

EU NEIGHBOURS south

OPEN NEIGHBOURHOOD

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

*OPINION POLL
SECOND WAVE REPORT
Spring 2017*



A project implemented by a consortium led by



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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction

The European Union has had cooperation programmes with its neighbours for many years, and particularly through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), which has been operating since 2007¹. 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 European Union in this region, as well as increase understanding of European policies and the support the EU provides to its partner countries in the Southern Neighbourhood area.

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

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 Excluding Syria, Libya, and Egypt.

⁵ Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

⁶ Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Palestine.

This report presents the results of the second wave of this survey, conducted in spring 2017.

Areas covered by this survey include:

- Perceptions of, and attitudes towards the European Union;
- Awareness of financial support provided by the European Union, and the main areas of cooperation with the European Union;
- Use of mainstream and Internet-based media, and the European Union'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 April and June 2017, 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 seven⁷ 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	1005	11/05/2017	11/06/2017
IL	Israel	PCPO / Maagar Mohot	1096	24/04/2017	26/05/2017
JO	Jordan	Statistics Lebanon / Brand Vision	1000	26/04/2017	24/05/2017
LB	Lebanon	Statistics Lebanon	1000	02/05/2017	24/05/2017
MA	Morocco	TNS Maroc	1020	24/04/2017	11/06/2017
PS	Palestinian territories	PCPO	1031	24/04/2017	26/05/2017
TN	Tunisia	El Amouri Institute	1003	26/04/2017	21/05/2017

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).

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

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

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

Respondents were 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)⁸, taking into consideration the respective sizes of national 15+ populations in the group of countries in question.

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

⁸ Maghreb=DZ+MA+TN – Mashrek= IL+JO+LB+PS

KEY FINDINGS

1. Perceptions of the European Union

- Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to say the European Union conjures up a positive image for them – 62% do so, compared to 44% in Mashrek.
- For respondents in Maghreb, the European Union most closely represents equality between men and women (71%), human rights (70%), equality, freedom of speech / of the media, and individual freedom (all 68%). In Mashrek, respondents are most likely to find that the EU represents equality between men and women (66%), democracy (65%), human rights (63%), individual freedom, and economic prosperity (both 62%).
- More than six in ten respondents in both Maghreb (76%) and Mashrek (64%) say that the European Union 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 (33%), compared to a majority in Mashrek (52%).
 - Amongst those who say the European Union provides this support, 88% in Maghreb and 85% in Mashrek say this support has been effective.
- The majority of respondents in both Maghreb (65%) and Mashrek (58%) say the EU has had a positive influence on socio-economic development in their country.
- Respondents in Mashrek are much more likely than those in Maghreb to say the United States (49% vs. 27%), Saudi Arabia (41% vs. 22%), or Qatar (31% vs. 22%) provides more support than the European Union.
- The majority of respondents in Maghreb trust the European Union (56%), compared to 49% in Mashrek. Respondents in both regions are less likely to trust the Arab League or the United Nations.
- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to say trade (37%), tourism (33%), and economic development (28%) have benefited from EU policies. Those in Mashrek are most likely to mention education (32%), the development of infrastructure (27%) and support to agriculture (23%).
- Respondents in Maghreb think the EU should have a greater role to play in their country in trade (69%), economic development (68%) and human rights (61%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are economic development (74%), trade (68%) and human rights (63%).
- The majority of respondents in both groups of countries agree the European Union is an important partner (Maghreb: 64%, Mashrek: 58%), and that their country and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (Maghreb: 60%, Mashrek: 61%).
- At least half of the respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (61% and 50% respectively), and that the support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of their country (58% and 54%).

- The majority of respondents in Maghreb think the European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (55%), compared to 47% in Mashrek.
- Generally speaking, respondents in Israel have different opinions and less positive perceptions of the EU compared to the other inhabitants of the Mashrek region. For example, only 40% of the respondents in Israel consider the European Union to have a positive influence on the socio-economic development of the country, compared to 72% in Jordan, 67% in Palestine and 59% in Lebanon. Only 39% of respondents in Israel tend to trust the European Union, compared to 44% in Lebanon, 55% in Palestine and 57% in Jordan. Similarly, only a minority in Israel say relations with the European Union are good, compared to at least two thirds of respondents in Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine. These results reflect the fact that the nature and level of cooperation between Israel and the European Union are different from those of the European Union 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 European Union (Maghreb 57%, Mashrek 53%).
 - Amongst respondents who do look for this information, those in Maghreb are most likely to look for economic (42%), cultural (34%), or political information (30%), while those in Mashrek are most likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (42%), followed by economic (40%) and political information (38%).
 - At least seven in ten respondents in Maghreb (70%) and Mashrek (74%) who look for information on the European Union usually find what they are looking for.
- A range of official EU sites and accounts have been visited by less than one in five respondents in either Maghreb or Mashrek, with the EU Facebook page the most likely to be visited (17% in both regions).
- In both Maghreb and Mashrek a plurality of respondents say that the national media talk about the right amount about the European Union.
 - In Maghreb 45% say this about television, 43% about radio, 43% about the printed press and 37% say this about websites.
 - In Mashrek 45% say this about television, 41% about radio, 40% about websites and 39% about the printed press.

- The plurality of respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek think that the national media present the European Union objectively.
 - In Maghreb 51% say this about television, 53% about radio, 47% about the printed press and 42% say this about websites.
 - In Mashrek 52% say this about television, 48% about radio, 46% about the printed press and 42% say this about websites.
- Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to say public TV (88% vs. 84%), websites (80% vs. 70%), or radio (67% vs. 63%) play an important role in influencing public opinion.
- Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to trust the Internet (35%), public TV channels (19%) or private TV channels (13%) when looking for news on political matters. In Mashrek, respondents are also most likely to trust the Internet, public TV channels (both 21%) and private TV channels (19%).
- When asked to name their two main sources of news on national political matters, respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek most frequently mentioned television-based media: in Maghreb, 54% get most of national political news from public TV channels and 44% from private TV channels, while in Mashrek 50% mention both public and private channels. The Internet is the third most mentioned source in both regions, although respondents in Mashrek are much more likely to mention it than those in Maghreb (48% vs. 31%).

3. Citizens' mood

- Respondents in Maghreb are more likely than their counterparts in Mashrek to be satisfied with the life they lead (79% vs. 65%). They are also more likely to say their personal job situation (62% vs. 50%), current household financial situation (72% vs. 58%), or life in general are good (72% vs. 66%).
- Respondents in Maghreb are more likely than those in Mashrek to expect that the coming twelve months their personal job situation (41% vs. 27%), household financial situation (45% vs. 29%) and life in general (48% vs. 31%) will be better.
- The majority of respondents in Maghreb say the current economic situation in their country is good (54%), compared to 38% in Mashrek. Only a minority in either region say the current employment situation in their country is good (Maghreb 42% Mashrek 31%).
- Respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic than those in Mashrek when it comes to their country's economic situation (40% vs. 21%) or employment situation (38% vs. 17%) being better in the next 12 months.
- In Maghreb, 88% of respondents consider unemployment to be one of the two most important issues facing the country. 53% say the same for corruption and 41% for rising prices / inflation. In Mashrek, the most mentioned issues are the economic situation (52%), unemployment (49%) and corruption (47%).

I. PERCEPTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

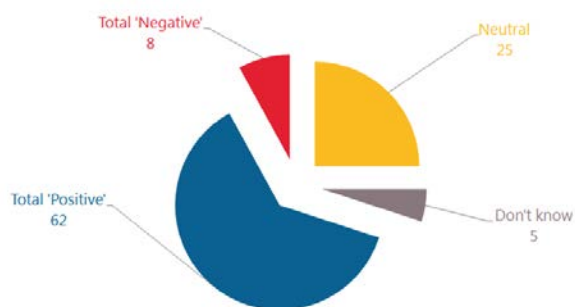
This section of the report discusses the perceptions respondents living in Maghreb and Mashrek have about the European Union: their image of the European Union, the characteristics they think best represent the European Union, and their opinions about the relationship their country has with the European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

1. Image of the European Union

Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to say the European Union conjures up a positive image for them – 62% do so, compared to 44% in Mashrek⁹. The proportion that is neutral is similar: 25% in Maghreb say the EU conjures up a neutral image, compared to 29% in Mashrek.

Fewer than one in ten in Maghreb have a negative image of the European Union (8%), compared to more than one in five in Mashrek (22%).

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Compared to the previous survey in spring 2016, respondents in Maghreb have become more neutral in their image of the European Union: the proportion with a neutral image has increased seven percentage points, while the proportion who are positive (-2 pp) or negative (-4 pp) has declined.




In Mashrek, on the other hand, respondents have become more negative. The proportion that has a negative image has increased three points. At the same time the proportion that is positive has declined by five percentage points.

⁹ A1. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

The country level results show there is generally a wider variation in opinion in Maghreb than in Mashrek. In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to have a positive image of the European Union (72%), compared to 57% in Algeria and 47% in Tunisia.

Compared to 2016, respondents in countries in Maghreb have become more neutral in their image of the European Union, mostly due to a decrease in the proportion that has a negative image. For instance, in Algeria the proportion that has a negative image has declined by eight percentage points, and the proportion that have a neutral one increased by ten percentage points. There have only been minor changes in the proportion that are positive in each country in Maghreb.

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. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Neutral	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	62	-2	25	+7	8	-4	5	-1
MA 	72	-1	19	+5	3	-3	6	-1
DZ 	57	-2	30	+10	10	-8	3	=
TN 	47	-2	29	+6	16	+1	8	-5

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

In **Mashrek**, there is little difference in opinion between Jordan (49%), Lebanon (48%) and Palestine (47%). Respondents in Israel, however, are much less likely than those in other countries to have a positive image of the European Union (35%). In fact, almost as many have a neutral image (33%), while 27% have a negative image of the European Union.

Opinion in Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine has become more negative. For instance, in Lebanon there has been a 15 percentage point decrease since 2016 in the proportion with a positive image, and a 12 percentage point increase in those with a negative image. The trend in Israel is, however, the opposite, with a decrease in the proportion with a negative image (-5 pp) and an increase in the proportion with a positive image (+3 pp).

- 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. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Neutral	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK		44	-5	29	+1	22	+3	5	+1
IL		35	+3	33	=	27	-5	5	+2
JO		49	-8	31	=	16	+6	4	+2
LB		48	-15	17	+2	29	+12	6	+1
PS		47	-7	30	+3	16	+5	7	-1



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

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



- In **Maghreb**, the older the respondent, the less likely they are to have a positive image of the European Union. For example, 56% of those aged 55+ have a positive image, compared to 69% of those aged 15-24. The same pattern does not apply in Mashrek.
- In **Maghreb**, those with the highest education levels are the most likely to have a positive image of the European Union: 65% with the highest levels do so, compared to 57%-59% of those with lower levels.
- In **Maghreb**, the self-employed (64%), the unemployed (63%) and managers (62%) are the most likely to have a positive image of the European Union, while in **Mashrek** the self-employed, house persons (both 48%) and manual workers (47%) are the most likely to have a positive image.

It is also interesting to note that respondents in **Maghreb** who have relatives who live in or have lived in the European Union are more likely to have a very positive opinion of the European Union, compared to those who do not (65% vs. 59%). This relationship also occurs in **Mashrek** (48% vs. 43%).

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

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
MAGHREB	62	8	5
 Age			
15-24 years	69	6	3
25-39 years	61	8	3
40-54 years	58	9	7
55 years or more	56	11	8
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	57	12	7
16 to 19	59	10	4
20 or more	65	10	1
Still studying	70	7	1
Occupation			
Self-employed	64	9	5
Managers	62	9	5
White collars	59	7	2
Manual workers	54	11	6
House persons	55	6	10
Unemployed	63	9	7
Retired	56	12	4
Students	70	7	1
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	65	8	3
No	59	8	6

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

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
MASHREK	44	22	5
 Age			
15-24 years	43	19	7
25-39 years	47	20	5
40-54 years	43	24	5
55 years or more	42	24	5
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	47	17	7
16 to 19	42	22	6
20 or more	46	23	3
Still studying	41	23	6
Occupation			
Self-employed	48	22	6
Managers	41	27	3
White collars	39	24	3
Manual workers	47	19	7
House persons	48	21	6
Unemployed	44	17	8
Retired	45	22	4
Students	41	20	7
Relatives living in the EU			
Yes	48	22	4
No	43	22	5

2. Characteristics that exemplify the European Union

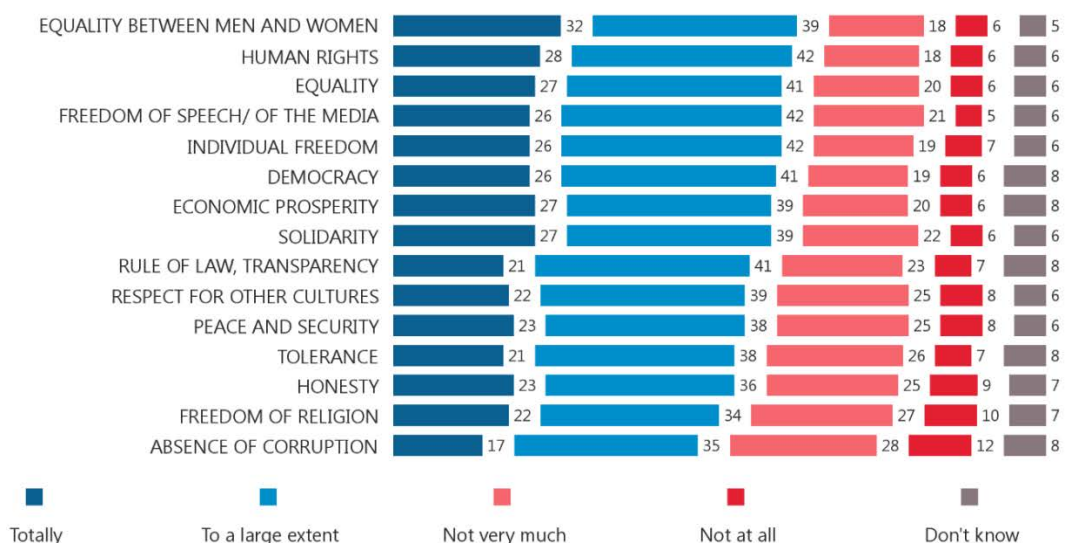
Respondents were asked the extent to which the European Union represents a number of values¹⁰.

Those in **Maghreb** are most likely to say that the European Union represents equality between men and women (71%), human rights (70%), equality, freedom of speech / of the media, and individual freedom (all 68%). In **Mashrek**, respondents are also most likely to mention equality between men and women (66%), followed by democracy (65%), human rights (63%), individual freedom, and economic prosperity (both 62%).

Equality between men and women, human rights and individual freedom are in the five values that most represent the European Union for respondents in both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**. However, respondents in **Maghreb** are more likely to mention equality (68% vs. 57%) or freedom of speech / of the media (68% vs. 61%).

