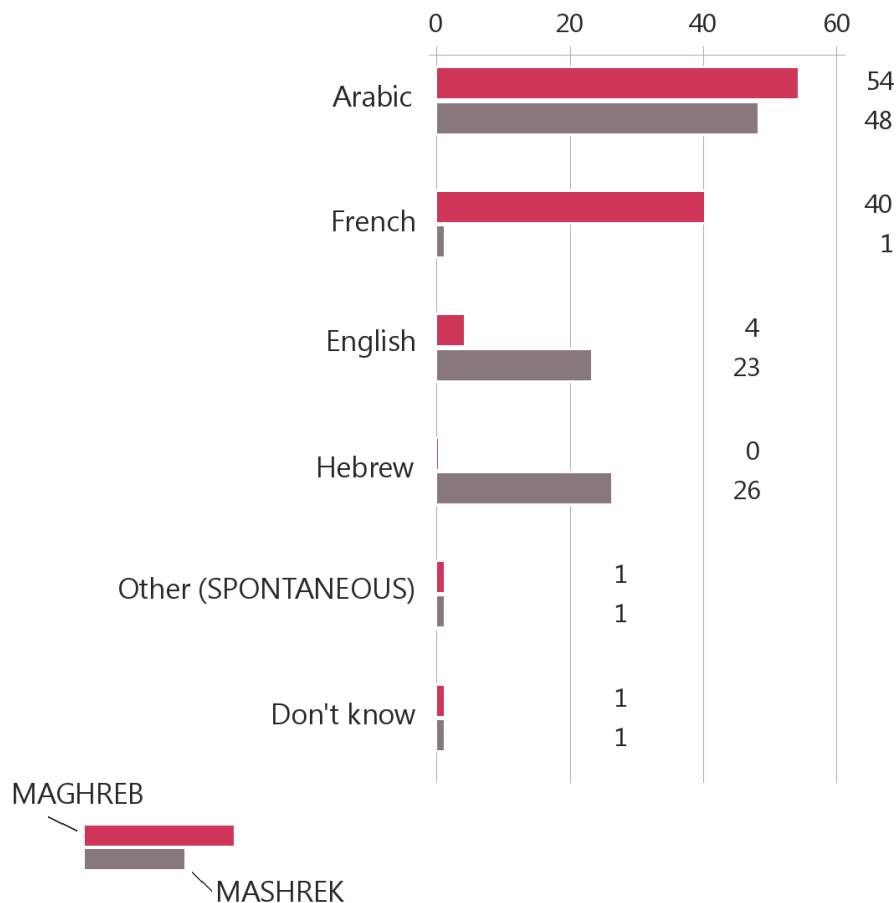
Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N= 1621)

The **socio-demographic analysis** only shows notable differences in **Maghreb**:

- Men are more likely to say they usually find the information they are looking for, compared to women (63% vs. 55%).
- The youngest respondents are the most likely to say they usually find the information they are looking for (65% vs. 55%-58%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to usually find what they are looking for: 46% with the lowest education levels do so, compared to 70% of those with the highest levels.
- Those in large towns are the most likely to say yes (67% vs. 49%-51%).

Respondents that look for information on the EU are most likely to do so in Arabic (Maghreb 54%, Mashrek 48%)²⁶. French is also widely used by respondents in Maghreb (40%), while at least one in five respondents in Mashrek search in English (23%) or Hebrew (26%).

B9 When searching for information on the European Union, which language do you primarily use?
(%)



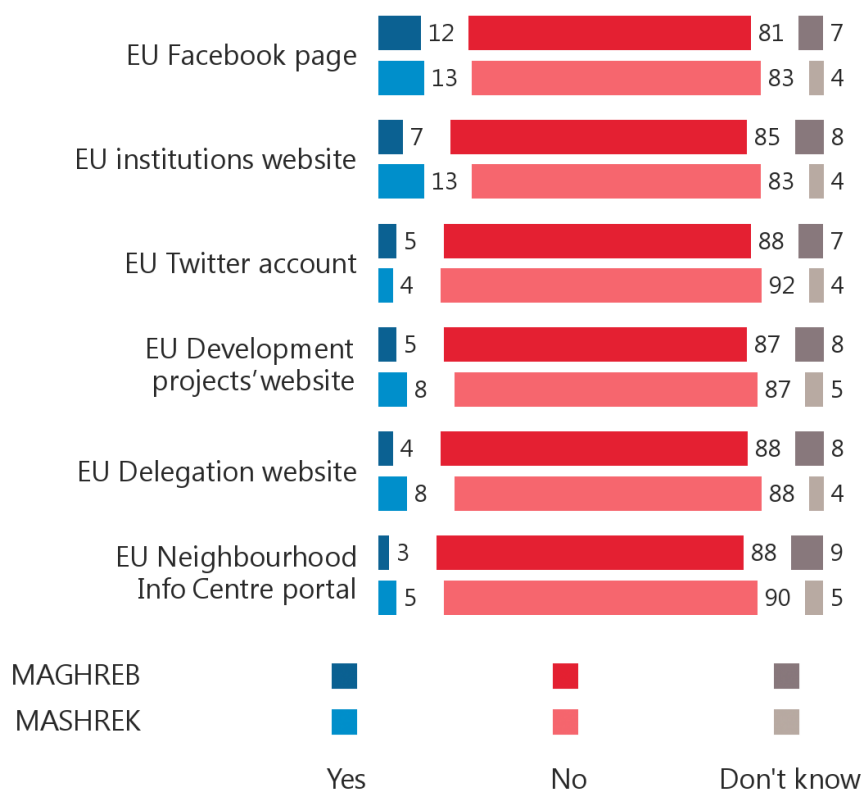
Base: Respondents who look for information on the EU (N(Maghreb)= 896) and N(Mashrek)= 1621)

²⁶ B9. When searching for information on the European Union, which language do you primarily use?

All respondents were asked if they had visited a range of official EU sites or accounts online. The majority have not. The EU Facebook page is the only site visited by more than one in ten in Maghreb (12%) and Mashrek (13%), although more than one in ten in Mashrek has also visited the website of an EU institution (13%).

Respondents in Mashrek are generally slightly more likely to have visited each of these sites or accounts, with the exception of Twitter. However, the differences between the two groups of countries are small.

B10 Have you ever visted/read any of the following?
(%)



2. Local Media and European Union

All respondents were asked about national media coverage of the European Union²⁷. In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents are most likely to say the various forms of national media have about the right amount of talk about the EU.

In the case of **websites**, those in Mashrek are more likely than respondents in Maghreb to say they talk the right amount about the EU (42% vs. 37%), while those in Maghreb are more likely to say they talk too much about the EU (25% vs. 15%). Almost one in five in Mashrek say websites don't talk enough about the EU (18%), compared to 10% in Maghreb.

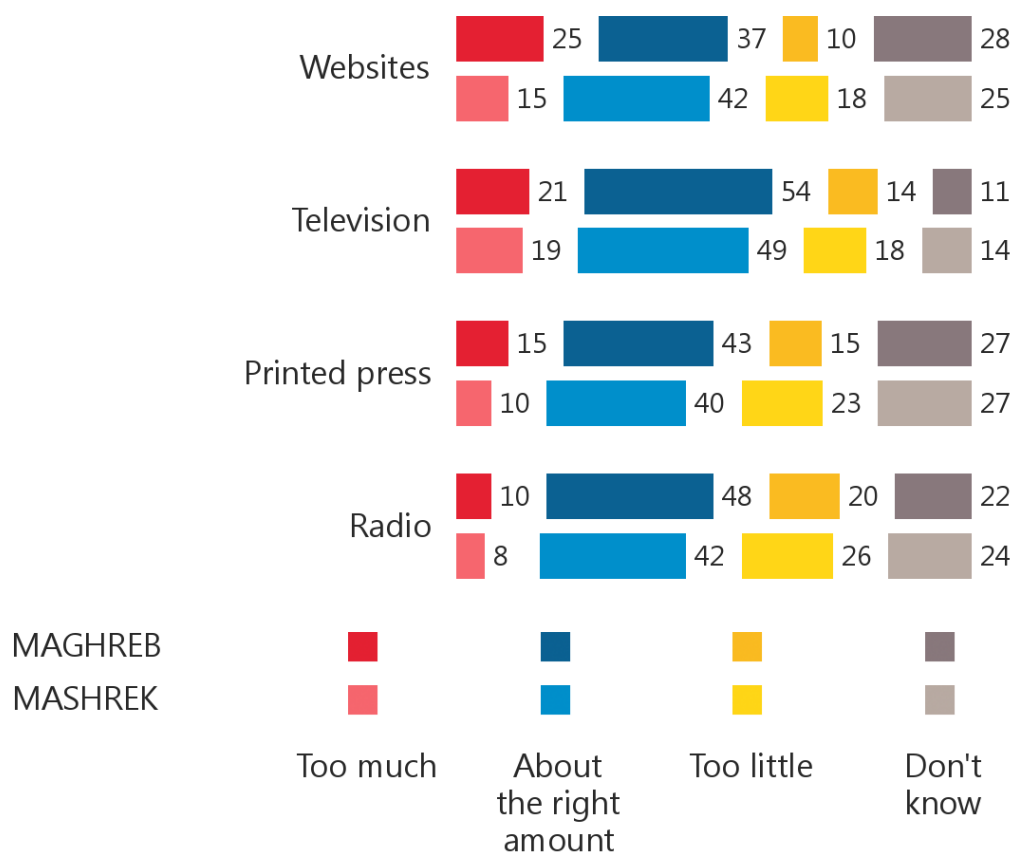
Around half of those in Maghreb (54%) and Mashrek (49%) think national **television** talks enough about the EU, while around one in five in each think it talks too much about the EU (21% vs. 19%). Almost one in five in Mashrek (18%) and 14% in Maghreb say national TV does not talk enough about the EU.

At least four in ten respondents in both Maghreb (43%) and Mashrek (40%) say the **printed press** talks the right amount about the EU. At least one in ten say it talks too much (Maghreb:15%, Mashrek:10%), while those in Mashrek are more likely to say the printed press does not talk enough about the EU (23% vs. 15% in Maghreb).

Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say **national radio** talks the right amount about the EU (48% vs. 42% in Mashrek). Those in Mashrek are more likely than their counterparts in Maghreb to say radio does not talk enough about the EU (26% vs. 20%). Around one in ten in both groups of countries says radio talks too much about the EU.

²⁷ B11. Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union? 11.1 Television; 11.2 Radio; 11.3 Printed press; 11.4 Websites.




B11 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?
(%)



Respondents in each Maghreb country are most likely to say each type of national media has about the right amount of talk about the EU, although the proportions vary widely. For example, 71% of respondents in Morocco say television talks the right amount about the EU, compared to 43% in Algeria and 36% in Tunisia.

Respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say each form of media talks the right amount about the EU.





- B11** Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?
(%)

	Websites				Television				Printed press				Radio			
	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Don't know	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Don't know	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Don't know	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Don't know
MAGHREB	25	37	10	28	21	54	14	11	15	43	15	27	10	48	20	22
MA 	22	45	6	27	14	71	7	8	16	50	8	26	11	66	10	13
DZ 	31	34	12	23	26	43	20	11	17	40	19	24	10	34	30	26
TN 	14	26	17	43	23	36	17	24	8	30	20	42	9	41	21	29
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>																

Respondents in each Mashrek country are most likely to say television and websites talk the right amount about the EU, although as is the case in Maghreb, the proportions vary widely. For example, 66% of respondents in Jordan say national television has about the right amount of talk about the EU, compared to 48% in Palestine, 40% in Lebanon and 38% in Israel.

With the exception of Lebanon, respondents in the other three Mashrek countries are also most likely to say the national printed press and national radio has the right amount of talk about the EU. In the case of Lebanon respondents are most likely to say there is too little talk about the EU in the printed press (36%), or on the radio (40%). In fact, across Mashrek, respondents in Lebanon are the most likely to say there is too little talk about the EU on each of these media.

B11 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?
(%)

	Television				Websites				Printed press				Radio			
	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Don't know	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Don't know	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Don't know	Too much	About the right amount	Too little	Don't know
MASHREK	19	49	18	14	15	42	18	25	10	40	23	27	8	42	26	24
IL 	16	38	20	26	13	42	18	27	14	36	21	29	8	37	25	30
JO 	19	66	10	5	14	48	12	26	6	47	20	27	5	46	28	21
LB 	18	40	33	9	18	36	29	17	11	32	36	21	8	32	40	20
PS 	25	48	15	12	17	41	17	25	8	40	22	30	13	51	18	18
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>																

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows no consistent patterns for age, gender, education or occupation. However, once again opinions about the EU and its relationship to their own country are influential. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who have a positive opinion of the EU are more likely to say there is the right amount of talk in each of these media types, compared to those whose opinion is neutral or negative. For example, in Mashrek 46% of those with a positive opinion of the EU say there is the right amount of talk about the EU on national radio, compared to 41% with a neutral opinion and 36% with a negative opinion.

The same pattern applies comparing those who say relations with the EU are good or bad – those who say relations are good are more likely to say there is about the right amount of talk about the EU in each media type. For instance, in Maghreb 60% of those who say relations with the EU are good say there is about the right amount of talk about the EU on television, compared to 38% who say relations are bad.

Respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek generally think national media presents the EU objectively²⁸. More than half in both Maghreb (57%) and Mashrek (55%) think national **television** presents the EU objectively, although more than one in five in each group of countries says national television is too positive (Maghreb: 24%, Mashrek: 22%). Fewer than one in ten say television is too negative.

Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say **websites** portray the EU too positively, compared to those in Mashrek (23% vs. 15%), and they are less likely to say it is objective (40% vs. 47%). Fewer than one in ten say websites portray the EU too negatively (Maghreb 8%, Mashrek 9%).

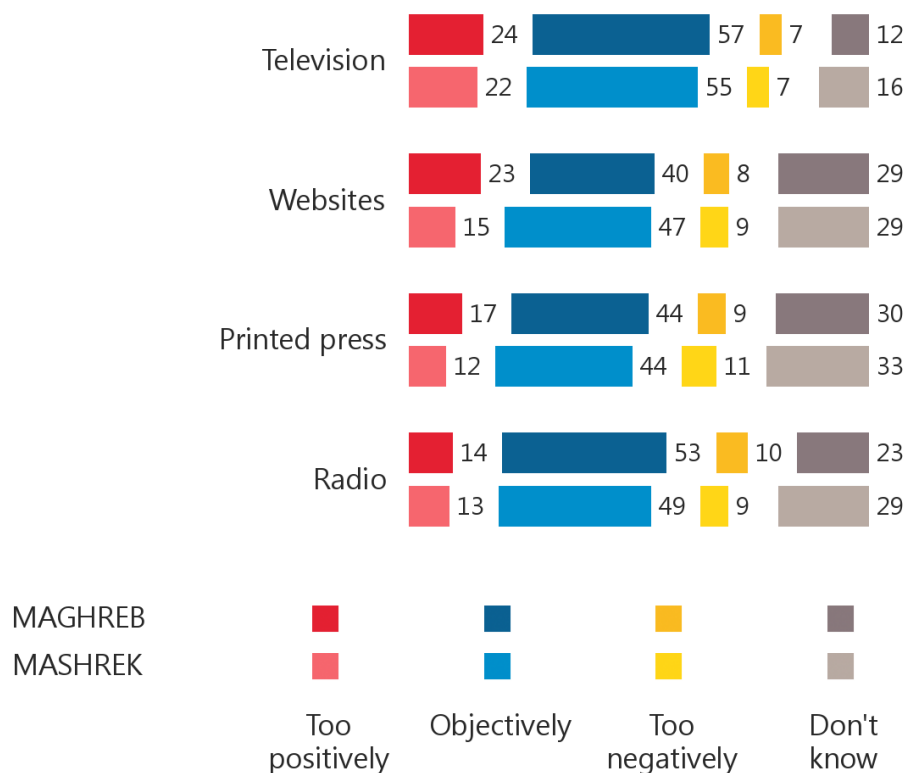
Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say **the printed press** portray the EU too positively, compared to those in Mashrek (17% vs. 12%), but they are equally likely to say the press is objective in its portrayal (both 44%). Around one in ten say the EU is portrayed too negatively (Maghreb 9%, Mashrek 11%)

Just over half of all respondents in Maghreb say national **radio** portrays the EU objectively (53%), as do 49% in Mashrek. Just over one in ten say the portrayal is too positive (Maghreb 14%, Mashrek 13%), while slightly less say it is too negative (10% vs. 9%).

In the case of websites, the printed press and radio, it is worth noting that at least one in five says they do not know.

²⁸ B12. Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?




B12 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
(%)



Respondents in each Maghreb country are most likely to say that national television, websites, printed press and radio present the EU objectively, although respondents in Morocco are generally much more likely to say this than those in Algeria or Tunisia. For example, 75% of respondents in Morocco say national television portrays the EU objectively, compared to 46% in Algeria and 39% in Tunisia.

Across Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say each type of media portrays the EU objectively. Opinions in Algeria are more strongly divided, with respondents here the most likely to say each type of media portrays the EU too positively or too negatively.





B12 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
(%)

	Television				Websites				Printed press				Radio			
	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know
MAGHREB	24	57	7	12	23	40	8	29	17	44	9	30	14	53	10	23
MA 	15	75	3	7	20	48	5	27	15	50	8	27	13	70	5	12
DZ 	32	46	10	12	28	36	10	26	21	43	11	25	16	41	13	30
TN 	27	39	8	26	15	30	9	46	12	33	11	44	13	43	11	33
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div>																
<div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>																

As is the case in Maghreb, respondents in each Mashrek country are most likely to say each type of national media presents the EU objectively, although there is a degree of variation between countries. For instance, 53% of respondents in Jordan say the national printed press portrays the EU objectively, compared to 47% in Lebanon, 43% in Palestine and 37% in Israel.