Respondents in **Maghreb** are generally more likely than those in **Mashrek** to find that the European Union represents each value. This is particularly the case for solidarity (66% vs. 51%), honesty (59% vs. 48%), an absence of corruption (52% vs. 42%), and peace and security (61% vs. 51%).

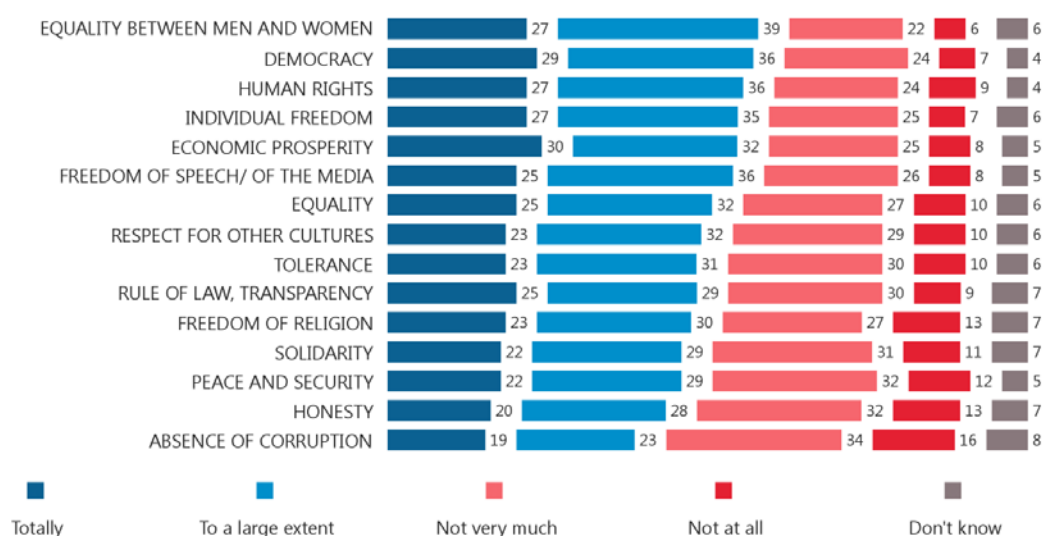
A2 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

¹⁰ A2. To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?

A2 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
(% - MASHREK)






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

The tables below show the five most mentioned characteristics of the European Union for each group of countries. In **Maghreb**, at least six in ten respondents in each country say the European Union represents each of these values. Respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say the European Union represents each of these five values, while those in Tunisia are the least likely to say so. For instance, 74% in Morocco say the European Union represents equality, compared to 66% in Algeria and 60% in Tunisia.

Respondents in Morocco are most likely to say the European Union represents human rights (76%), while those in Algeria (70%) and Tunisia (64%) are most likely to mention equality between men and women.

A2 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
(%)





	Equality between men and women			Human Rights			Equality			Freedom of speech/ of the media			Individual Freedom		
	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know
MAGHREB	71	24	5	70	24	6	68	26	6	68	26	6	68	26	6
MA 	74	23	3	76	22	2	74	23	3	71	25	4	73	23	4
DZ 	70	24	6	69	24	7	66	27	7	67	26	7	67	26	7
TN 	64	25	11	62	28	10	60	29	11	61	29	10	61	28	11
<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 Maghreb (N=3,028)

In **Mashrek**, respondents in Palestine are consistently the most likely to say the European Union represents each of these five values. In each case more than eight in ten say this. Respondents in Jordan are the least likely to say the European Union represents equality between men and women (58%), while respondents in Lebanon are the least likely to say this about democracy (50%), human rights, individual freedom (both 53%) and economic prosperity (49%).

Respondents in Palestine are most likely to state that the EU represents economic prosperity (89%), while the European Union represents equality between men and women for most respondents in Israel (64%), Lebanon (59%) and Jordan (58%). In Israel an equal proportion also says the European Union represents democracy (64%).

A2 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you? (%)

	Equality between men and women			Democracy			Human Rights			Individual Freedom			Economic prosperity		
	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know	Total 'Does represent the EU'	Total 'Does not represent the EU'	Don't know
MASHREK	66	28	6	65	31	4	63	33	4	62	32	6	62	33	5
IL 	64	26	10	64	30	6	57	36	7	57	33	10	55	37	8
JO 	58	40	2	57	39	4	56	42	2	57	40	3	55	42	3
LB 	59	33	8	50	43	7	53	38	9	53	38	9	49	42	9
PS 	83	15	2	87	12	1	87	12	1	83	15	2	89	10	1
<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>															

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

The **socio-demographic analysis** focusses on the five most mentioned values per region.

In **Maghreb**:




- Respondents under 40 years of age are more likely than respondents from older age groups to say the European Union represents equality between men and women (73% vs. 66%-67%), or freedom of speech/of the media (69%-70% vs. 64%-66%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say the European Union represents human rights: 67% with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 74% of those with the highest levels. Respondents who completed education aged 16-19 are the most likely to say the European Union represents individual freedom or freedom of speech/of the media (71% vs. 62%-67%).
- The unemployed are more likely than other employment groups to say the EU represents equality between men and women, equality (both 73%) or individual freedom (72%). White collar workers are the most likely to say this about human rights (75%) or freedom of speech/of the media (72%).

In **Mashrek**:




- Respondents under 40 are more likely than older respondents to say that the European Union represents human rights (65% vs. 59%-61%), or economic prosperity (63%-64% vs. 59%).
- Those with the lowest educational levels are more likely than those with higher levels of education to say that the European Union represents human rights (67% vs. 61%) or economic prosperity (68% vs. 58%-61%).
- Managers say more often than other employment groups that the European Union represents equality between men and women (73%) or democracy (71%), while house persons are the most likely group to say that human rights (67%), individual freedom (68%) or economic prosperity (66%) represents the European Union.

In addition, those with a positive opinion of the European Union are the most likely to say it represents each value, and this relationship holds in both Maghreb and Mashrek. For example, 76% of those in Mashrek with a positive opinion of the European Union say the European Union represents human rights for them, compared to 60% of those with a neutral image and 44% with a negative image.

A2 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Total 'Does represent the EU' (% - MAGHREB)

	Equality between men and women	Human Rights	Equality	Freedom of speech/ of the media	Individual freedom
MAGHREB	71	70	68	68	68
 Age					
15-24 years	73	71	68	70	70
25-39 years	73	72	70	69	70
40-54 years	67	71	67	66	66
55 years or more	66	67	66	64	66
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	69	67	69	62	65
16 to 19	73	72	69	71	74
20 or more	70	74	69	67	67
Still studying	73	72	67	72	70
Occupation					
Self-employed	72	70	66	67	66
Managers	70	70	69	70	65
White collars	68	75	72	72	69
Manual workers	69	70	68	65	66
House persons	66	68	66	64	68
Unemployed	73	71	73	67	72
Retired	65	66	65	63	64
Students	74	72	67	71	71
 Opinion of the EU					
Positive	79	80	78	77	78
Neutral	65	64	61	60	61
Negative	45	41	39	42	41

A2 To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?
Total 'Does represent the EU' (% - MASHREK)