Across Mashrek it is respondents in Jordan who are most likely to say each type of media portrays the EU objectively, and Jordan is the only country where at least half say this about each media type. Respondents in Israel are generally the most likely to say the EU is portrayed too negatively, although in the case of radio those in Lebanon are the most likely to say this (12%). Respondents in Palestine are the most likely across Mashrek to say each type of media portrays the EU too positively: in the case of television, for example, 32% are of this opinion.

B12 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
(%)

	Television				Websites				Radio				Printed press			
	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	Don't know
MASHREK	22	55	7	16	15	47	9	29	13	49	9	29	12	44	11	33
IL 	18	39	12	31	11	44	11	34	12	41	10	37	14	37	15	34
JO 	16	76	3	5	14	53	5	28	7	59	8	26	7	53	7	33
LB 	24	56	7	13	19	51	7	23	14	48	12	26	14	47	12	27
PS 	32	50	6	12	20	42	10	28	24	49	7	20	15	43	9	33
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>																

Once again the **socio-demographic analysis** shows no consistent patterns across age, gender, education, and occupation levels in either Maghreb or Mashrek.

In both Maghreb and Mashrek, however, a positive opinion of the EU is more likely to be linked to a view that each media type portrays the EU objectively, compared to a neutral or negative opinion. For example, in Mashrek, 61% of respondents with a positive opinion of the EU say national television portrays the EU objectively, compared to 56% with a neutral opinion and 40% with a negative opinion. In a similar vein, those with a negative opinion of the EU are generally the most likely to say each media type portrays the EU too positively.

Respondents who say relations between their country and the EU are good are also more likely to say each type of media portrays the EU objectively, compared to those who say these relations are bad. For instance, 60% of those in Maghreb who say their country has a good relationship with the EU say national radio portrays the EU objectively, compared to 36% of those who say relations are bad. The same pattern occurs in both Maghreb and Mashrek.

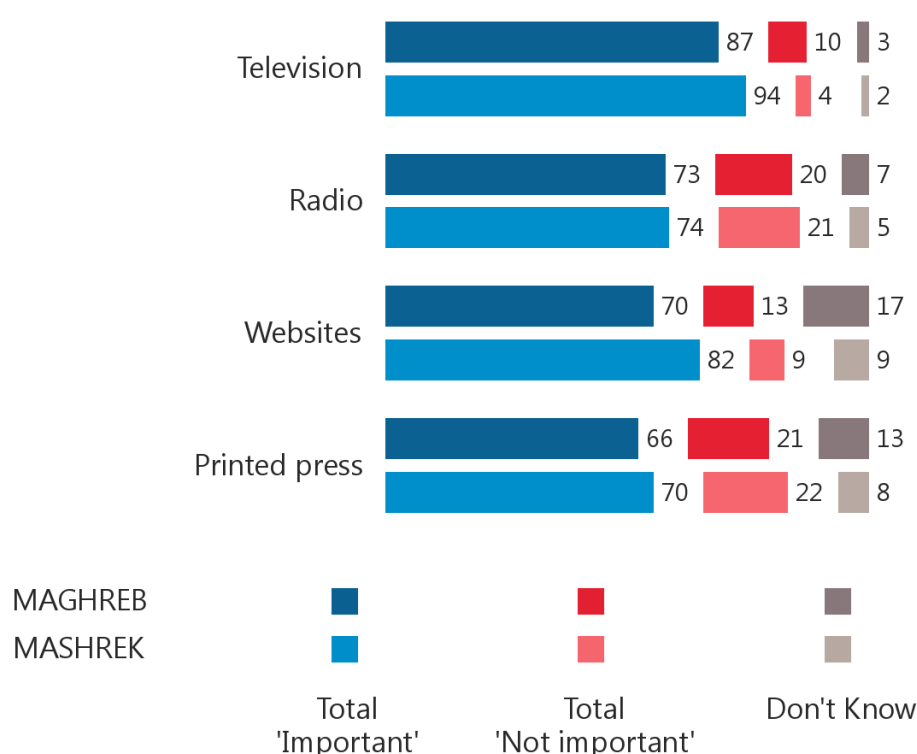
It is also interesting to note that respondents in Maghreb who have relatives who live in or who have been to the EU are more likely to say national TV (28% vs. 19%) and websites (25% vs. 20%) portray the EU too positively, compared to those who do not.

3. Role of local media

The majority of respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek say national media plays an important role in influencing public opinion²⁹. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say television (94% vs. 87%), national websites (82% vs. 70%), or the printed press (70% vs. 66%) play an important role in influencing public opinion, compared to those in Maghreb. There is only a slight difference when it comes to the opinion about radio (Mashrek 74% vs. Maghreb 73%).

It is worth noting that respondents in Mashrek are much more likely than those in Maghreb to use the Internet or social media at least weekly, while there is little difference between the two groups of countries in the proportions that watch TV, listen to the radio or read the printed press at least weekly³⁰.

B4 In your opinion, do(es) the (NATIONALITY) ... play a very important, a fairly important, a not very important or a not at all important role in influencing the public opinion of citizens?
(%)






Respondents in each country in Maghreb are most likely to say television has an important role in influencing public opinion: 92% in Tunisia say this, followed by 88% in Morocco and 84% in Algeria. Across Maghreb it is respondents in Tunisia who are the

²⁹ B4. In your opinion, do(es) the (NATIONALITY) ... play a very important, a fairly important, a not very important or a not at all important role in influencing the public opinion of citizens?

³⁰ See section 4 for a full discussion of these results.

most likely to say television (92%) and radio (80%) play an important role in influencing public opinion, while those in Algeria are the most likely to say this about websites (74%) and the printed press (70%).

- B4** In your opinion, do(es) the (NATIONALITY) ... play a very important, a fairly important, a not very important or a not at all important role in influencing the public opinion of citizens?
(% - TOTAL 'IMPORTANT')





		Television	Radio	Websites	Printed press
MAGHREB		87	73	70	66
MA		88	78	66	63
DZ		84	65	74	70
TN		92	80	73	66
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country			
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item			

About nine in ten respondents in each Maghreb country say television plays an important role in influencing public opinion, and respondents in Tunisia (92%), Morocco (88%) and Algeria (84%) are more likely to say this about television than about the other media types.

Across Mashrek, at least nine in ten respondents in each Mashrek country say television plays an important role in influencing public opinion. Those in Jordan are the most likely to say television plays an important role (97%), while respondents in Palestine are the most likely to say this about radio (81%) and respondents in Israel are the most likely to say websites (93%) or the printed press (81%) play an important role in influencing public opinion.

Overall, the majority of respondents in each country in both Maghreb and Mashrek think each media type plays an important role in influencing public opinion.

- B4** In your opinion, do(es) the (NATIONALITY) ... play a very important, a fairly important, a not very important or a not at all important role in influencing the public opinion of citizens?
(% - TOTAL 'IMPORTANT')

		Television	Websites	Radio	Printed press
MASHREK		94	82	74	70
IL		92	93	80	81
JO		97	78	69	69
LB		95	80	57	58
PS		94	74	81	65
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country			
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item			

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows few notable differences:

- Men in **Maghreb** are more likely to say the printed press (69% vs. 64%) or websites (73% vs. 68%) are important in influencing public opinion, compared to women.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say websites are important in influencing opinion. For instance, 83% of the youngest respondents in Maghreb say this, compared to 49% of those aged 55+.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say the printed press or websites are important in influencing opinion. For example, 78% of those with the highest education levels in Mashrek say this, compared to 57% of those with the lowest levels.

In both Maghreb and Mashrek, public TV channels are the most likely to be trusted for news on political matters (both 25%)³¹. Private TV channels are the next most trusted, although respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say this than those in Maghreb (22% vs. 17%).

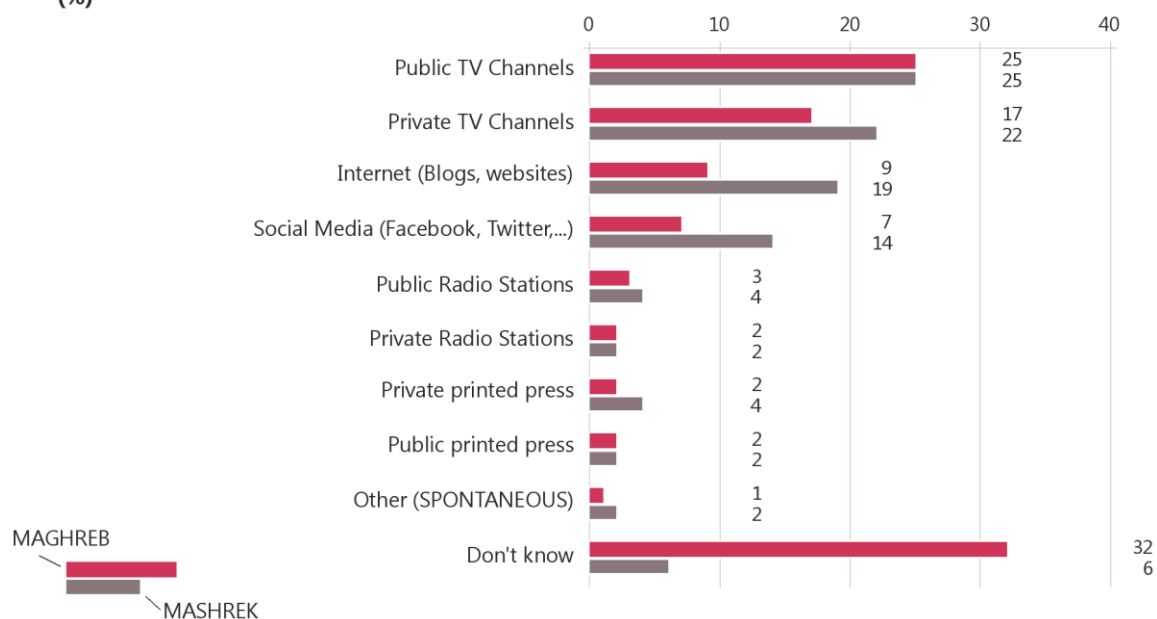
Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to trust the Internet (19% vs. 9%) or social media (14% vs. 7%), but there is little difference for other information sources.

It is worth noting that almost one third of respondents in Maghreb say they do not know.

Looking more broadly at the results shows respondents in Maghreb are most likely to trust television (42%), followed by the Internet and social media (16%), radio (5%) and the printed press (4%). In Mashrek, respondents are also most likely to trust television (47%), the Internet and social media (33%), radio (6%) and the printed press (6%).

In considering these results it is worth noting that respondents in Mashrek are much more likely than those in Maghreb to use the Internet or social media at least weekly, while there is little difference between the two groups of countries in the proportions that watch TV, listen to the radio or read the printed press at least weekly³².

B3 Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?
(%)






³¹ B3. Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?

³² See section 4 for a full discussion of these results.

In Maghreb, respondents in Tunisia (42%) and Morocco (38%) are most likely to trust public TV channels when looking for political news, while those in Algeria are most likely to trust private TV channels.

Across Maghreb, respondents in Tunisia are the most likely to trust most of these sources, with the exception of private TV channels, private radio and the private printed press, which are most likely to be trusted by those in Morocco.





B3 Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?
(%)

	Public TV Channels	Private TV Channels	Internet (Blogs, websites)	Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,...)	Public Radio Stations	Private Radio Stations	Private printed press	Public printed press	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
MAGHREB	25	17	9	7	3	2	2	2	1	32
MA 	38	23	9	7	3	4	3	<i>1</i>	1	11
DZ 	6	11	8	5	2	<i>1</i>	2	3	2	60
TN 	42	18	10	8	5	4	2	<i>1</i>	1	9
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div>										
Highest percentage per item						Lowest percentage per item				

In Mashrek, respondents in Jordan (46%) and Palestine (31%) are most likely to trust public TV channels for political news, while respondents in Lebanon are most likely to trust private news channels (56%), and those in Israel are most likely to trust the Internet (30%).

Across Mashrek, respondents in Israel are the most likely to say they trust the Internet (30%), public radio (8%), or the private (10%) or public (2%) printed press. Respondents in Jordan are the most likely to trust public TV, those in Lebanon are the most likely to trust private TV, while respondents in Palestine are the most likely to trust social media (18%) or private radio (4%) for news on political matters.

- B3** Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?
(%)

		Public TV Channels	Private TV Channels	Internet (Blogs, websites)	Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,...)	Public Radio Stations	Private printed press	Private Radio Stations	Public printed press	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
MASHREK		25	22	19	14	4	4	2	2	2	6
IL		13	11	30	10	8	10	3	2	3	10
JO		46	16	14	16	0	0	0	1	1	6
LB		3	56	15	12	0	2	1	0	4	7
PS		31	21	13	18	7	2	4	1	0	3
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country									
		Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item				

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

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents aged 15-39 are the less likely than to trust television for news on political matters, and more likely to trust the Internet and social media, compared to their older counterparts. For example, in Maghreb 24% of those aged 15-24 and 18% of those aged 25-39 trust the Internet and social media for political news, compared to 9% of those aged 40-54 and 3% of those aged 55+.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to trust television, and the more likely they are to trust the Internet and social media. For instance, in Mashrek 65% of those with the lowest education levels trust television for news on political matters, compared to 37% of those with the highest education levels.

4. Media habits

Respondents were asked about their media habits³³.

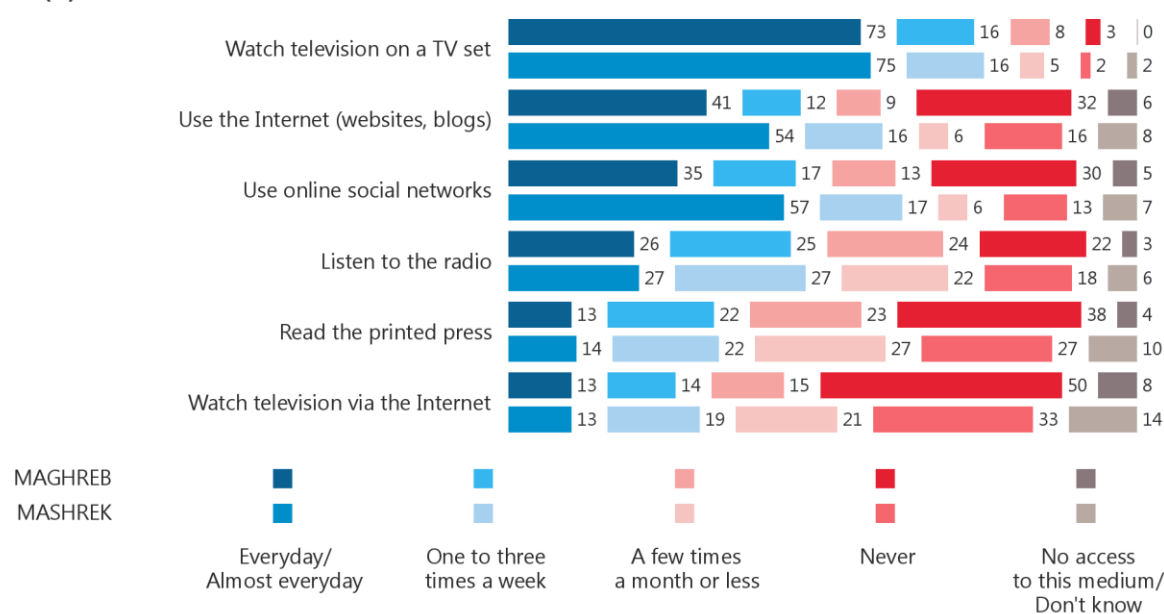
Watching television on a TV set is the most common daily/almost daily activity in both Maghreb (73%) and Mashrek (75%). A further 16% of respondents in each group of countries do this one to three times per week, making watching television on a TV set the most common weekly activity by some margin. Very few respondents say they never watch television on a TV set.

Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to use the Internet (54% vs. 41%) or online social networks (57% vs. 35%) daily/almost daily. Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely than those in Mashrek to say they never use the internet (32% vs. 16%) or social networks (30% vs. 13%). Respondents in Mashrek are much more likely to use the Internet (70% vs. 53%) or social networks (74% vs. 52%) at least weekly, compared to those in Maghreb.

There is little difference between Maghreb and Mashrek in those who daily or almost daily listen to the radio (26% vs. 27%), read the printed press (13% vs. 14%) or watch television via the Internet (both 13%). However, respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to say they never read the printed press (38% vs. 27%) or watch television via the Internet (50% vs. 33%).

The overall picture that emerges from these results is that respondents in Mashrek consume a wider variety of media, compared to those in Maghreb.

B1 Could you tell me to what extent you...?
(%)






³³ B1. Could you tell me to what extent you...? B1.1 Watch television on a TV set; B1.2 Watch television via the Internet; B1.3 Listen to the radio; B1.4 Read the printed press; B1.5 Use online social networks; B1.6 Use the Internet (websites, blogs).

The majority of respondents in each country in Maghreb watch television on a TV set daily or almost daily, ranging from 83% in Tunisia to 63% in Algeria. In contrast, in all three countries respondents are most likely to say they never watch television via the Internet (49%-53%).




Respondents in Algeria (49%) and Tunisia (45%) are most likely to say they use the Internet daily or almost daily, while those in Morocco are most likely to say they never use it (42%). In the case of social networks, respondents in Algeria are most likely to use them daily or almost daily (48%), while those in Morocco (38%) and Tunisia (36%) are most likely to say they never use them.

Respondents in Tunisia are the most likely to be daily or almost daily listeners of the radio (37%), compared to 31% of those in Algeria who never do this. Respondents in Algeria, however, are the most frequent readers of the printed press, compared to those in Morocco and Tunisia, who are most likely to say they never do this (44% and 47% respectively).

B1 Could you tell me to what extent you...?
(%)

	Watch television on a TV set					Use the Internet (websites, blogs)					Use online social networks				
	⛶ Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know
MAGHREB	73	16	8	3	0	41	12	9	32	6	35	17	13	30	5
MA 	79	9	10	2	0	32	10	12	41	5	23	14	18	38	7
DZ 	63	23	9	4	1	49	16	7	25	3	48	20	9	20	3
TN 	83	13	2	1	1	45	10	6	30	9	32	14	10	36	8
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>															

B1 Could you tell me to what extent you...?
(%)

	Listen to the radio					Read the printed press					Watch television via the Internet				
	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know
MAGHREB	26	25	24	22	3	13	22	23	38	4	13	14	15	50	8
MA 	30	20	33	15	2	7	14	30	44	5	11	11	18	51	9
DZ 	17	31	20	31	1	21	31	18	29	1	16	18	12	49	5
TN 	37	25	13	22	3	9	20	19	47	5	12	11	10	53	14
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>															





In Mashrek, respondents in all four countries are most likely to watch television on a TV set daily or almost daily, although respondents in Israel (58%) are much less likely to do so than those in Jordan, Lebanon or Palestine (81%-85%).

The majority of respondents in each country use the Internet or online social networks at least once a week. In Israel, Jordan and Lebanon respondents are most likely to do both of these things daily/almost daily, while those in Palestine are most likely to watch use the Internet daily (36%) and use social networks one to three times a week (32%).





Listening to the radio, or reading the printed press is more variable, with respondents in Israel are the most likely to do these activities regularly. For example, 49% listen to the radio daily or almost daily, and just 5% never listen to the radio. This compares to Jordan, where 30% never listen to the radio, and Lebanon where 29% never do.

Respondents in Jordan (46%) and Lebanon (42%) are most likely to say they never read the printed press, compared to just 4% in Israel. Those in Israel are most likely to read the press one to three times a week (39%), although 31% do so daily or almost daily. Respondents in Palestine are most likely to listen to the radio or read the press one to three times a week (36% and 32% respectively).

B1 Could you tell me to what extent you...?
(%)

	Watch television on a TV set					Use the Internet (websites, blogs)					Use online social networks				
	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know
MASHREK	75	16	5	2	2	54	16	6	16	8	57	17	6	13	7
IL 	58	20	10	4	8	73	15	6	4	2	85	11	3	1	0
JO 	81	14	3	1	1	49	12	4	27	8	50	13	5	24	8
LB 	85	11	2	1	1	46	16	6	19	13	56	15	5	16	8
PS 	81	15	3	1	0	36	24	9	16	15	25	32	12	16	15
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>															

B1 Could you tell me to what extent you...?
(%)

	Listen to the radio					Read the printed press					Watch television via the Internet				
	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know	Everyday/ Almost everyday	One to three times a week	A few times a month or less	Never	No access to this medium/ Don't know
MASHREK	27	27	22	18	6	14	22	27	27	10	13	19	21	33	14
IL 	49	27	16	5	3	31	39	24	4	2	20	32	33	12	3
JO 	13	19	30	30	8	6	7	30	46	11	7	7	16	58	12
LB 	15	25	17	29	14	7	17	16	42	18	13	10	14	41	22
PS 	22	36	23	13	6	5	20	32	29	14	10	23	16	28	23
<div> <div>Highest percentage per country</div> <div>Lowest percentage per country</div> </div> <div> <div>Highest percentage per item</div> <div>Lowest percentage per item</div> </div>															

The socio-demographic analysis reveals a number of patterns, with the most interesting differences usually found amongst daily/almost daily users and those who never use each media type:

Watching television on a TV set

- In **Maghreb**, respondents aged 25+ are more likely than the youngest respondents to watch daily or almost daily (74%-76% vs. 68%), and women are slightly more likely than men to do so (76% vs. 69%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to watch television daily or almost daily. For example, 85% in Mashrek with the lowest education level watch television on a TV set daily or almost daily, compared to 69% with the highest levels.

When it comes to **using the Internet** or **social networks**, the demographic patterns are the same in **both Maghreb and Mashrek**:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to be daily or almost daily users, and the less likely they are to say they never use each of these. For instance, just 8% of the youngest respondents in Maghreb say they never use the Internet, compared to 63% of those aged 55+.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be daily or almost daily users, and the less likely they are to say they never use these mediums. For example, 14% of those in Maghreb with the lowest education levels use social networks daily or almost daily, compared to 50% of those with the highest levels.
- The more urbanised the environment, the more likely a respondent is to be a daily or almost daily user of the internet or social networks, and the less likely they are to never use them. For instance, in Mashrek 43% of those living in rural villages use the Internet daily or almost daily, compared to 61% living in large towns.

Listening to the radio

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the more likely they are to be daily or almost daily listeners. For instance, 18% of the youngest respondents in Maghreb say they listen daily or almost daily, compared to 38% of those aged 55+.
- In **Maghreb**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to be daily or almost daily listeners: 36% of those with the lowest education levels listen daily or almost daily, compared to 25% of those with the highest levels. However, in **Mashrek** this pattern is reversed, and those with the highest education levels are the most likely to be daily listeners (34% vs. 18%-28%).

Reading the printed press

- In **Mashrek**, women are more likely to say they never read the printed press, compared to men (45% vs. 31%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be daily or almost daily readers, and the less likely they are to say they never read the printed press. For example, 42% of those in Mashrek with the lowest education levels never read the printed press, compared to 17% with the highest education levels.

Watch television via the Internet

- In **Maghreb**, the youngest respondents are the most likely to be daily or almost daily watchers of television via the Internet (21%), while the oldest respondents are the most likely to say they never do this (66%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the less likely they are to say they watch television via the Internet. For example, 43% of those in Mashrek with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 27% of those with the highest levels.

III. CITIZENS' MOOD

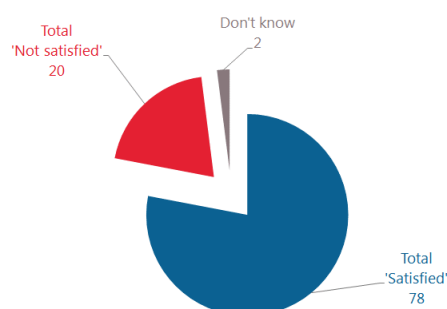
This final part of the report considers a range of aspects of life for respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek, including satisfaction with their personal life, their financial and work situation, as well as their expectations for the coming 12 months.

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

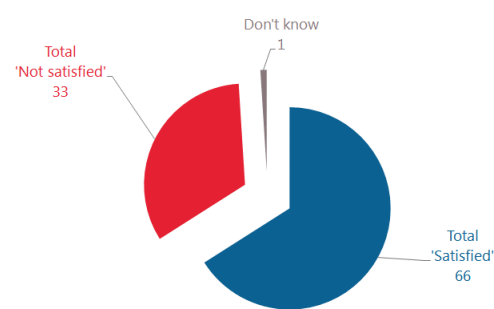
1. Personal life in general

The majority of respondents are satisfied with the life they lead, although those in Maghreb are more likely to say this than those in Mashrek (78% vs. 66%).

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

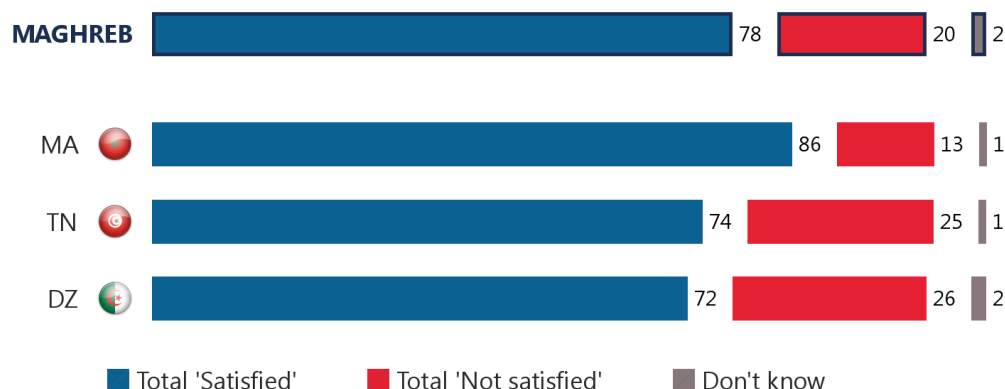


C1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - MASHREK)



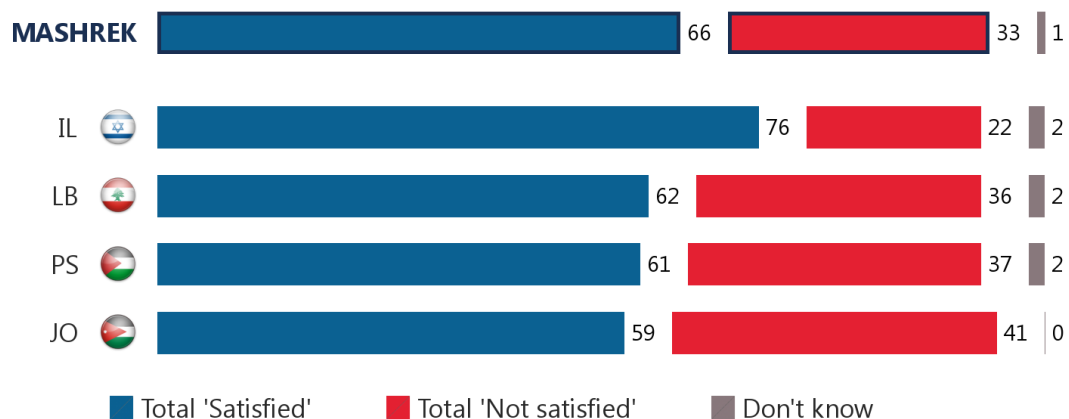
At least seven in ten respondents in each Maghreb country are satisfied with the life they lead, although those in Morocco (86%) are more likely to be satisfied than those in Tunisia (74%) or Algeria (72%).

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



Israel is the only country in Mashrek where at least seven in ten respondents are satisfied with the life they lead (76%). Those in Lebanon (62%), Palestine (61%) and Jordan (59%) are less likely to be so – although this still represents the majority of respondents.

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

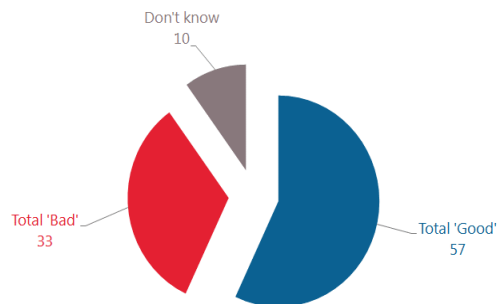


The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates that:

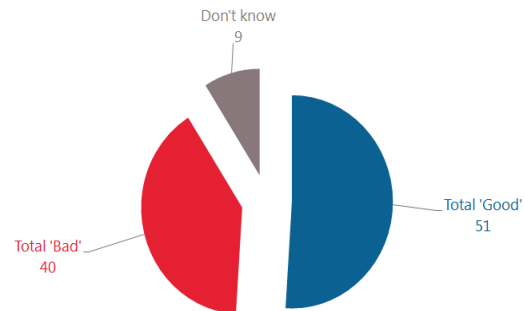
- In **Maghreb**, women are slightly more likely than men to be satisfied with the life they lead (81% vs. 76%).
- In **Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be satisfied: 55% of those with the lowest education levels are satisfied, compared to 71% of those with the highest education levels.
- In **Mashrek**, managers are more likely than other occupation groups to be satisfied (82% vs. 51%-72%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the fewer financial difficulties a household experiences, the more likely they are to be satisfied with the life they lead. For instance, in Maghreb 64% who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time are satisfied, compared to 89% of those who almost never or never have these difficulties.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the higher a respondent places themselves on the social staircase, the more likely they are to be satisfied with the life they lead: for instance, on Maghreb 62% that place themselves low on the staircase are satisfied, compared to 89% that place themselves high.

More than half of all respondents in both groups of countries say their personal job situation is currently good, although respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say this than those in Mashrek (57% vs. 51%)³⁴.

C2.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your personal job situation (% - MAGHREB)



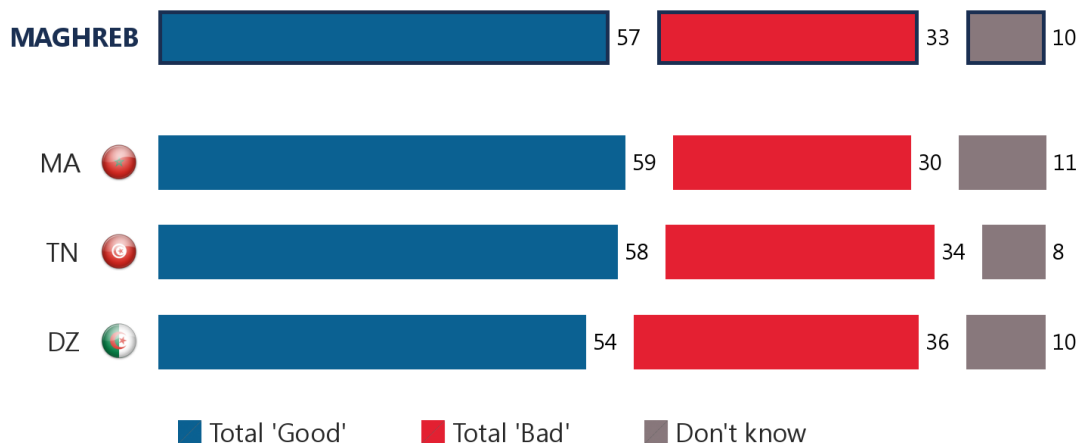
C2.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your personal job situation (% - MASHREK)



Respondents in Morocco (59%) and Tunisia (58%) are slightly more likely than those in Algeria (54%) to say their personal job situation is currently good.

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

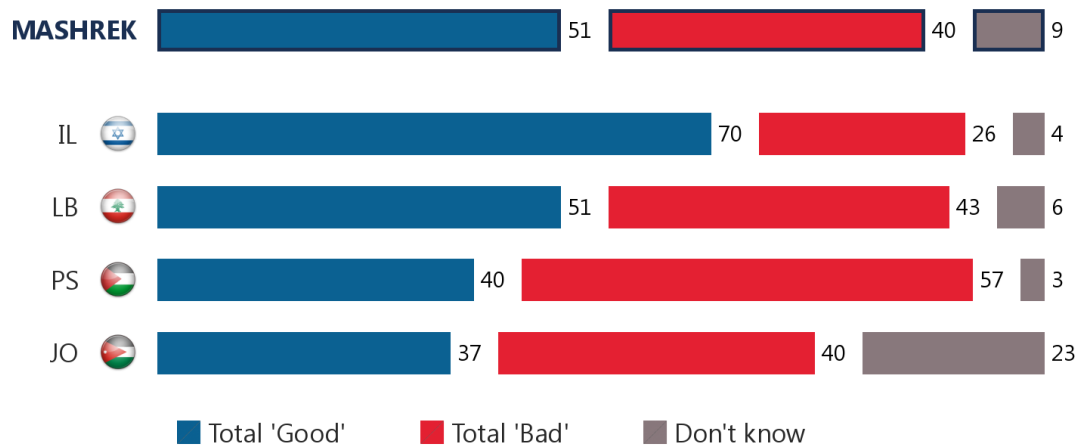
Your personal job situation (%)



³⁴ How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? C2.2 Your personal job situation

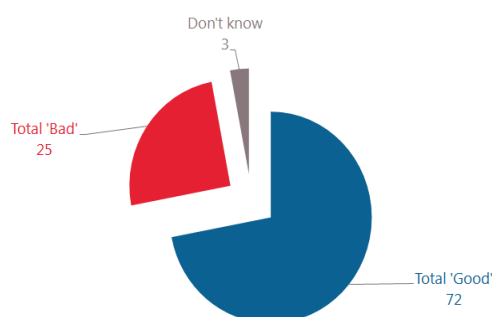
Respondents in Israel (70%) are much more likely than those in other Mashrek countries to say their current personal job situation is good. Lebanon is the only other country in Mashrek where at least half say this (51%), followed by 40% in Palestine and 37% in Jordan.

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

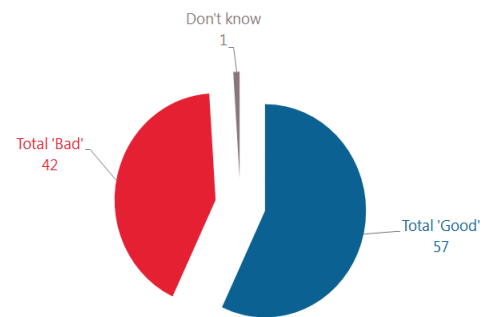


Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely than those in Mashrek to say the current financial situation in their household is good (72% vs. 57%)³⁵.

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



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

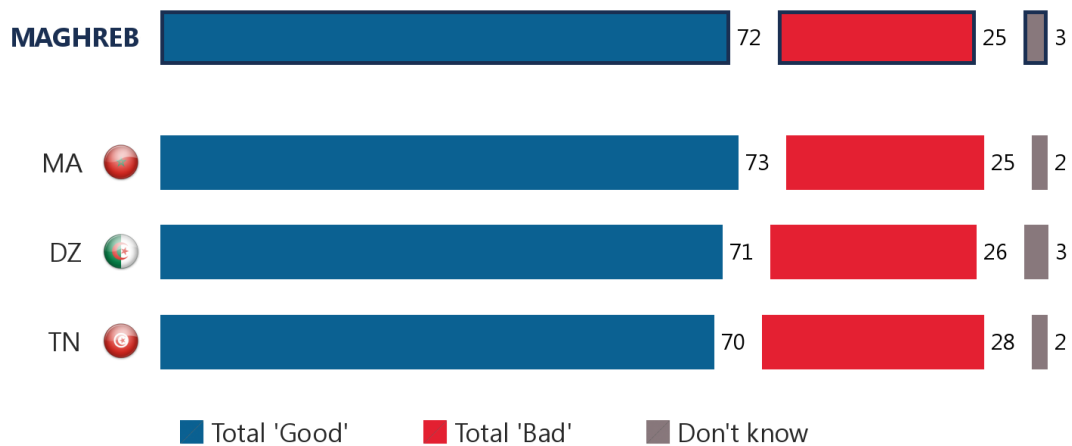


³⁵ How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2.2 The financial situation of your household.