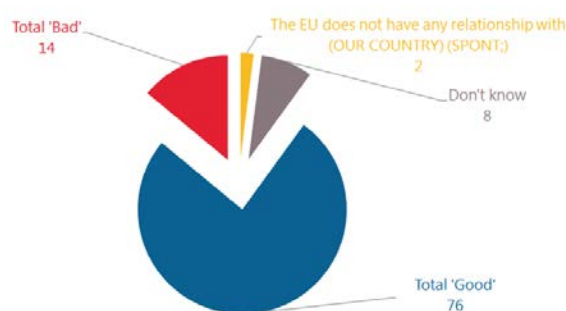
	Equality between men and women	Democracy	Human rights	Individual freedom	Economic prosperity
MASHREK	66	65	63	62	62
 Age					
15-24 years	66	65	65	64	64
25-39 years	66	67	65	64	63
40-54 years	66	61	61	59	59
55 years or more	65	67	59	63	59
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	68	66	67	65	68
16 to 19	63	65	61	61	61
20 or more	68	65	61	63	58
Still studying	65	66	65	63	64
Occupation					
Self-employed	65	62	62	59	62
Managers	73	71	66	64	58
White collars	63	63	58	60	56
Manual workers	65	64	62	61	63
House persons	68	66	67	68	66
Unemployed	65	64	66	64	64
Retired	65	67	58	60	61
Students	65	67	66	63	65
 Opinion of the EU					
Positive	73	76	76	75	74
Neutral	64	64	60	56	57
Negative	56	49	44	49	47

3. Relation with the European Union and other institutions

More than six in ten respondents in both Maghreb (76%) and Mashrek (64%) say the European Union has good relations with their country¹¹. Over one in ten respondents in Maghreb says relations with the European Union are bad (14%), while 24% in Mashrek say the same.

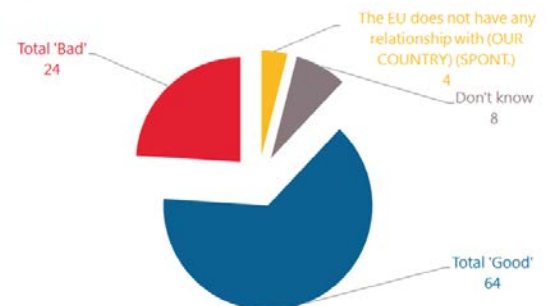
Fewer than one in twenty in either group of countries says the European Union does not have a relationship with their country.

A3 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)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

A3 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)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)




Compared to 2016, respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to say the European Union has good relations with their country (+6 pp), while those in Mashrek are slightly less likely to say this (-2 pp).

In all three **Maghreb** countries, the majority of respondents say their country has good relations with the European Union. This view is most widely held in Morocco (87%), followed by Tunisia (71%) and Algeria (64%). Tunisia is the only country where more than one in five say relations with the EU are bad (23%).

The largest change since spring 2016 is observed in Algeria, where there has been a large increase in the proportion of respondents who say relations with the European Union are good (+14 pp).

¹¹ A3 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?

- A3** 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. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Total 'Bad'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	The European Union does not have any relationship with (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	76	+6	14	-3	2	-3	8	=
MA 	87	+1	5	-1	1	=	7	=
DZ 	71	+14	18	-9	3	-4	8	-1
TN 	64	=	23	+5	4	-4	9	-1

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

In **Mashrek**, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to say relations with the European Union are good (84%), followed by 67% of respondents in Palestine and 66% in Lebanon. In Israel, on the other hand, fewer than half say relations are good (45%), although this is still the most common answer.

The trend since 2016 also shows the difference between Israel and the other three countries in Mashrek. Opinion about the relationship with the European Union has become more positive in Israel (+8 pp), but in Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine, respondents are now less likely to say relations are good.

- A3** 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. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Total 'Bad'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	The European Union does not have any relationship with (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	64	-2	24	=	4	+2	8	=
IL 	45	+8	40	-8	3	=	12	=
JO 	84	-7	9	+4	3	+3	4	=
LB 	66	-6	21	+3	4	+1	9	+2
PS 	67	-6	22	+5	6	+3	5	-2




Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

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




- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, those aged 15-24 are the most likely to say the European Union has a good relationship with their country, although the differences are largest in Mashrek (67% vs. 61%-65%).
- In **Maghreb**, those with the highest education levels are the most likely to say the relationship with the European Union is good (78% vs. 72%-73%). In **Mashrek** the reverse is true – those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to say relations are good (70% vs. 61%-63%).
- Differences in opinion based on occupation group are most pronounced in Mashrek, with house persons (71%) and the unemployed (70%) the most likely to say relations are good, particularly compared to white collar workers (54%).

In both Maghreb and Mashrek, the more positive a respondent's opinion about the European Union, the more likely they are to say relations between their country and the European Union are good. For example, 89% of those with a positive opinion in Maghreb say relations are good, compared to 64% with a neutral opinion and 35% with a negative opinion.

A3 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)

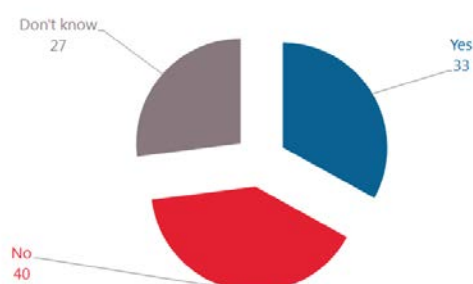
	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	The European Union does not have any relationship with (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
MAGHREB	76	14	2	8
 Age				
15-24 years	78	14	2	6
25-39 years	76	13	3	8
40-54 years	73	16	3	8
55 years or more	74	14	2	10
 Education (End of)				
15 or less	73	15	4	8
16 to 19	72	18	3	7
20 or more	78	16	2	4
Still studying	80	14	2	4
Occupation				
Self-employed	76	15	3	6
Managers	75	16	2	7
White collars	72	16	2	10
Manual workers	70	19	2	9
House persons	78	6	4	12
Unemployed	77	13	1	9
Retired	70	18	5	7
Students	80	13	2	5
 Opinion of the EU				
Positive	89	7	1	3
Neutral	64	19	4	13
Negative	35	52	8	5

A3 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)

	Total 'Good'	Total 'Bad'	The European Union does not have any relationship with (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
MASHREK	64	24	4	8
 Age				
15-24 years	67	19	4	10
25-39 years	65	23	4	8
40-54 years	61	27	5	7
55 years or more	62	29	3	6
 Education (End of)				
15 or less	70	18	6	6
16 to 19	61	26	4	9
20 or more	63	28	2	7
Still studying	63	22	4	11
Occupation				
Self-employed	68	23	4	5
Managers	59	32	2	7
White collars	54	33	4	9
Manual workers	68	22	5	5
House persons	71	18	4	7
Unemployed	70	16	6	8
Retired	64	26	4	6
Students	64	20	3	13
 Opinion of the EU				
Positive	81	14	2	3
Neutral	61	23	5	11
Negative	38	49	5	8

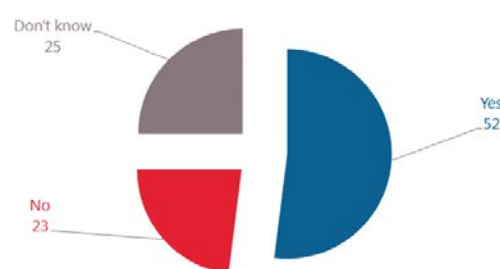
Awareness of the financial support the European Union provides to countries in the Southern Neighbourhood is mixed.¹² It is relatively low in Maghreb, with 33% aware of support, 40% unaware and 27% saying they do not know. In Mashrek, a slight majority say they are aware of this support (52%), while 23% are not aware and 25% say they do not know.

A4 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

A4 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?
(% - MASHREK)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)




Compared to spring 2016, awareness in of this financial support has declined in both Maghreb (-3 pp) and Mashrek (-6 pp).

The country results for **Maghreb** show only a minority of respondents in each country being aware that the European Union provides their country with financial support for cooperation programmes. Respondents in Morocco are the most likely to be aware (47%), followed by those in Tunisia (36%) and Algeria (21%). In fact, in both Algeria (52%) and Tunisia (40%) respondents are more likely to say this kind of support is not provided. It is worth noting that in each country more than one in five respondents say they do not know.