At least seven in ten respondents in each Maghreb country say the current financial situation of their household is good, and only a few percentage points separates Morocco (73%), Algeria (71%) and Tunisia (70%).

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

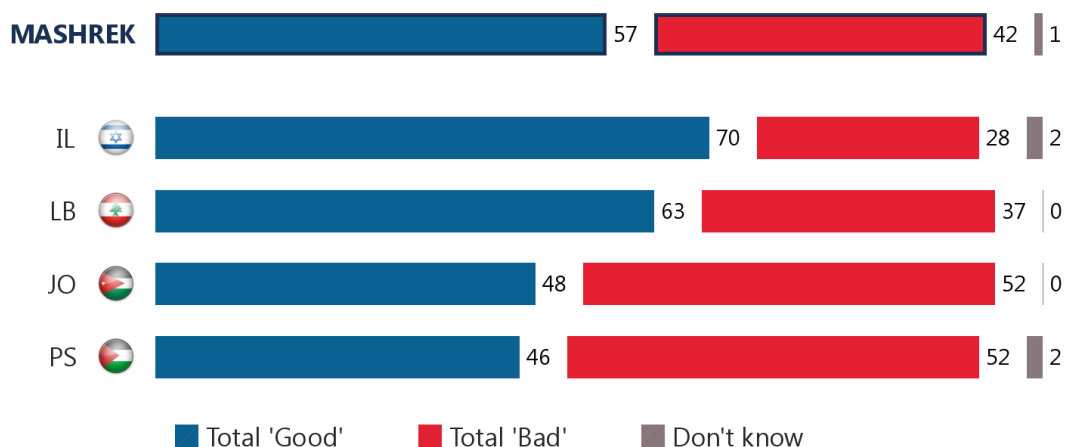
The financial situation of your household (%)



In Mashrek, respondents in Israel (70%) and Lebanon (63%) are much more likely to say their current household financial situation is good, compared to those in Jordan (48%) and Palestine (46%).

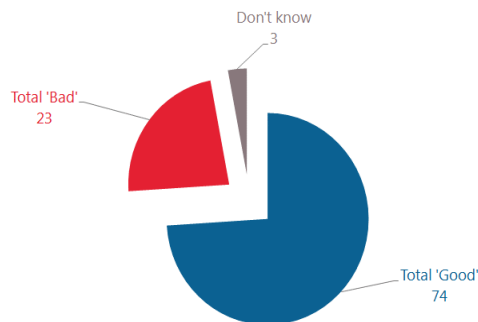
C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The financial situation of your household (%)

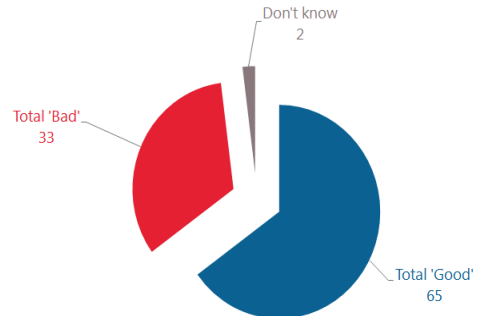


A majority of respondents in both groups of countries say currently their life in general is good, with those in Maghreb more likely to say this (74% vs. 65% in Mashrek)³⁶.

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

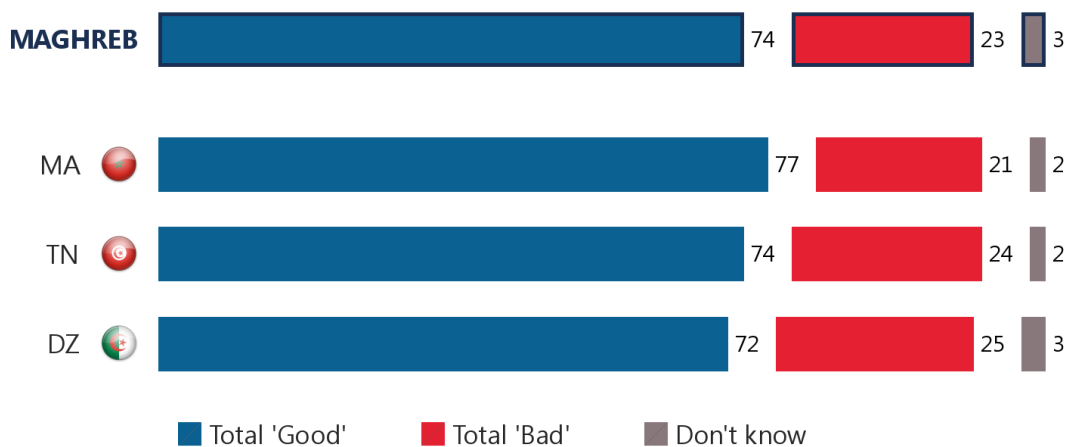


C2.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your life in general (%) - MASHREK



At least seven in ten respondents in each Maghreb country say their current life in general is good, with those in Morocco the most likely to say this (77%).

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

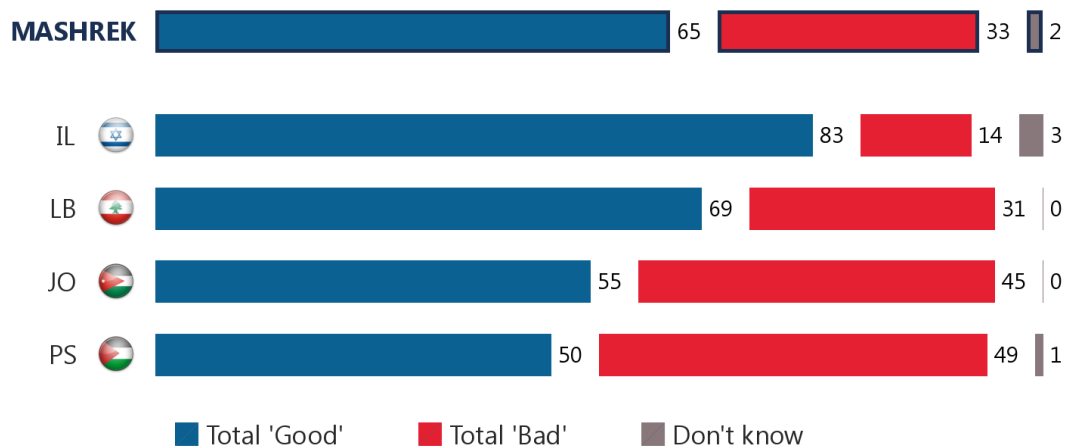


³⁶ How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2.5 Your life in general

Although at least half of all respondents in each country in Mashrek say currently their life in general is good, there is a wide range of responses. Those in Israel are the most likely to say this (83%), while those in Palestine are the least likely to do so (50%).

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

Your life in general (%)



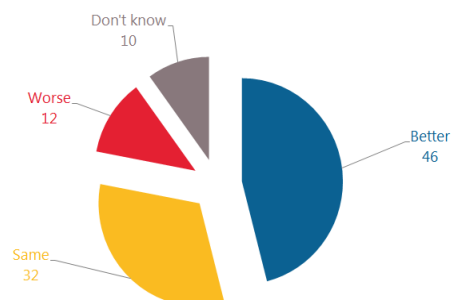
The **socio-demographic analysis** of the last three questions shows the following:

- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to say their current job situation is good (54% vs. 47%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the least likely to say their current job, household financial situation or life in general are good. For example, 49% of those with the lowest education levels in Mashrek say currently life in general is good, compared to 75% of those with the highest education levels.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, those living in large towns are the most likely to say their current job, household financial situation or life in general are good. For instance, in Maghreb 78% of those in large towns say their household financial situation is good, compared to 68% living in rural villages.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to be satisfied with life in general (85% and 86% respectively).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the fewer financial difficulties a household experiences, the more likely they are to say their current situation in each of these areas is good. For example, 48% of those in Maghreb with the most financial difficulties say life in general is currently good, compared to 81% of those with the least difficulties.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the higher a respondent positions themselves on the social staircase, the more likely they are to say their current job, household financial situation or life in general are good.

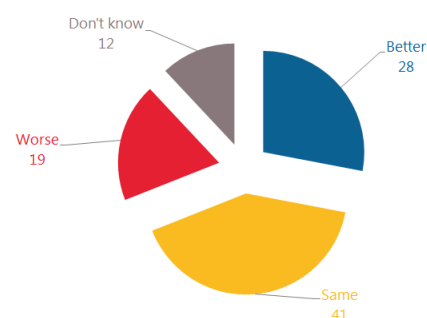
Respondents were also asked their expectations for the next 12 months regarding their personal job situation, their household financial situation, and their life in general³⁷.

Respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic about their personal job situation in the coming 12 months, compared to those in Mashrek. Almost half of respondents in Maghreb say their job situation will be better (46%), compared to 28% of those in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to say their situation will be the same (41% vs. 32%) or worse (19% vs. 12%).

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



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)

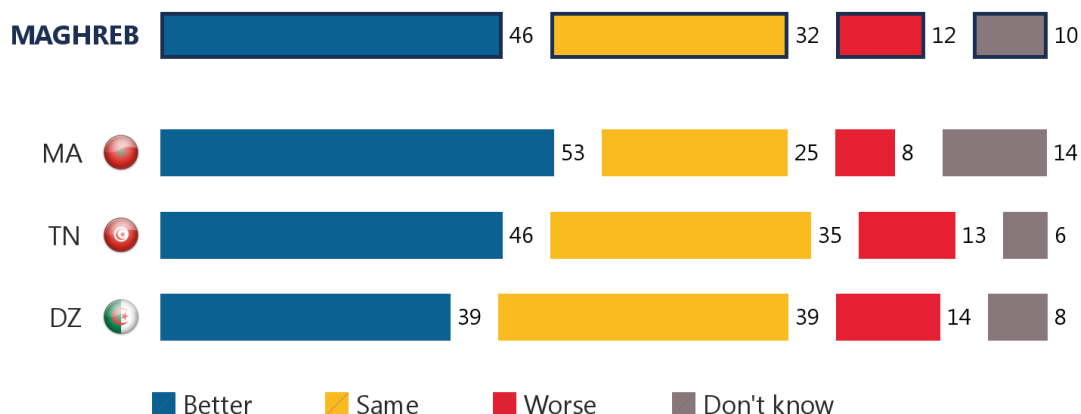


Within Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are the most optimistic about their personal job situation in the next 12 months: 53% say it will be better, compared to 46% in Tunisia and 39% in Algeria. Respondents in Algeria and Tunisia are more likely than those in Morocco to say their situation will be the same, and also slightly more likely to say their job situation will be worse.

³⁷ 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 (%)

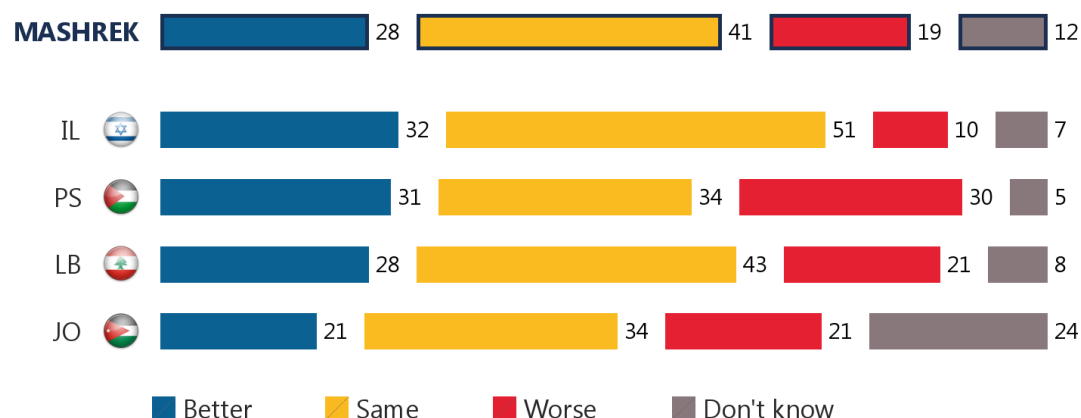


Less than one third of respondents in any Mashrek country say their job situation will be better in the next 12 months, ranging from 32% in Israel to 21% in Jordan. Respondents in Israel are the most likely to say their situation will be the same (51%), particularly compared to those in Palestine and Jordan (both 34%). Respondents in Palestine are the most likely to say they expect their situation to be worse (30%), although just over one in five in Lebanon and Jordan say the same (both 21%).

All countries in Mashrek are less likely to be optimistic about their financial situation in the next 12 months, compared to the least optimistic country in Maghreb (Algeria).

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...?

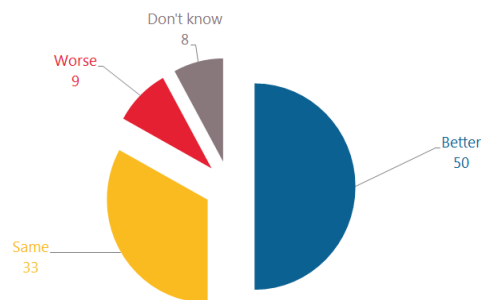
Your personal job situation (%)



Respondents in Maghreb are also more optimistic about their household's financial situation in the coming 12 months than their counterparts in Mashrek. Half (50%) expect this to be better, compared to 30% in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to expect their household financial situation to be the same (41% vs. 33%) or worse (22% vs. 9%).

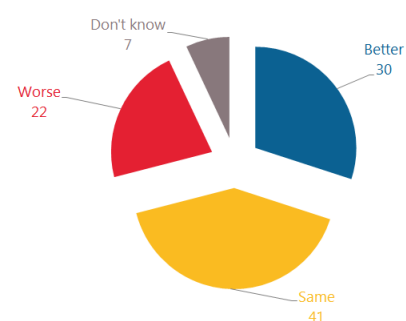
C3.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household (% - MAGHREB)



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

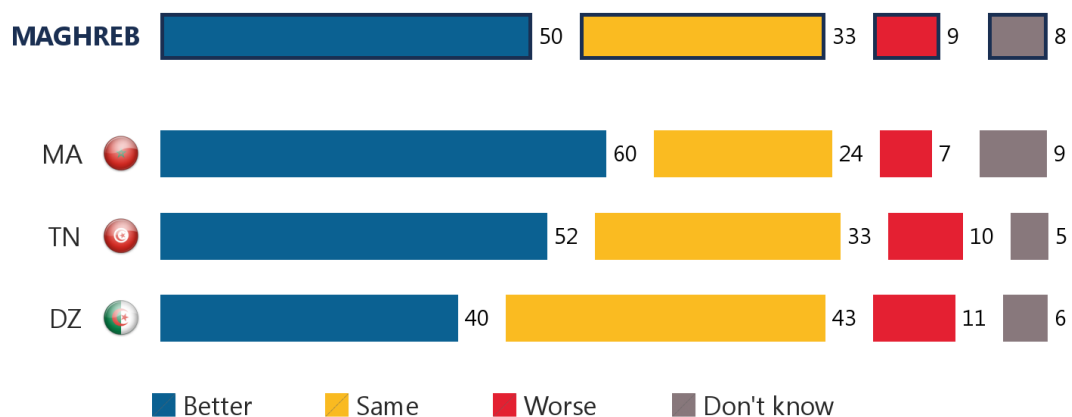
The financial situation of your household (% - MASHREK)



Expectations for household financial situation in the next 12 months vary notably across Maghreb. Six in ten respondents in Morocco expect this to be better (60%), compared to 52% in Tunisia and 40% in Algeria. Respondents in Algeria are most likely to say their situation will remain the same (43%). Around one in ten respondents in each Maghreb country expects their household financial situation to be worse in the next 12 months.

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 (%)

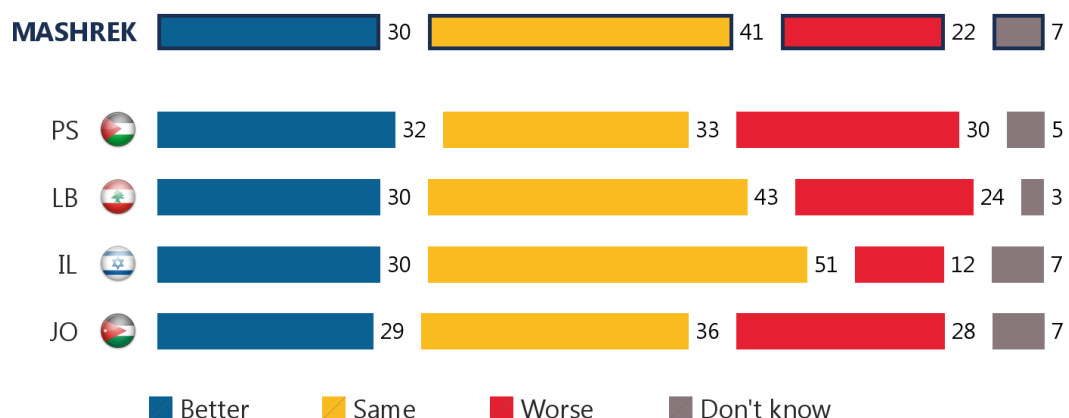


The main variation between countries in Mashrek is between the proportions who think their household financial situation will remain the same or get worse in the next 12 months. Respondents in Israel are the most likely to expect their situation to remain the same (51%), particularly compared to those in Palestine (33%). Respondents in Palestine are the most likely to expect their situation to be worse (30%), followed by 28% in Jordan and 24% in Lebanon.

Once again, respondents in all Mashrek countries are less likely to be optimistic about their financial situation in the next 12 months, compared to Algeria, which is the least optimistic country in Maghreb.

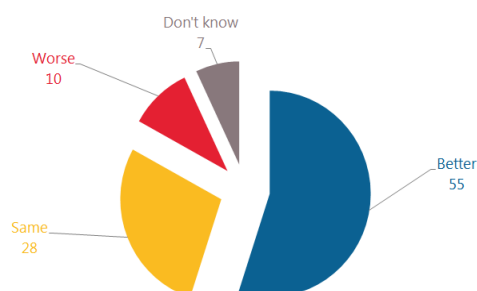
C3.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household (%)

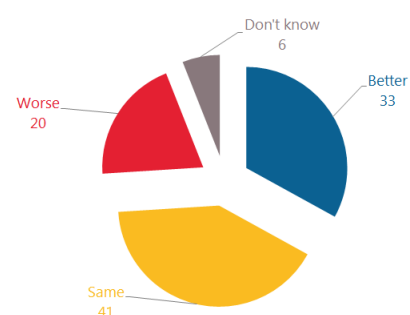


As might be expected from the previous results, respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic about life in general in the next 12 months compared to those in Mashrek. More than half (55%) expect life to be better in the next 12 months, compared to 33% in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say life in general will be the same (41% vs. 28%), and they are also more likely to expect it to be worse (20% vs. 10%).

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



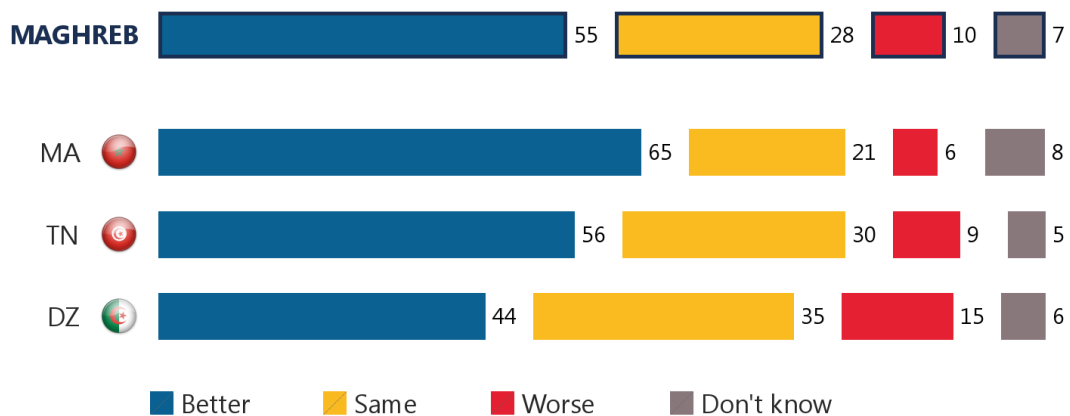
C3.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (%) - MASHREK



Algeria is the only country in Maghreb where less than half expect life in general to be better in the next 12 months: 44% say this, compared to 56% in Tunisia and 65% in Morocco. Respondents in Algeria are most likely to say life will be the same (35% vs. 21%-30%) or will be worse (15% vs. 6%-9%).

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...?

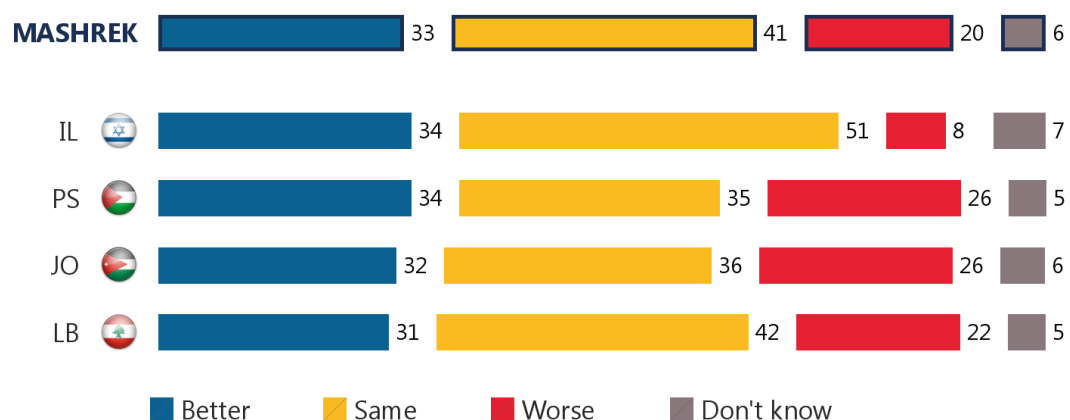
Your life in general (%)



The proportion of respondents in each Mashrek country who expect life in general to be better in the next 12 months varies very little (31%-34%). Those in Israel are the most likely to say life will be the same (51%), particularly compared to those in Palestine (35%) and Jordan (36%). Respondents in Palestine, Jordan (both 26%) and Lebanon (22%) are much more likely than those in Israel (8%) to expect life in general to be worse.

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 (%)



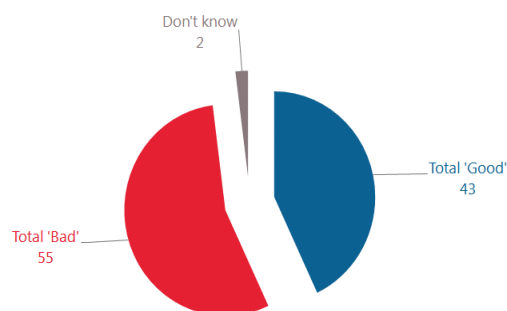
The **socio-demographic analysis** of the last three questions shows the following:

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the older the respondent, the less likely they are to expect their job situation to get better, and the more likely they are to expect it to get worse. For example 52% of the youngest respondents in Maghreb expect their job situation will be better in the next 12 months, compared to 37% of those aged 55+ who say the same.
- In **Mashrek**, respondents aged 15-39 years are more likely than older respondents to say life in general will be better (35% vs. 30%), and less likely to say it will stay the same (39% vs. 45%). They are also more likely to say their household financial situation will be better (32%-34% vs. 27% of older respondents).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the higher a respondent places themselves on the social staircase, the more likely they are to say each of these three aspects will get better in the next 12 months, and the less likely they are to say it will remain the same.
- A similar pattern applies in **both Maghreb and Mashrek** for household financial difficulties: the more difficulties a household encounters, the less likely they are to expect their job, financial situation or life in general to be better, and the more likely they are to think it will get worse. For instance, 29% of the respondents in Mashrek who experience the most financial difficulties say their life in general will be better in the next 12 months, compared to 36% of those with the least household financial difficulties.

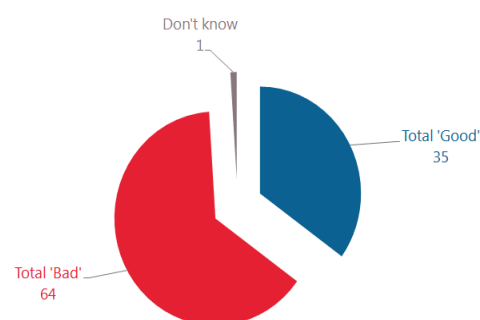
2. Perception of national situation

Respondents in Maghreb are more positive about the economic situation in their country, compared to those in Mashrek (43% vs. 35%), although the differences are not as large as those in the previous section³⁸.

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

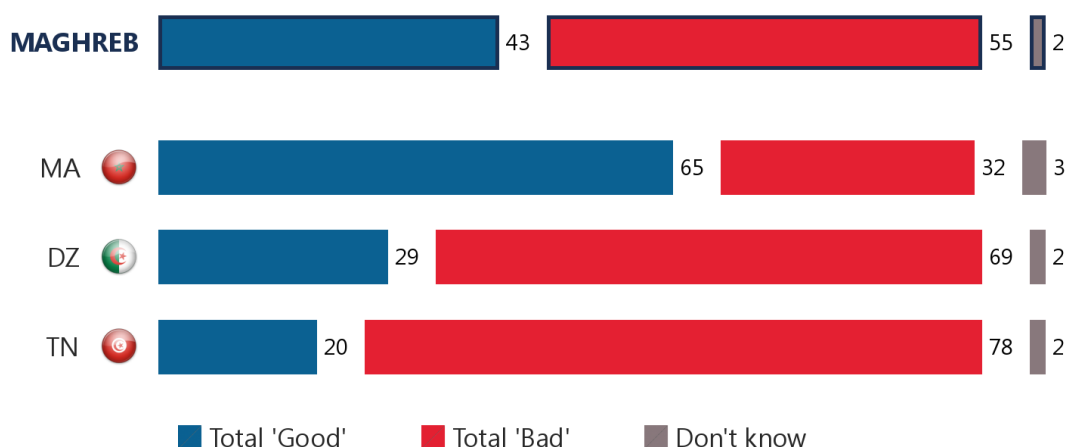


C2.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%) - MASHREK



The country analysis for Maghreb shows respondents in Morocco are much more positive about the economic situation in their country than respondents in Algeria and Tunisia: 65% say it is good, compared to 29% in Algeria and 20% in Tunisia.

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

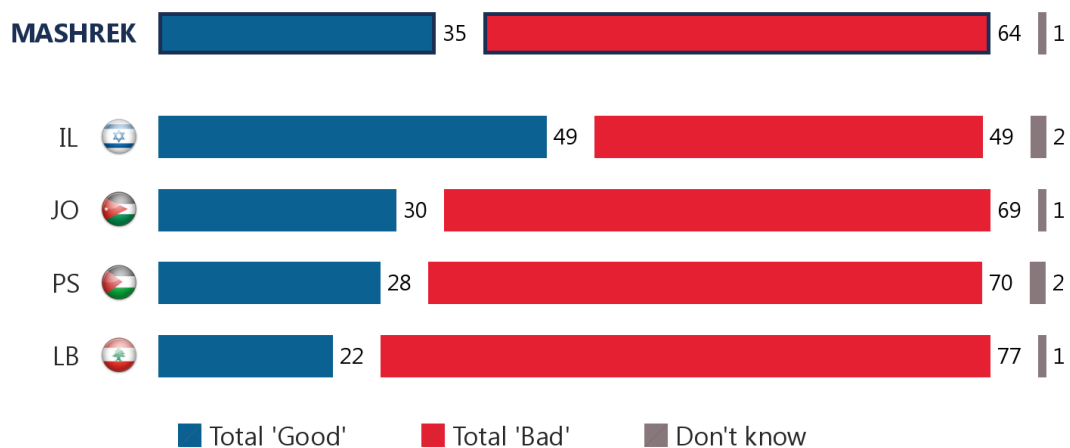


³⁸ C2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2.1 The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

In Mashrek, respondents in Israel are the most likely to say their country's economic situation is good (49%), particularly compared to Lebanon (22%). The majority of respondents in Lebanon (77%), Palestine (70%) and Jordan (69%) say their country's economic situation is bad.

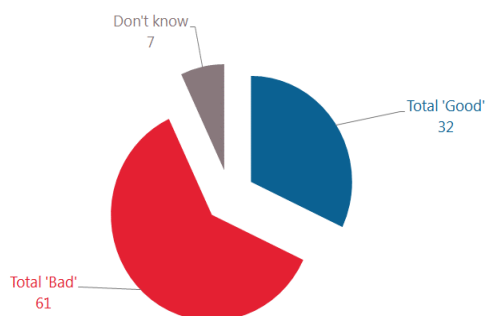
C2.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

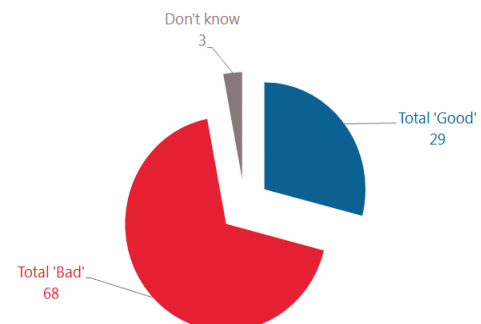


There is less difference between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek when it comes to the employment situation: 32% in Maghreb say it is good, compared to 29% in Mashrek.

C2.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%) - MAGHREB



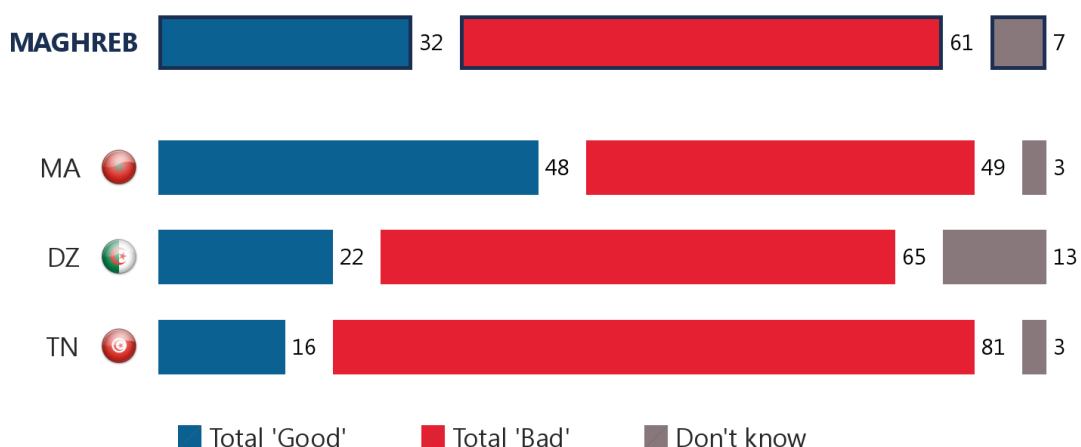
C2.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%) - MASHREK



Once again, within Mashrek respondents in Morocco are much more positive than those in Algeria and Tunisia. Almost half (48%) say the employment situation in their country is good, compared to 22% in Algeria and 16% in Tunisia.

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

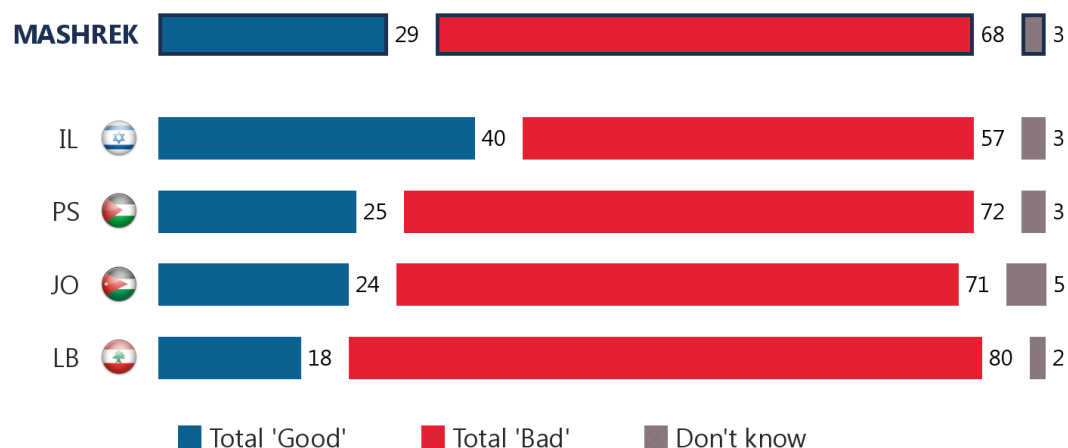
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



In Mashrek, respondents in Israel (40%) are more likely than those in other countries to say the employment situation is good – particularly compared to those in Lebanon (18%). However, the majority of respondents in each Mashrek country say the employment situation in their country is bad, ranging from 80% in Lebanon to 57% in Israel.

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

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

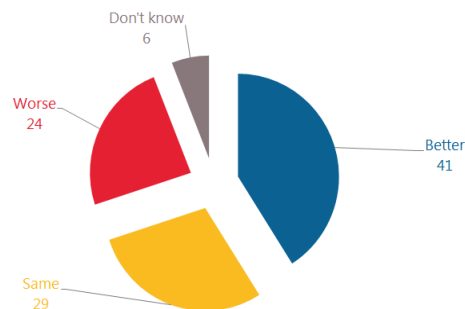


The **socio-demographic analysis** of these questions about the economic and employment situation illustrates that:

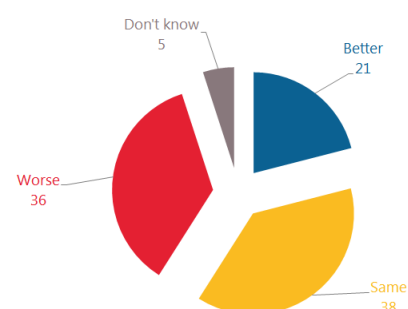
- In **Maghreb**, women are more likely than men to say the current economic situation is good (46% vs. 39%), but in Mashrek the reverse is true (32% vs. 37% of men).
- In **Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the least likely to say the current economic situation is good: 26% with the lowest levels say this, compared to 41% with the highest education levels. The same pattern applies for the current employment situation.
- In **Maghreb**, those living in rural villages are much more likely to say the current economic situation (55% vs. 28%-39%) or the current employment situation is good (41% vs. 18%-30%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, those with the least financial difficulties are the most likely to say the current economic situation (Maghreb 54%, Mashrek 44%), or job situation (both 39%) are good.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the higher a respondent positions themselves on the social staircase, the more likely they are to say the current economic and job situations are good.

Respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic in their expectations for their country's economic situation in the next 12 months: just over four in ten (41%) in Maghreb expect it will get better compared to 21% in Mashrek. In Maghreb, 29% think the situation will remain the same, while 24% expect it will be worse. In Mashrek 38% expect it to stay the same and 36% that it will be worse.

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

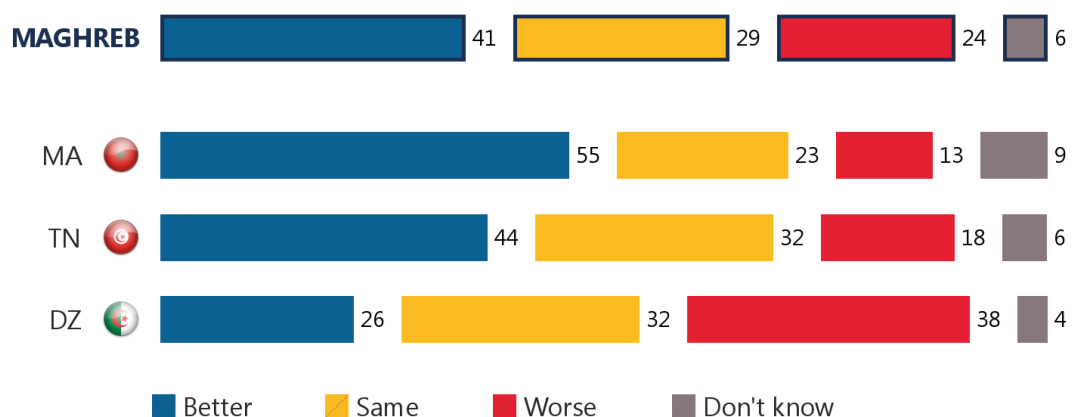


C3.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - MASHREK)



Morocco is the only country in Mashrek where the majority expects the economic situation will be better (55%) - 44% in Tunisia think this way, as do 26% in Algeria. Respondents in Tunisia are most likely to say they expect the economic situation to be worse (38%).