Also the trend in Maghreb countries is mixed. There has been little change in Morocco (-1 pp), and no change in Algeria in the proportion who are aware of the financial support the European Union provides. In Tunisia, on the other hand, awareness has dropped by nine percentage points.

¹² A4. As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?

A4 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?
(%)





	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	33	-3	40	=	27	+3
MA 	47	-1	25	+1	28	=
DZ 	21	=	52	-7	27	+7
TN 	36	-9	40	+7	24	+2

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

The country results for **Mashrek** once again illustrate opinions in Israel being notably different to those of other countries. More than six in ten respondents in Jordan (66%) and Palestine (65%) say the European Union provides financial support for cooperation programmes, followed by a majority of those in Lebanon (52%). In contrast, 31% 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 (45%).

Compared to spring 2016, the proportion of respondents in Israel who say the European Union provides financial support for cooperation programmes has remained relatively stable (-1 pp). In contrast, respondents in Jordan (-11 pp), Lebanon (-6 pp) and Palestine (-5 pp) are now less likely to be aware of such support than they were last year.

A4 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?
(%)

	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	52	-6	23	+5	25	+1
IL 	31	-1	24	-2	45	+3
JO 	66	-11	22	+14	12	-3
LB 	52	-6	31	+5	17	+1
PS 	65	-5	18	+3	17	+2

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)






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

- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely to be aware of European Union support than women (57% vs. 48%). There is no such difference in Maghreb.
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, the youngest respondents are the most likely to be aware of this support. For example, 37% of 15-24 year olds in Maghreb are aware, compared to 30% of those aged 55+.
- In **Maghreb**, those who completed education aged 16-19 are the most likely to be aware of this support (42% vs. 34%-36%), while in Mashrek it is those with the lowest education levels who are the most likely to be aware (59% vs. 47%-52%).
- Respondents living in rural villages (58%) in **Mashrek** are more likely to be aware of this support than those in small/mid-sized towns (52%) or large towns (48%).
- In **Maghreb**, managers are the most likely to be aware of this support (39%), while in **Mashrek** manual workers (59%), house persons and the unemployed are the most likely to be aware (both 58%).

Opinion about the European Union also makes a difference. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who hold a positive view of the European Union are more likely to say it provides support for cooperation programmes, compared to those who are neutral or negative in their opinion. For example, 64% of respondents in Mashrek who have a positive opinion about the European Union say it provides this kind of financial support, compared to 46% of those who are neutral and 40% who are negative.






Furthermore, respondents who say relations between their country and the European Union are good are more likely to say the European Union provides this kind of support, compared to those who say relations are bad. For instance, in Maghreb 40% of those who say relations are good say the European Union provides this support to their country, compared to 13% who say relations are bad. The same pattern also applies in Mashrek.

A4 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?
(% - MAGHREB)

	Yes	No	Don't know
MAGHREB	33	40	27
 Gender			
Male	34	42	24
Female	32	38	30
 Age			
15-24 years	37	36	27
25-39 years	33	42	25
40-54 years	31	40	29
55 years or more	30	43	27
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	34	40	26
16 to 19	42	40	18
20 or more	36	47	17
Still studying	36	38	26
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	31	40	29
Small/mid size town	28	43	29
Large town	35	40	25
Occupation			
Self-employed	31	43	26
Managers	39	39	22
White collars	36	37	27
Manual workers	30	43	27
House persons	33	35	32
Unemployed	31	45	24
Retired	33	41	26
Students	35	39	26
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	41	35	24
Neutral	22	47	31
Negative	21	61	18
Relations between the EU and the country			
Good	40	36	24
Bad	13	68	19

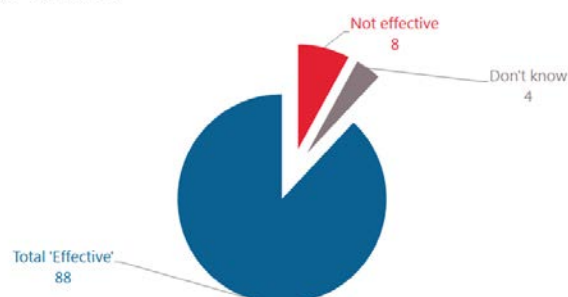
A4

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

	Yes	No	Don't know
MASHREK	52	23	25
 Gender			
Male	57	22	21
Female	48	24	28
 Age			
15-24 years	55	20	25
25-39 years	54	23	23
40-54 years	48	27	25
55 years or more	49	23	28
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	59	25	16
16 to 19	47	23	30
20 or more	52	22	26
Still studying	53	20	27
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	58	20	22
Small/mid size town	52	23	25
Large town	48	25	27
Occupation			
Self-employed	54	23	23
Managers	48	26	26
White collars	42	26	32
Manual workers	59	22	19
House persons	58	22	20
Unemployed	58	25	17
Retired	49	21	30
Students	53	19	28
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	64	18	18
Neutral	46	23	31
Negative	40	33	27
Relations between the EU and the country			
Good	65	17	18
Bad	34	37	29

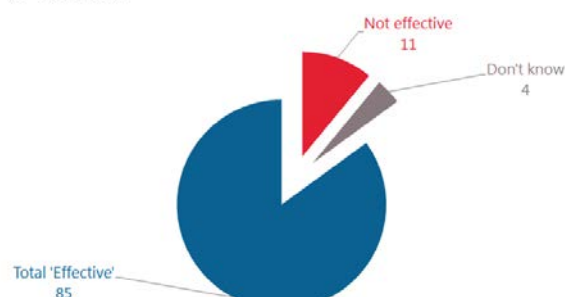
Respondents who said the European Union provides their country with financial support were asked how effective they thought it had been¹³. More than eight in ten respondents in both Maghreb (88%) and Mashrek (85%) say this support has been effective. Only around one in ten in either region says it has not been effective.

A5 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb aware of EU support
(N=997)

A5 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?
(% - MASHREK)






Base: Respondents Mashrek aware of EU support
(N=2,152)

Since spring 2016, the proportion of respondents who think this support has been effective has increased in both Maghreb (+4 pp) and Mashrek (+2 pp).

Amongst respondents who are aware of financial support given by the European Union to their country, more than three quarters in each country in **Maghreb** say this support has been effective. Those in Morocco are the most likely to say so (90%), followed by respondents in Algeria (88%) and Tunisia (79%). Furthermore, respondents in Algeria (+11 pp) and Tunisia (+10 pp) are now much more likely to say this support is effective than they were in spring 2016. By contrast, respondents in Morocco are now slightly less likely to think this support has been effective (-3 pp).

¹³ A5. How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?

A5 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been? (%)

	Total 'Effective'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Not effective	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	88	+4	8	-3	4	-1
MA 	90	-3	6	+2	4	+1
DZ 	88	+11	6	-5	6	-6
TN 	79	+10	17	-10	4	=

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

More than eight in ten of this group of respondents in each **Mashrek** country say this financial support has been effective, with those in Lebanon the most likely to say this (88%). Almost as many respondents in Palestine (87%) also say this, followed by 85% in Israel and 83% in Jordan.

Compared to 2016, respondents in Jordan and Lebanon are more likely to think this financial support has been effective (both +6 pp), while those in Palestine are now less likely to say so (-5 pp).