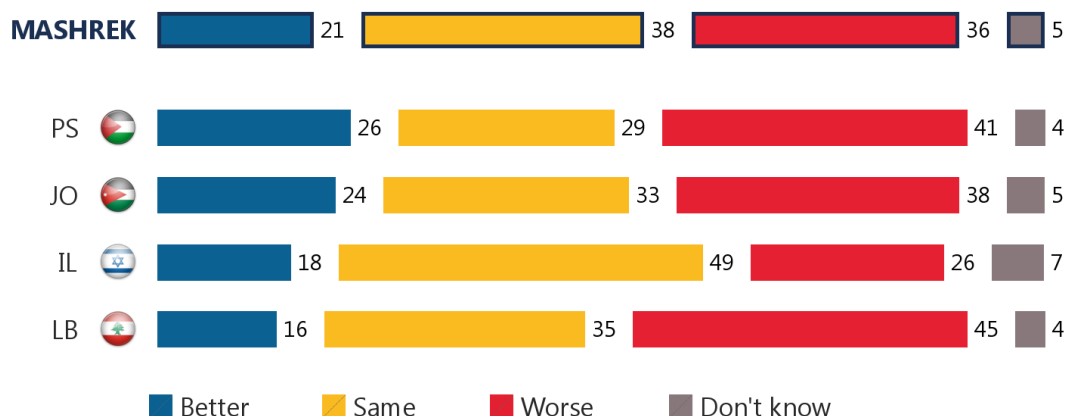
C3.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Only a minority of respondents in any Mashrek country think the economic situation will be better in the next 12 months, ranging from 26% in Israel to 16% in Lebanon. Respondents in Lebanon (45%), Palestine (41%) and Jordan (38%) are most likely to say they think the economic situation will be worse, while those in Israel are most likely to say it will stay the same (49%).

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...?

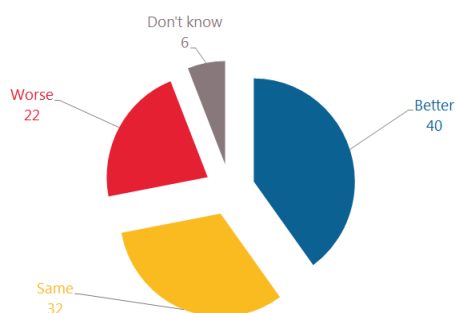
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Respondents in Maghreb are also much more optimistic about the employment situation in the next 12 months: 40% say it will be better, compared to just 18% in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are most likely to think the employment situation will remain the same (40%), while 34% think it will be worse. In Maghreb 32% think it will remain the same and 22% that it will be worse.

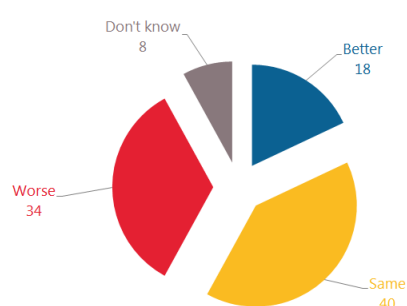
C3.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%) - MAGHREB



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...?

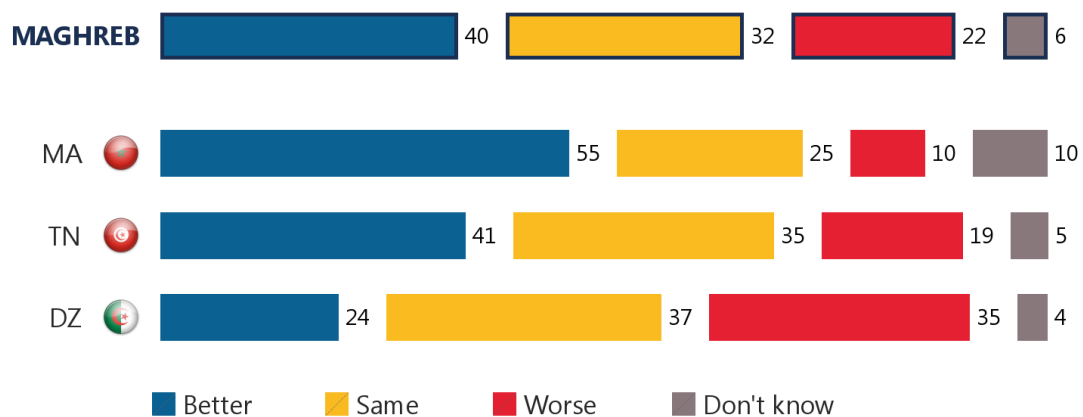
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%) - MASHREK



Morocco is the only country in Maghreb where a majority think the job situation will be better – 55% say this, compared to 41% in Tunisia and 24% in Algeria. In Algeria respondents are almost evenly split between those who think it will stay the same (37%) and those who think it will be worse (35%).

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) (%)

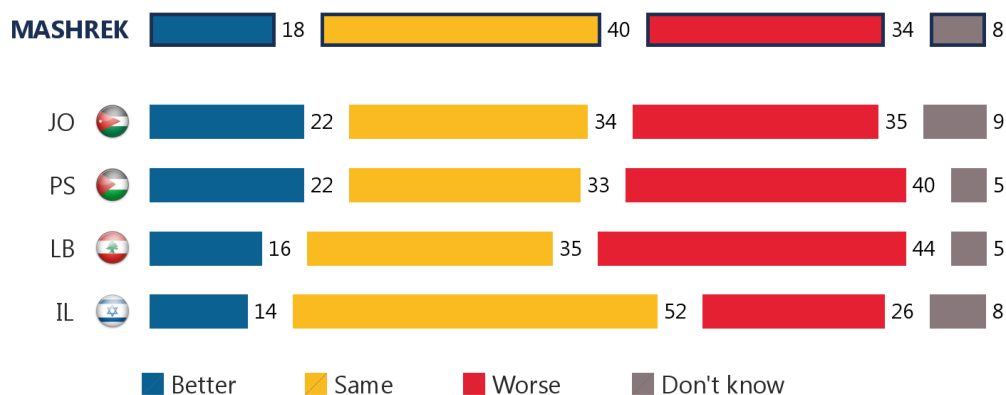


Respondents in each Mashrek country are less optimistic than the least optimistic country in Maghreb (Algeria).

Those in Jordan and Palestine (22%) are the most likely to say the employment situation will be better, while those in Israel are the least likely to do so (14%). Respondents in Israel are most likely to say the situation will be the same in the next 12 months (52%), while those in Lebanon (44%) and Palestine (40%) are most likely to say it will be worse.

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) (%)



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

- In **Maghreb**, the lower the education level of the respondent, the more likely they are to expect the economic and employment situation to be better in the next 12 months. For example, 48% with the lowest education level say this about the economic situation, compared to 37% with the highest levels. In **Mashrek**, on the other hand, those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to say the economic and employment situations will be worse. For instance, 39% with the lowest education levels say this about the employment situation, compared to 32% with the highest levels.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, those with the least financial difficulties are the most likely to say they expect the economic situation to be better. For instance, 49% of those with the least difficulties in Maghreb say this, compared to 31% with the most difficulties. In the case of the employment situation, those with the most financial difficulties are the most likely to say this will be worse – and this pattern occurs in both Maghreb and Mashrek.

3. Issues facing the country

Respondents were asked about the most important issue facing their country³⁹, and the results illustrate a number of differences between Maghreb and Mashrek.

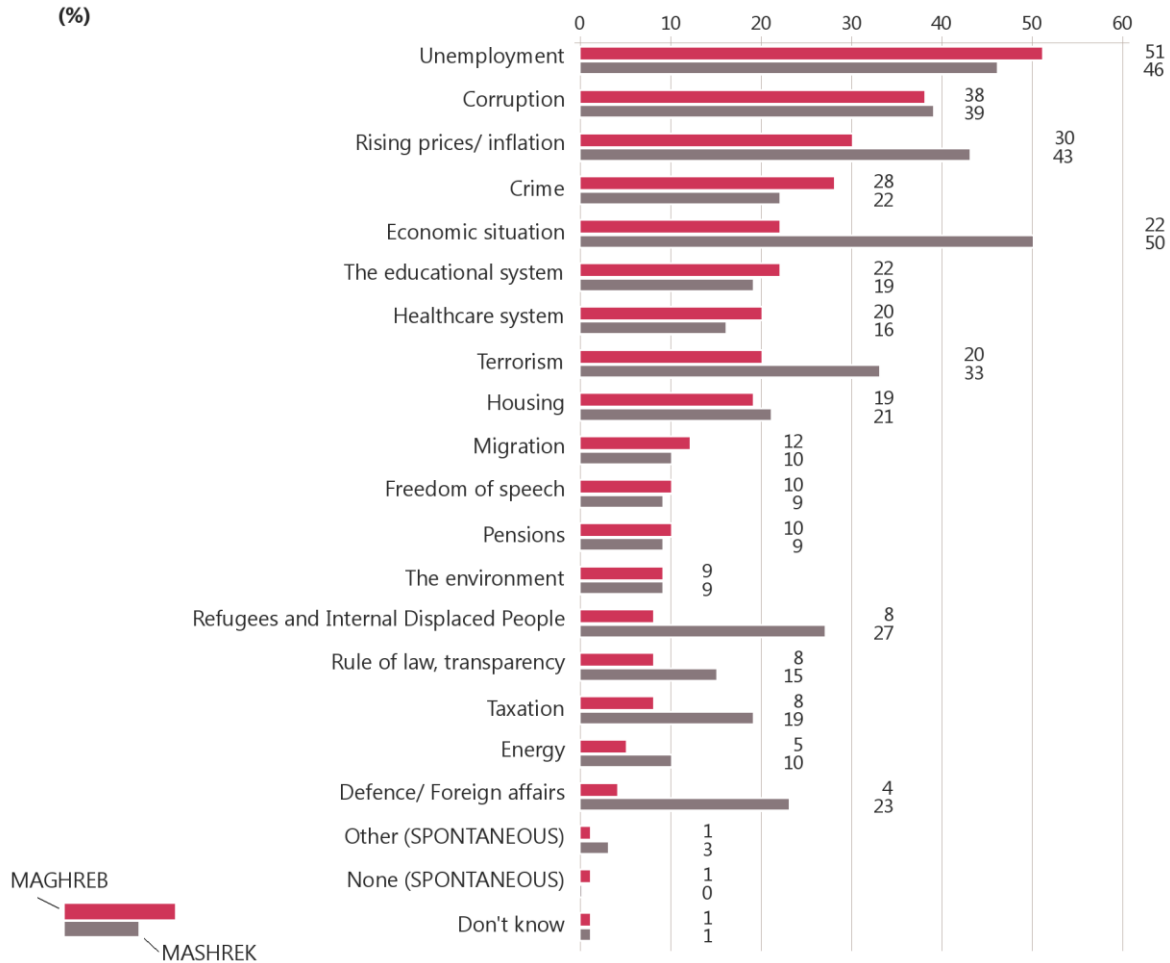
Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to mention unemployment, which is perhaps not surprising given 61% say their current employment situation in their country is bad. Although almost as many respondents in Mashrek mention unemployment (46%), they are actually more likely to mention the economic situation (50%), and are more than twice as likely to mention this as those in Maghreb (22%). This difference is interesting because it is far greater than the difference between proportions who say the current economic situation in their country is bad (Maghreb 55%, Mashrek 64%).

Compared to those in Maghreb, respondents in Mashrek are also more likely to mention defence/foreign affairs (23% vs. 4%), refugees and internal displaced people (27% vs. 8%), rising prices / inflation (43% vs. 30%), terrorism (33% vs. 20%), taxation (19% vs. 8%), or the rule of law and transparency (15% v s 8%).

Overall, the six most mentioned issues in Maghreb are unemployment (51%), corruption (38%), rising prices / inflation (30%), crime (28%), the economic situation (22%) and the educational system (22%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned issues are the economic situation (50%), unemployment (46%), rising prices / inflation (43%), corruption (39%) and terrorism (33%).

³⁹ C4T. What do you think is the most important issue facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? Firstly? And then?




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



Looking at the five most important issues in Mashrek shows respondents in each country are most likely to mention unemployment, although the proportions vary notably: from 78% in Morocco to 33% in Algeria and 30% in Tunisia. Respondents in Tunisia are equally likely to mention corruption as the most important issue facing their country (30%). Respondents in Morocco are least likely to mention the economic situation (25%), while those in Algeria and Tunisia are least likely to mention the educational system (both 8%).

Overall, it is respondents in Morocco who are most likely to consider each of these issues to be important. It is also interesting to note that although respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say unemployment is the most important issue, they are less likely than those in Algeria and Tunisia to say the employment situation in their country is bad.





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

		Unemployment	Corruption	Rising prices/ inflation	Crime	Economic situation	The educational system
MAGHREB		51	38	30	28	22	22
MA		78	50	48	37	25	41
DZ		33	28	19	21	22	8
TN		30	30	12	22	14	8
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country					
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item					

There is more variation among the countries in Mashrek. Respondents in Palestine are most likely to say the economic situation is the most important issue (45%), while those in Jordan (74%) and Lebanon (57%) are most likely to mention unemployment. For respondents in Israel the most important issue is terrorism (52%).

Across Mashrek, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to mention the economic situation (60%), unemployment (74%) and rising prices / inflation (70%), while those in Lebanon are the most likely to mention corruption (55%) and those in Israel to mention terrorism (52%). It is worth noting that in Lebanon and Palestine more than seven in ten think the economic situation and the employment situation in their country is bad. In Israel almost six in ten say the employment situation is bad.

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

		Economic situation	Unemployment	Rising prices/ inflation	Corruption	Terrorism
MASHREK		50	46	43	39	33
IL		43	19	29	31	52
JO		60	74	70	51	24
LB		54	57	40	55	42
PS		45	40	29	24	13
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country				
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item				

The **socio-demographic analysis** of respondents in **Maghreb** highlights few notable differences:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to mention rising prices/inflation or unemployment. For example, 54% of those aged 15-24 mention employment, compared to 47% of those aged 55+.
- Those who completed their education younger than age 20 are the most likely to mention crime (34%-35% vs. 28%).
- Those living in rural villages are the most likely to mention rising prices/inflation (40%), unemployment (61%) or corruption (42%).

The **socio-demographic analysis** of respondents in **Mashrek** also shows few notable differences:

- Respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to mention unemployment (38% vs. 46%-49%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education the more likely they are to mention terrorism, and the less likely they are to mention rising prices/inflation or unemployment. For instance 22% of those with the lowest education levels mention terrorism, compared to 41% of those with the highest levels. Those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to mention the economic situation (56% vs. 49%-50%).
- Those living in rural villages are the least likely to mention terrorism (24%), corruption (32%) or rising prices/inflation (38%).

CONCLUSION

The results of this survey show respondents living in the Southern Neighbourhood generally have a positive view of the European Union, although those in Maghreb are more positive. Many of the values that are important to respondents in these countries are those they also associate with the EU, and respondents consider that the EU and their countries share enough common values to collaborate. In both groups of countries, the EU is seen as an important partner, and at least two thirds of respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek believe relations between their country and the EU are good.

The EU is generally seen to have a positive influence on the socio-economic development of Southern Neighbourhood countries, and the majority think the EU contributes a lot to the development of their country. Respondents are most likely to consider tourism, trade, education and economic development as having benefited most from EU cooperation policies. Perhaps as a result of these positive perceptions, most respondents think the EU should have a greater role to play in their country in a range of areas, but especially trade, human rights and economic development. However, more than half in both Maghreb and Mashrek think the EU already has an appropriate level of involvement.

Although the EU has been providing funding to support a range of programmes in Southern Neighbourhood countries in recent years, awareness of this funding remains low. Jordan, Palestine and Lebanon are the only countries where the majority say that they are aware of this funding. Although awareness is low, amongst those that are aware of this funding more than eight in ten say it has been effective.

Given that the majority of those in Maghreb and Mashrek never look for information on the EU, it is perhaps not surprising that there is low awareness of EU funding. Amongst information seekers, those in Mashrek are much more likely to look for information about cooperation with their country and financial information, while those in Maghreb are much more likely to look for economic and cultural information. Those who do seek information, however, usually find what they are looking for.