A5 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been? (%)

	Total 'Effective'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Not effective	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	85	+2	11	-2	4	=
IL 	85	+1	8	+3	7	-4
JO 	83	+6	15	-5	2	-1
LB 	88	+6	10	-5	2	-1
PS 	87	-5	8	+2	5	+3

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

The results of the socio-demographic analysis highlight the following:

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the youngest respondents are the most likely to say this financial support has been effective. For instance, 89% of the youngest respondents in Mashrek say this, compared to 83% of those aged 55+.
- In **Maghreb**, those who completed education aged 16-19 are the most likely to think this support has been effective (90% vs. 84%-85%).
- Also in **Maghreb**, those living in large towns are the most likely to say this support has been effective (90% vs. 78%-86%).
- In **Mashrek**, the unemployed are the most likely to think this support has been effective (89%), particularly compared to managers (79%).





In addition, opinions about the European Union and its relations with their country are once again influential. In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who hold a positive view of the European Union are more likely to say this support has been effective, compared to those who are neutral or negative in their opinion. For instance, 91% of those in Maghreb who have a positive opinion about the European Union say the support has been effective, compared to 85% of those who are neutral and 68% of those who are negative.

Finally, those who say relations between their country and the European Union are good are more likely to say the support has been effective. For example, in Mashrek 87% of those who say relations are good say the European Union provides effective support to their country, compared to 78% who say relations are bad. The same pattern applies in Maghreb.



A5

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

(% - MAGHREB)

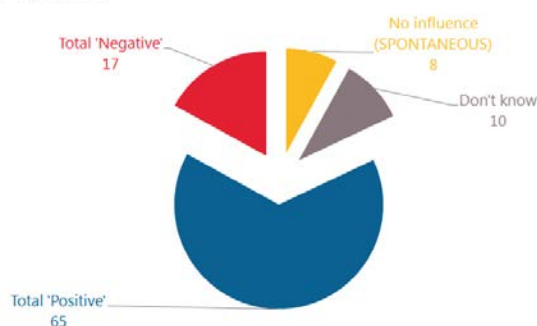
	Total 'Effective'	Not effective	Don't know
MAGHREB	88	8	4
 Age			
15-24 years	90	7	3
25-39 years	88	8	4
40-54 years	84	9	7
55 years or more	87	8	5
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	84	11	5
16 to 19	90	7	3
20 or more	85	10	5
Still studying	91	6	3
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	86	9	5
Small/mid size town	78	12	10
Large town	90	6	4
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	91	5	4
Neutral	85	9	6
Negative	68	30	2
Relations between the EU and the country			
Good	90	6	4
Bad	64	34	2

A5 How effective do you think the financial support provided by the European Union to (OUR COUNTRY) has been?
(% - MASHREK)

	Total 'Effective'	Not effective	Don't know
MASHREK	85	11	4
 Age			
15-24 years	89	8	3
25-39 years	86	11	3
40-54 years	80	15	5
55 years or more	83	12	5
Occupation			
Self-employed	83	14	3
Managers	79	17	4
White collars	84	10	6
Manual workers	81	17	2
House persons	86	10	4
Unemployed	89	8	3
Retired	85	9	6
Students	90	7	3
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	90	7	3
Neutral	84	10	6
Negative	72	25	3
Relations between the EU and the country			
Good	87	9	4
Bad	78	18	4

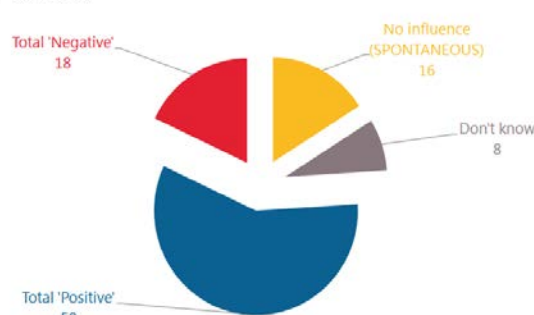
All respondents were asked about the influence the European Union has on the socio-economic development in their country¹⁴. The majority in both Maghreb (65%) and Mashrek (58%) say the influence is positive. Less than one in five respondents in Maghreb say the influence is negative (17%), while 8% say the European Union has no influence. In Mashrek 18% say the influence is negative and 16% say there is no influence.

A11 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)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

A11 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)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Maghreb and Mashrek show opposite trends in opinion since spring 2016. In Maghreb, respondents are now more likely to say the influence of the EU on socio-economic development in their country is positive (+5 pp). In Mashrek, on the other hand, the reverse is true (-4 pp).




In Maghreb, respondents in Morocco are much more likely to think the influence of the European Union is positive (82%) than those in Algeria (56%) and Tunisia (54%) – although the majority in each country thinks this way.

More than one in five respondents in Tunisia (26%) and Algeria (22%) think the influence of the European Union has been negative, compared to 7% in Morocco.

Positive opinion has remained unchanged in Tunisia since spring 2016, but respondents in Algeria (+11 pp) and Morocco (+6 pp) are now much more likely to say the influence is positive.

¹⁴ A11. Do you consider the European Union to have a highly positive, positive, negative, highly negative influence on the socio-economic development in (OUR COUNTRY)?

A11 Do you consider the European Union to have a highly positive, positive, negative, highly negative influence on the socio-economic development in {OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

	Total 'Positive'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	No influence (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	65	+5	17	-4	8	-1	10	=
MA 	82	+6	7	-3	5	+1	6	-4
DZ 	56	+11	22	-10	10	-3	12	+2
TN 	54	=	26	+3	10	-4	10	+1





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

The country results for **Mashrek** show a much higher level of variation, and once again the picture in Israel is different to the other countries. In Israel, a minority say the influence of the European Union on the socio-economic development of their country has been positive (40%). This compares to 72% in Jordan, 67% in Palestine and 59% in Lebanon who say the same.

Israel (21%) and Lebanon (20%) are the only countries where at least one in five say the influence of the European Union has been negative.

The trend since spring 2016 also shows a different pattern for Israel, with respondents more likely to think the influence of the European Union is positive than they were in 2016 (+4 pp). However, in Jordan (-10 pp), Lebanon (-6 pp) and Palestine (-5 pp) respondents are now less likely to think the European Union's influence is positive.

A11 Do you consider the European Union to have a highly positive, positive, negative, highly negative influence on the socio-economic development in {OUR COUNTRY)? (%)

	Total 'Positive'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Total 'Negative'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	No influence (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	58	-4	18	+2	16	+2	8	=
IL 	40	+4	21	-4	25	+2	14	-2
JO 	72	-10	13	+8	10	+1	5	+1
LB 	59	-6	20	+3	15	+2	6	+1
PS 	67	-5	19	+5	9	+1	5	-1

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Across both regions, Israel is the only country where a minority say the European Union has a positive influence on socio-economic development in their country.




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

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents under 40 are the most likely to say the influence of the European Union has been positive. For example, 61% of those in Mashrek aged 15-39 say this, compared to 53% of those aged 55+.
- In **Mashrek**, those with the lowest education level are the least likely to say the European Union's influence is positive: 65% of those with the lowest levels say this, compared to 58% of those with the highest levels.
- In **Maghreb**, respondents living in small and mid-sized towns are less likely to say the influence is positive (61% vs. 69%), while in Mashrek those living in rural villages are the most likely to say the influence is positive (64% vs. 55%-57%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, house persons are the most likely to be positive about the European Union's influence. For instance, in Mashrek 66% of house persons say the influence is positive, compared to 49% of white collar workers.





Respondents who have a positive image of the European Union are much more likely than those with a neutral or negative view to say the EU has a positive influence on socio-economic development. Furthermore, those who say relations between their country and the European Union are good are more likely to say its 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 Maghreb with a positive opinion of the European Union say its influence on socio-economic development is positive, compared to 48% with a neutral opinion and 20% of those with a negative opinion.

A11

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)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	No influence (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
MAGHREB	65	17	8	10
 Age				
15-24 years	68	16	8	8
25-39 years	67	16	9	8
40-54 years	62	19	8	11
55 years or more	62	17	9	12
 Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	61	18	10	11
Small/mid size town	61	18	10	11
Large town	69	15	7	9
Occupation				
Self-employed	67	16	10	7
Managers	65	18	10	7
White collars	59	23	4	14
Manual workers	62	19	9	10
House persons	70	9	7	14
Unemployed	65	18	9	8
Retired	57	22	10	11
Students	68	17	8	7
 Opinion of the EU				
Positive	82	9	4	5
Neutral	48	23	13	16
Negative	20	54	19	7
Relations between the EU and the country				
Good	79	11	5	5
Bad	24	52	15	9

A11 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)

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	No influence (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
MASHREK	58	18	16	8
 Age				
15-24 years	61	17	13	9
25-39 years	61	18	13	8
40-54 years	55	19	18	8
55 years or more	53	19	20	8
 Education (End of)				
15 or less	65	17	11	7
16 to 19	54	18	18	10
20 or more	58	17	17	8
Still studying	59	18	15	8
 Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	64	17	12	7
Small/mid size town	55	18	18	9
Large town	57	18	17	8
Occupation				
Self-employed	59	21	14	6
Managers	56	19	17	8
White collars	49	18	22	11
Manual workers	64	19	10	7
House persons	66	17	11	6
Unemployed	63	14	14	9
Retired	54	19	19	8
Students	59	16	16	9
 Opinion of the EU				
Positive	78	9	9	4
Neutral	53	17	19	11
Negative	30	38	25	7
Relations between the EU and country				
Good	74	12	9	5
Bad	32	36	23	9

Respondents were asked about other countries and institutions that provide financial support to their country¹⁵. The table below shows similar proportions of respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek say the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank (WB), the UN or one of its agencies, or other Arab countries provide more financial support than the European Union.

Those in Mashrek are much more likely than those in Maghreb to say the United States (49% vs. 27%), Saudi Arabia (41% vs. 22%), or Qatar (31% vs. 22%) provide more support than the European Union. In fact, overall, respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say each of these countries or institutions give more financial support than the European Union, with the exception of the IMF/World Bank (Maghreb: 24%, Mashrek: 23%).

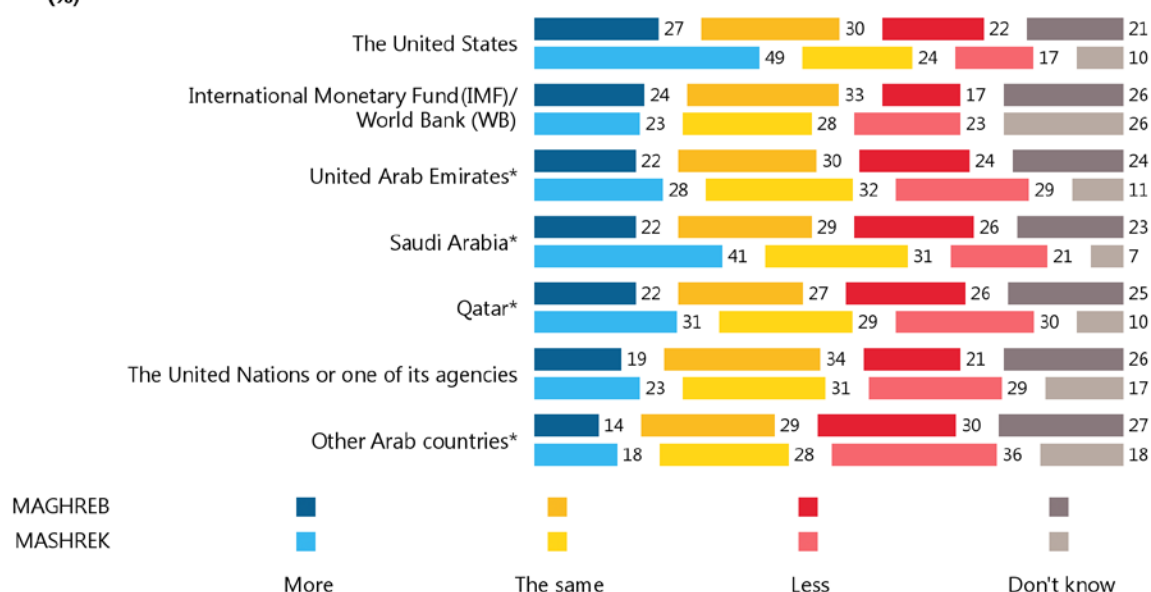
It is also worth noting that the proportion of respondents in Maghreb who are unable to answer is reasonably high – in each case more than one in five. In Mashrek the proportion of respondents who don't know is also relatively high in the case of the IMF/World Bank, other Arab countries (18%) and the UN or one of its agencies (17%).

Across all the countries and institutions asked about, respondents in Maghreb are most likely to say the United States (27%), the IMF/World Bank (24%), the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar (all 22%) provide more financial support than the European Union. Respondents in Mashrek are most likely to say the United States (49%), Saudi Arabia (41%) and Qatar (31%) provide more financial support.

Respondents in Maghreb countries are most likely to say each institution or country provides the same, or less financial support than the European Union. The same is true for respondents in Mashrek countries, with the exception of the United States, Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

¹⁵ A14. 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?

A14 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?
(%)



* These items were not asked in Israel

Base: All respondents (N=7,155)




Compared to spring 2016, respondents in Mashrek are now much more likely to say Saudi Arabia (41%, +18pp vs. 23%), Qatar (31%, +15pp), the United Arab Emirates (28%, +14pp) and other Arab countries (18%, +11pp) provide more funding than the European Union.

The results for **Maghreb** countries are presented in the following two tables. They illustrate that respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the UN or one of its agencies provide more or the same amount of funding as the European Union. They are also the most likely to say the United States, the IMF/World Bank, Qatar and other Arab countries provide the same amount of funding.

Respondents in Algeria are the most likely to say the United States and the IMF/World Bank, Qatar, the UN, and other Arab countries provide more funding than the European Union. With the exception of Qatar, respondents in Tunisia are the most likely to say each country or institution provide less funding than the European Union.




Since 2016, respondents in Morocco are less likely to say each of these countries or institutions provides more funding than the European Union. For instance, 24% say the United States provides more funding, compared to 31% who said this in spring 2016. Respondents in Algeria, on the other hand, are now more likely to say Qatar (+11 pp), the United States, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (all +8 pp) and other Arab countries (+7 pp) provide more funding.

- A14** 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 Fund (IMF)/ World Bank (WB)				Saudi Arabia				United Arab Emirates					
		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		27	30	22	21	24	33	17	26	22	29	26	23	22	30	24	24		
MA		24	38	16	22	19	41	13	27	28	32	15	25	28	34	15	23		
DZ		34	24	23	19	28	30	19	23	20	28	31	21	21	29	28	22		
TN		14	27	32	27	22	26	19	33	10	25	37	28	10	26	33	31		
Highest percentage per country				Lowest percentage per country															
Highest percentage per item								Lowest percentage per item											

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

- A14** 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	22	27	26	25	19	34	21	26	14	29	30	27
MA 	18	31	21	30	21	41	14	24	11	34	24	31
DZ 	24	25	30	21	21	29	25	25	17	27	33	23
TN 	22	27	27	24	11	28	28	33	9	26	35	30
Highest percentage per country				Lowest percentage per country								
Highest percentage per item							Lowest percentage per item					




Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

The picture is much more mixed for **Mashrek** countries. Respondents in Israel are the most likely to say the United States provides more funding than the European Union (80% vs. 20%-52%), but are the most likely to say the UN or one of its agencies provides less funding than the European Union (50% vs. 10%-31%). Respondents in Jordan are the most likely to say the IMF/World Bank, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, the UN or other Arab countries provide more funding than the European Union.