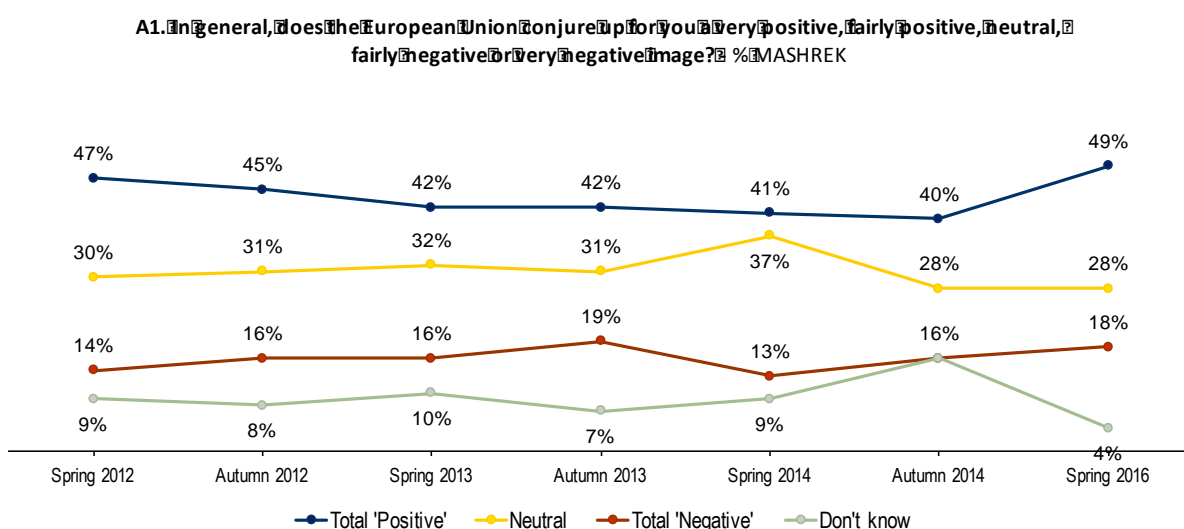
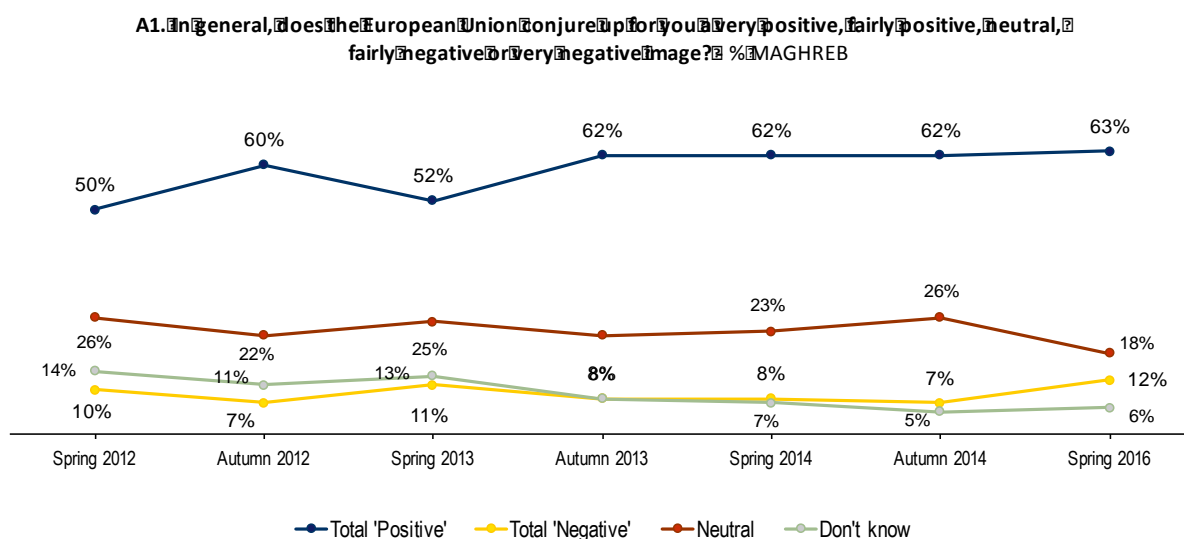
As gauged by this survey, the general mood in Maghreb is more positive than that in Mashrek. Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to be satisfied with the life they lead, and more positive about their current personal job situation, financial situation and with life in general, and they are more optimistic that these things will get better in the next 12 months.

The survey highlights differences between Maghreb and Mashrek that suggest that information and communication campaigns will need to be tailored to local markets. This is particularly evident in media habits when it comes to online media. For example, although TV is the most widely used and trusted medium, those in Mashrek are much more likely to use and trust the Internet and social media, compared to those in Maghreb. On a positive note, most respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek think the EU is presented objectively on national websites, TV, radio and in the press.

1. Trends








Key questions asked during this wave of the Opinion Polls in the Southern countries were also asked in the European Neighbourhood Barometer conducted in the same countries between Spring 2012 and Autumn 2014.

As the graphs below show, there are no major changes in the trend results:



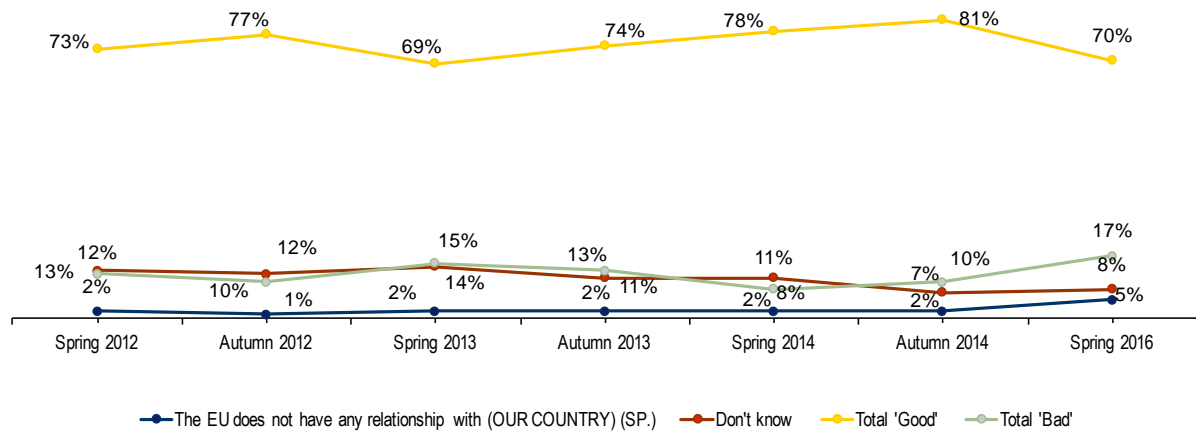
In the Mashrek region, there is an improvement in the “total positive”, increasing from 40% registered in Autumn 2014 to 49% in Spring 2016. This improvement is largely driven by the results in Jordan, where the level of “don’t know” dropped drastically from 57% to 2%: the fact that the EU has been providing a lot of funds in Jordan has contributed to the improvement of the level of awareness of EU activities in the country and consequently, the EU’s image has also benefitted.

A1. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

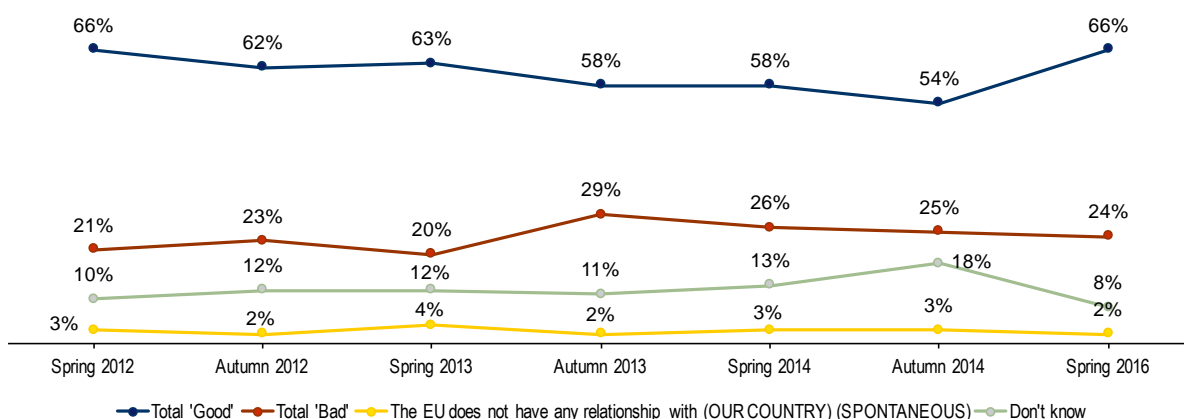
	Total 'Positive'	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016	Neutral	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016
Maghreb	63%	+1	18%	-8	12%	+5	6%	+1
 MA	73%	-6	14%	-1	6%	+2	7%	+4
 DZ	59%	+4	21%	-13	17%	+12	3%	-3
 TN	49%	-6	23%	-7	15%	+5	13%	+7
Mashrek	49%	+9	28%	=	18%	+2	4%	-12
 IL	32%	-11	33%	+2	31%	+8	3%	-1
 JO	57%	+42	31%	+13	10%	-1	2%	-55
 LB	63%	+19	14%	-21	17%	+5	5%	-4
 PS	53%	-4	27%	+2	11%	-1	8%	+3

The same pattern has also been registered in other questions.

A4. In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as Very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? % MAGHREB



A4. In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad? % MASHREK

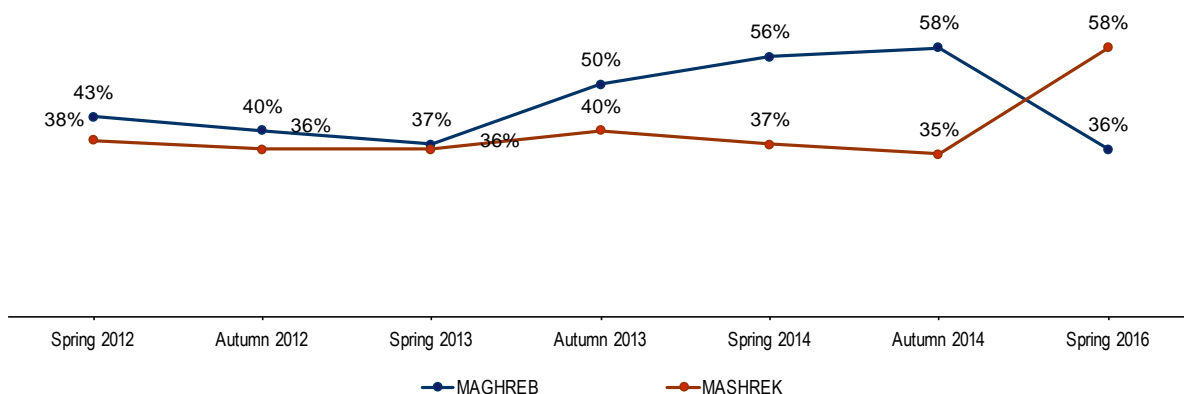


A4. In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?








	Total 'Good'	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016	Total 'Bad'	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016	The EU does not have any relationship with (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016
Maghreb	70%	-11	17%	+7	5%	+3	8%	+1
MA	85%	-5	6%	-1	1%	+1	7%	+4
TN	57%	-21	27%	+13	7%	+6	9%	+1
DZ	64%	-12	18%	+9	8%	+3	10%	=
Mashrek	66%	+12	24%	-1	2%	-1	8%	-10
IL	37%	-28	48%	+23	3%	-2	12%	+7
PS	91%	+28	5%	-25	1%	-1	4%	-2
LB	72%	+19	18%	-13	3%	+1	7%	-7
JO	73%	+49	17%	+3	3%	+3	7%	-54

The positive results in Jordan may be due to the combination of at least two factors, the communication strategies applied in this country by the EU Delegation and the investments made by EU to support developing programs in the country. In previous years, the level of investment was lower and possibly less visible, and when asked about cooperation and development programmes financed by EU Jordanian residents were unable to answer. Now respondents seem more knowledgeable and they can express an opinion on the matter.

A5. As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes? - % Yes

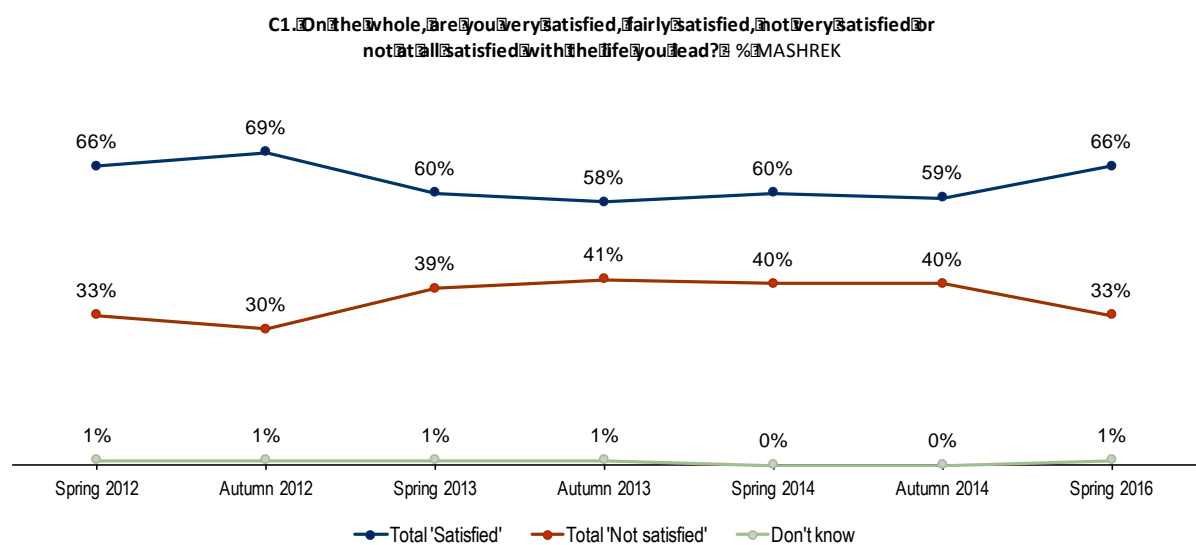
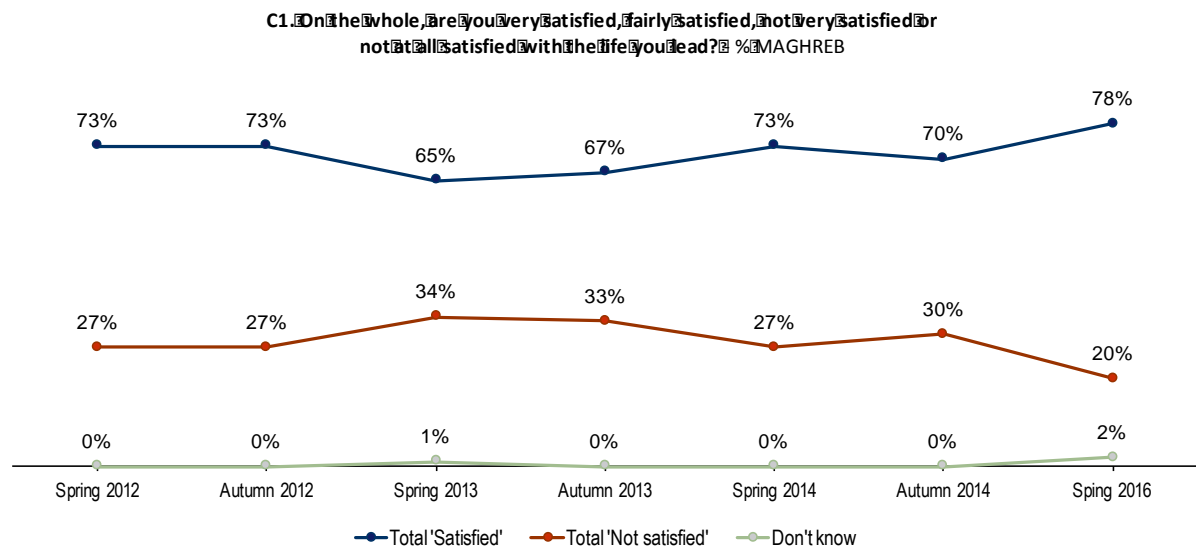


A5. As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?

		Yes	Diff. Aut.2014- Sp.2016	No	Diff. Aut.2014- Sp.2016	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2014- Sp.2016
	Maghreb	36%	-22	40%	-18	24%	+12
	MA	48%	-7	24%	-10	28%	+17
	TN	45%	-24	32%	+6	23%	+18
	DZ	21%	-21	59%	+27	20%	-6
	Mashrek	58%	+23	18%	-16	24%	-8
	JO	77%	+67	8%	-14	15%	-54
	PS	70%	+6	15%	-13	15%	+6
	LB	58%	+22	26%	-14	16%	-7
	IL	38%	+5	26%	-13	42%	14

With the exception of the EU image that remains stable and positive for the majority of respondents in Maghreb, the other indicators (relations EU><Country and awareness of financial support) have registered a decrease of the positive values in all countries surveyed.

The other set of questions that have been asked in the European Neighbourhood Barometer concern the general “mood”. Also in this section there are not many differences compared to previous measurements.



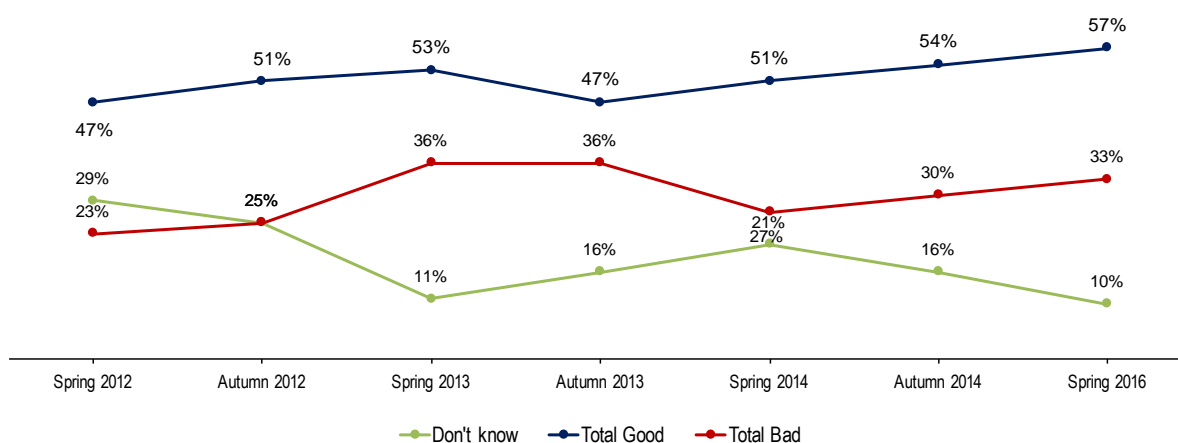
Generally speaking, there has been an improvement in the levels of satisfaction with the lives respondents lead. People living in the Maghreb region continue to be more satisfied than people living in Mashrek.

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

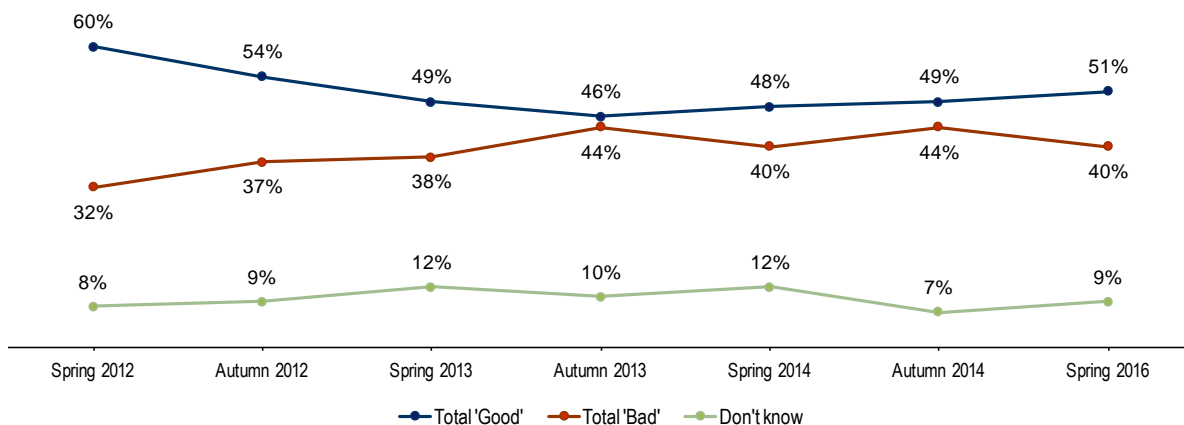
	Total 'Satisfied'	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016	Total 'Not satisfied'	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2014-Sp.2016
Maghreb	78%	+8	20%	-10	2%	+2
MA	86%	+6	13%	-7	1%	+1
DZ	72%	0	26%	-2	2%	+2
TN	74%	+14	25%	-15	1%	+1
Mashrek	66%	+7	33%	-7	1%	+1
IL	76%	+5	22%	-7	2%	+2
JO	59%	+18	41%	-17	0%	-1
LB	62%	+7	36%	-9	1%	+1
PS	61%	+2	37%	-4	1%	=

The increase in the level of satisfaction seems to be driven by the improvement of “personal situations” (job, finance of household) as opposed to the general economic situation of the country.

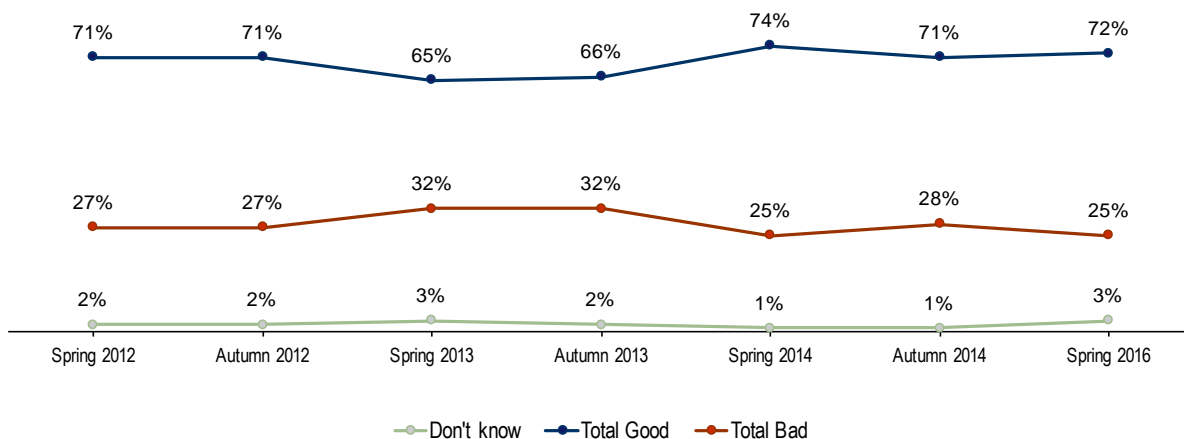
C2.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your personal job situation % MAGHREB



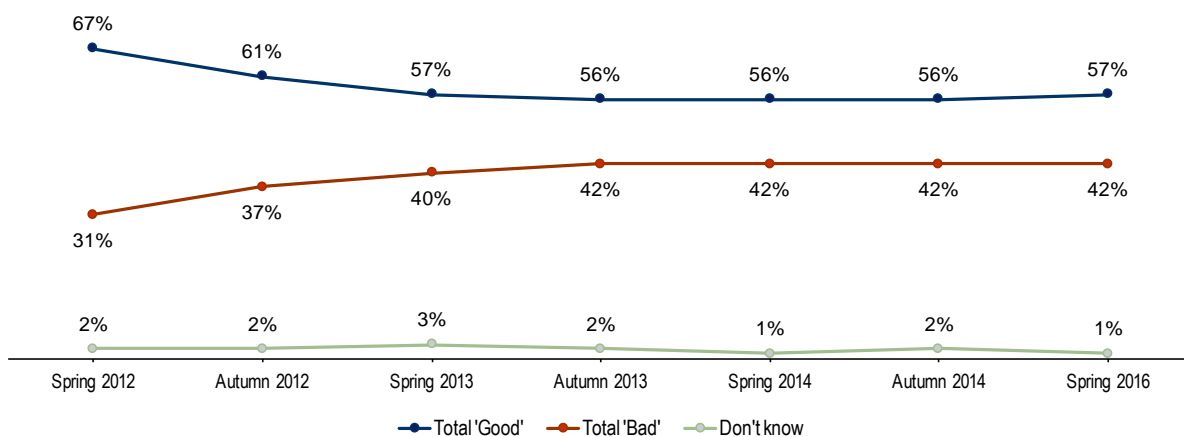
C2.2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your personal job situation %MASHREK



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

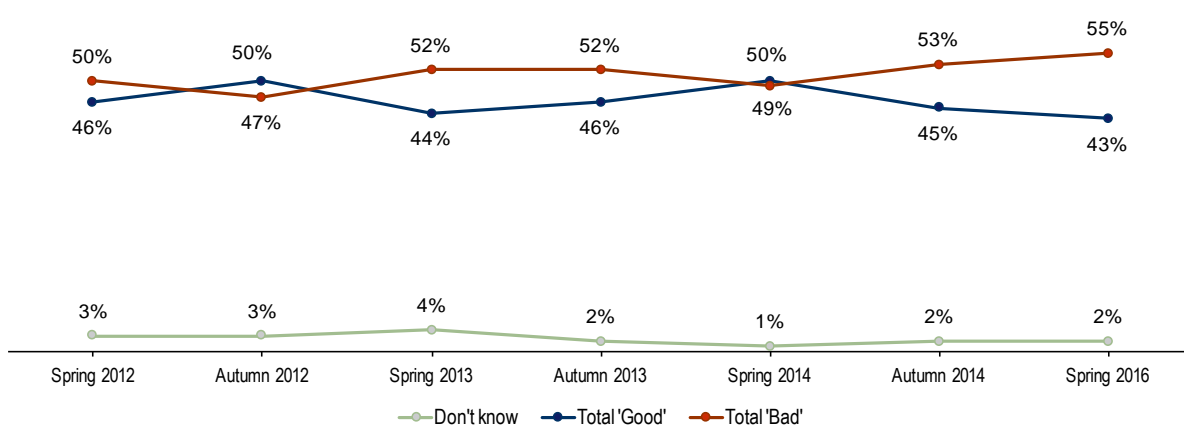


C2.3. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The financial situation of your household % MASHREK










With the exception of Morocco and Israel, the majority of respondents perceive the economic situation of the country as bad in all countries across both regions.

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



The largest decrease has been registered in Algeria, as shows the graph below.

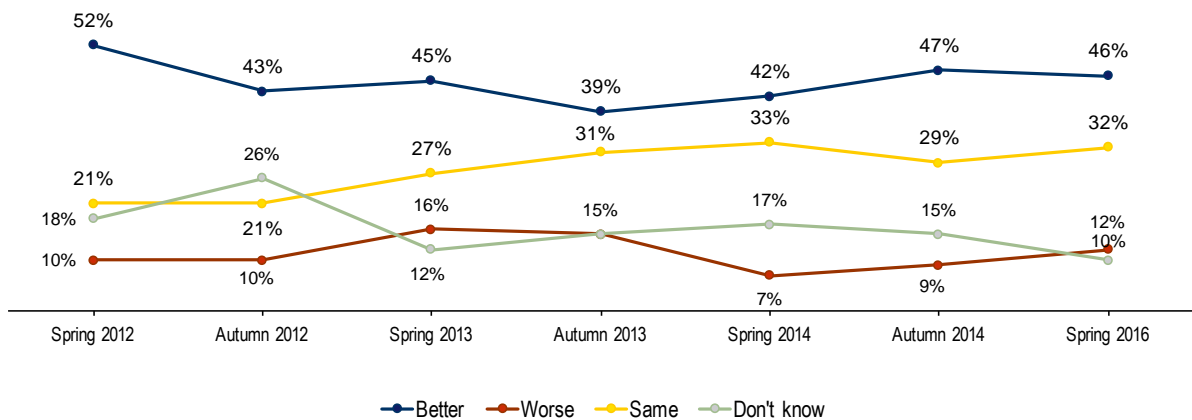
C2.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total 'Good'	Diff. Aut.2014- Sp.2016	Total 'Bad'	Diff. Aut.2014- Sp.2016	Don't know	Diff. Aut.2014- Sp.2016
Maghreb	43%	-2	55%	+2	2%	=
 MA	65%	+1	32%	-2	3%	+1
 DZ	29%	-43	69%	+45	2%	-2
 TN	20%	+4	78%	-6	2%	+1
Mashrek	35%	-5	64%	+4	1%	=
 IL	49%	-5	49%	+3	2%	+2
 JO	30%	-4	69%	+5	0%	-2
 LB	22%	+5	77%	-5	1%	0
 PS	28%	-15	70%	+14	2%	=

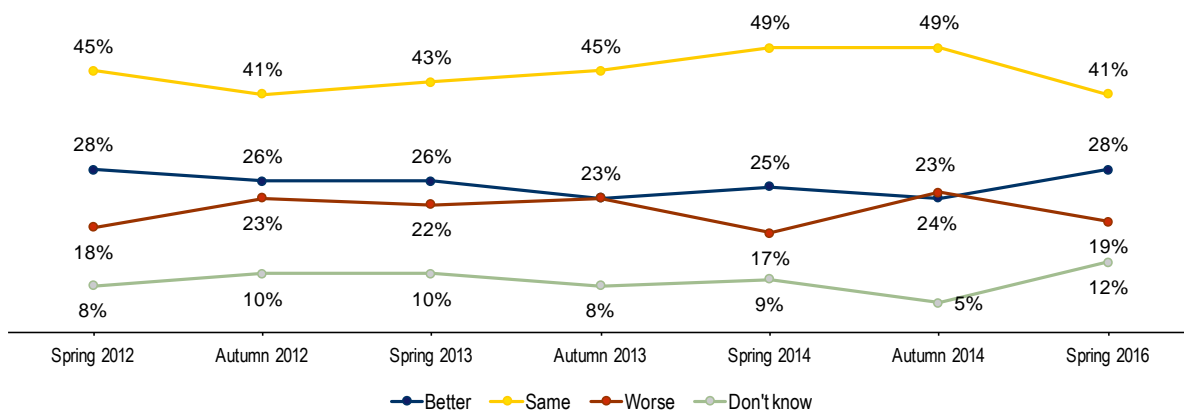
Considering expectation for the future, an overall positive attitude continues to prevail in both regions: only a small minority of respondents (less than 20%) think that their personal (working and financial) situation will be worse in the next 12 months. Respondents having this negative attitude are more frequent among those that position themselves on the lower level of social staircase.

This is in line with what the European Neighbourhood Barometer last recorded.

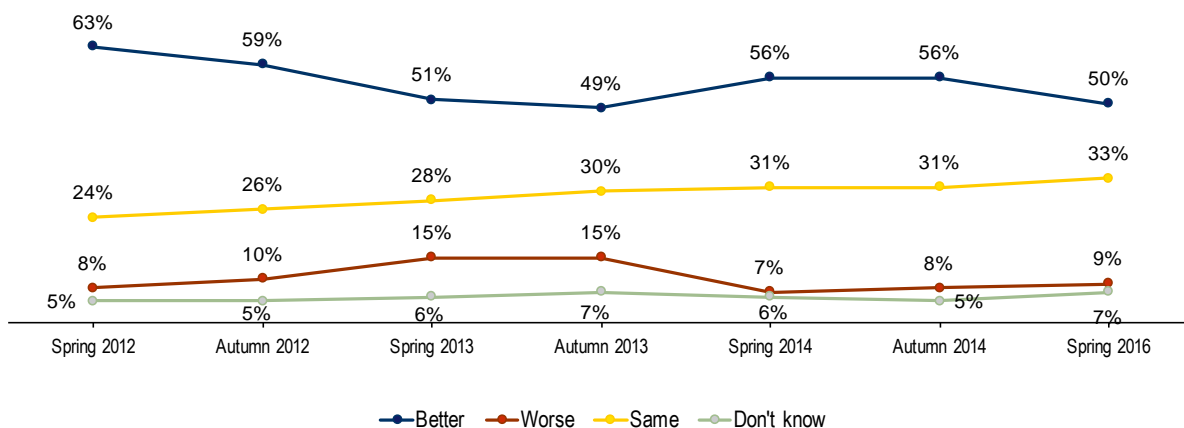
C3.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: Will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation

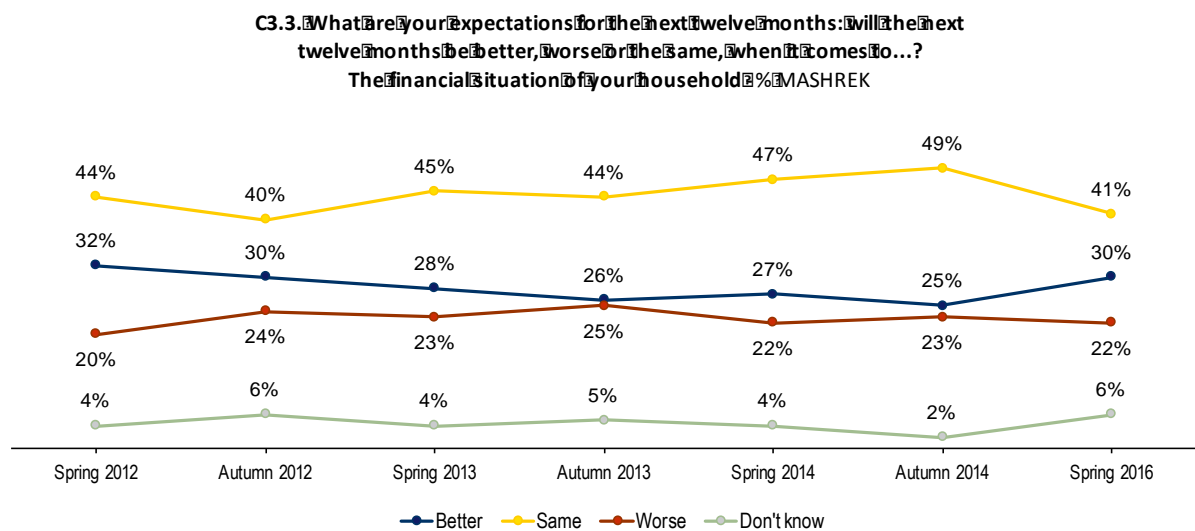


C3.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: Will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation % MASHREK

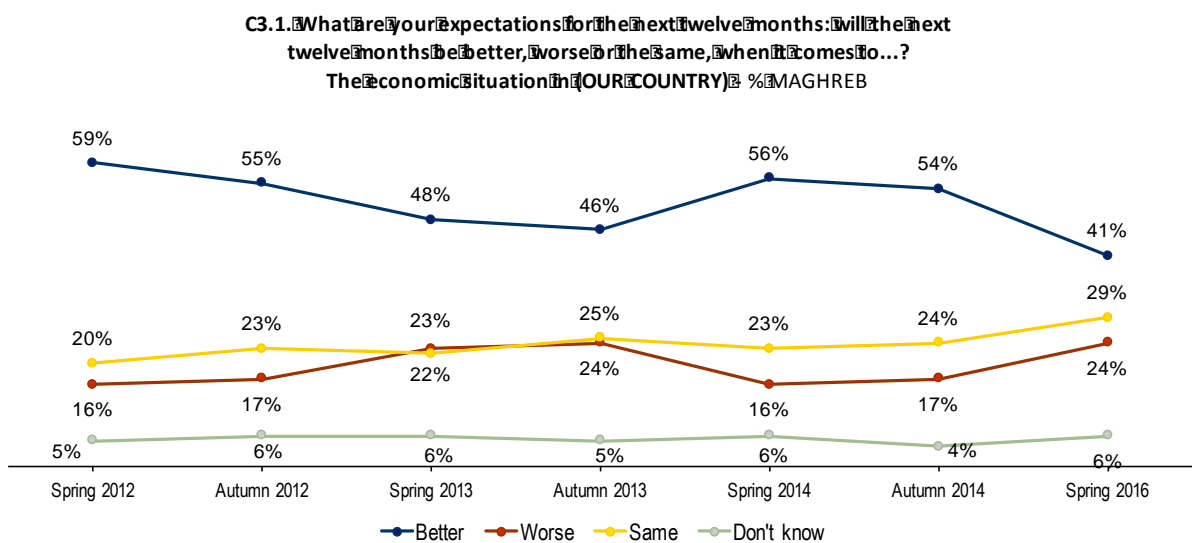


C3.3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: Will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household % MAGHREB





The expectations are less optimistic when considering the economic situation in the country, particularly in the Mashrek region where almost 40% of respondents think that the situation will be worse.



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