Those in Palestine are the most likely to say Qatar provides more or the same amount of funding as the European Union. Respondents in Lebanon, on the other hand, are the most likely to say that each country, as well as the IMF / World Bank, provides less funding than the European Union.





Compared to spring 2016, respondents in Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine are now more likely to say the United States and other Arab countries provide more funding than the European Union. Respondents in Jordan are also more likely to say each of the other countries or institutions provide more funding than the European Union.

A14 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 Fund (IMF)/ World Bank (WB)				Saudi Arabia				United Arab Emirates			
	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	27	30	22	21	24	33	17	26	22	29	26	23	22	30	24	24
MA 	24	38	16	22	19	41	13	27	28	32	15	25	28	34	15	23
DZ 	34	24	23	19	28	30	19	23	20	28	31	21	21	29	28	22
TN 	14	27	32	27	22	26	19	33	10	25	37	28	10	26	33	31
<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>																

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

A14 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? (%)

	(NOT IN IL) Qatar				The United Nations or one of its agencies				(NOT IN IL) 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	31	29	30	10	23	31	29	17	18	28	36	18
IL 					7	20	50	23				
JO 	32	29	30	9	42	39	10	9	26	28	28	18
LB 	26	26	40	8	25	33	31	11	12	23	52	13
PS 	33	31	24	12	21	37	23	19	12	30	36	22
Highest percentage per country					Lowest percentage per country							
Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item							

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

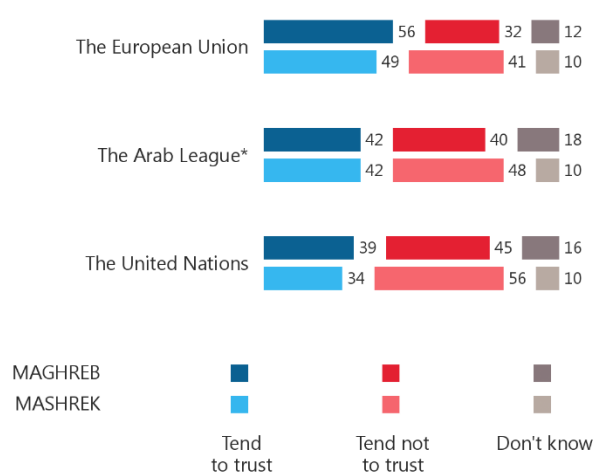
The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in **Maghreb** there are generally no consistent patterns based on gender, age or occupation. However, respondents who completed their education aged at least 16 are the most likely to say Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, and other Arab countries provide the same or less funding than the European Union.

In **Mashrek** there are also no consistent patterns based on gender, age, education or occupation.

A plurality of respondents in Mashrek and Maghreb tend to trust the European Union, with those in Maghreb being more likely to do so (56% vs. 49% in Mashrek) ¹⁶. Just over four in ten respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek say they tend to trust the Arab League (both 42%). This is a plurality of respondents in Maghreb. However those in Mashrek are more likely to say they tend not to trust the Arab League (48%).

At least one third of respondents in Maghreb (39%) and Mashrek (34%) tend to trust the UN, but in both groups of countries respondents are more likely to say they tend not to trust it. In fact, in Mashrek the majority thinks this way (56%).

A15 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.
(%)



Base: All respondents (N=7,155)




Respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to tend to trust the European Union (+13 pp), the UN (+6 pp) and the Arab League (+6 pp) than they were in spring 2016. Respondents in Mashrek, on the other hand, are now less likely to trust each of these institutions, and in particular the UN (-5 pp).

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to tend to trust the European Union (65%) and the Arab League (50%), while those in Algeria are the most likely to tend to trust the UN (44%). Respondents in Tunisia are the least likely to tend to trust each institution: in the case of the European Union the split is fairly even amongst those who trust and do not trust it (43% tend to trust and 41% tend not to trust), but in the case of the Arab League and the UN the majority tends not to trust them.

Respondents in Morocco and Algeria are more likely to tend to trust each of these institutions than they were in spring 2016.

¹⁶ QA15. 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.

A15 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	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	56	+13	32	-15	12	+2	42	+6	40	-9	18	+3	39	+6	45	-10	16	+4
MA 	65	+18	26	-18	9	=	50	+6	32	-10	18	+4	41	+9	42	-16	17	+7
DZ 	53	+14	34	-17	13	+3	42	+11	42	-13	16	+2	44	+9	43	-9	13	=
TN 	43	+1	41	-1	16	=	28	-3	51	+1	21	+2	22	-6	58	+4	20	+2





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

In **Mashrek**, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to trust each of these institutions, with a majority of respondents trusting each of them. In Lebanon respondents are most likely to tend not to trust the European Union and the Arab League. Respondents in Israel are most likely not to trust the United Nations.

The majority in Palestine tends to trust the European Union (55%). For the other institutions, the plurality of respondents in Palestine tends not to trust them. In Israel respondents tend not to trust the European Union or the UN. In the case of the UN, there is a clear majority tending not to trust it (74%).

Across all countries in Mashrek, respondents are generally less likely to trust each institution than they were in spring 2016. Respondents in Israel, on the other hand, are slightly more likely to say they trust the EU (+2 pp).

A15 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						(NOT IN IL) The Arab League						The United Nations					
	Tend to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Tend not to trust	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016
MASHREK	49	-4	41	+4	10	=	42	-4	48	+4	10	=	34	-5	56	+4	10	+1
IL 	39	+2	47	-3	14	+1							15	-7	74	+6	11	+1
JO 	57	-7	37	+9	6	-2	58	-6	38	+8	4	-2	54	-5	40	+6	6	-1
LB 	44	-14	49	+16	7	-2	21	-1	71	+2	8	-1	36	-7	58	+9	6	-2
PS 	55	-4	33	=	12	+4	38	-1	44	-1	18	+2	36	=	48	-3	16	+3



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- In **Mashrek**, younger respondents are generally more likely to tend to trust each institution. For example, 52% of the youngest respondents tend to trust the European Union, compared to 44% of those aged 55+.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the least likely to tend to trust the European Union or the United Nations. For example, 43% with the lowest education levels in Mashrek tend to trust the UN, compared to 30% with the highest levels. In **Maghreb**, those with the highest education levels are the least likely to tend to trust the Arab League (38% vs. 45%).
- In **Maghreb**, the unemployed are the most likely to tend to trust the European Union (60% vs. 49%-58%) or the Arab League (53% vs. 35%-43%). In **Mashrek**, the unemployed are the most likely to tend to trust the UN (46% vs. 26%-44%), while house persons are the most likely to tend to trust the Arab League (50% vs. 36%-48%).

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




A15 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.
Tend to trust (% - MAGHREB)

	The European Union	The Arab League	The United Nations
MAGHREB	56	42	39
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	52	45	32
16 to 19	61	45	40
20 or more	58	38	41
Still studying	59	42	42
Occupation			
Self-employed	56	41	41
Managers	58	35	40
White collars	51	40	45
Manual workers	53	43	31
House persons	56	41	37
Unemployed	60	53	44
Retired	49	42	37
Students	58	41	42
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	70	52	48
Neutral	39	30	29
Negative	21	31	25
Relations between the EU and the country			
Good	66	50	46
Bad	26	22	24

A15

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.

Tend to trust (% - MASHREK)

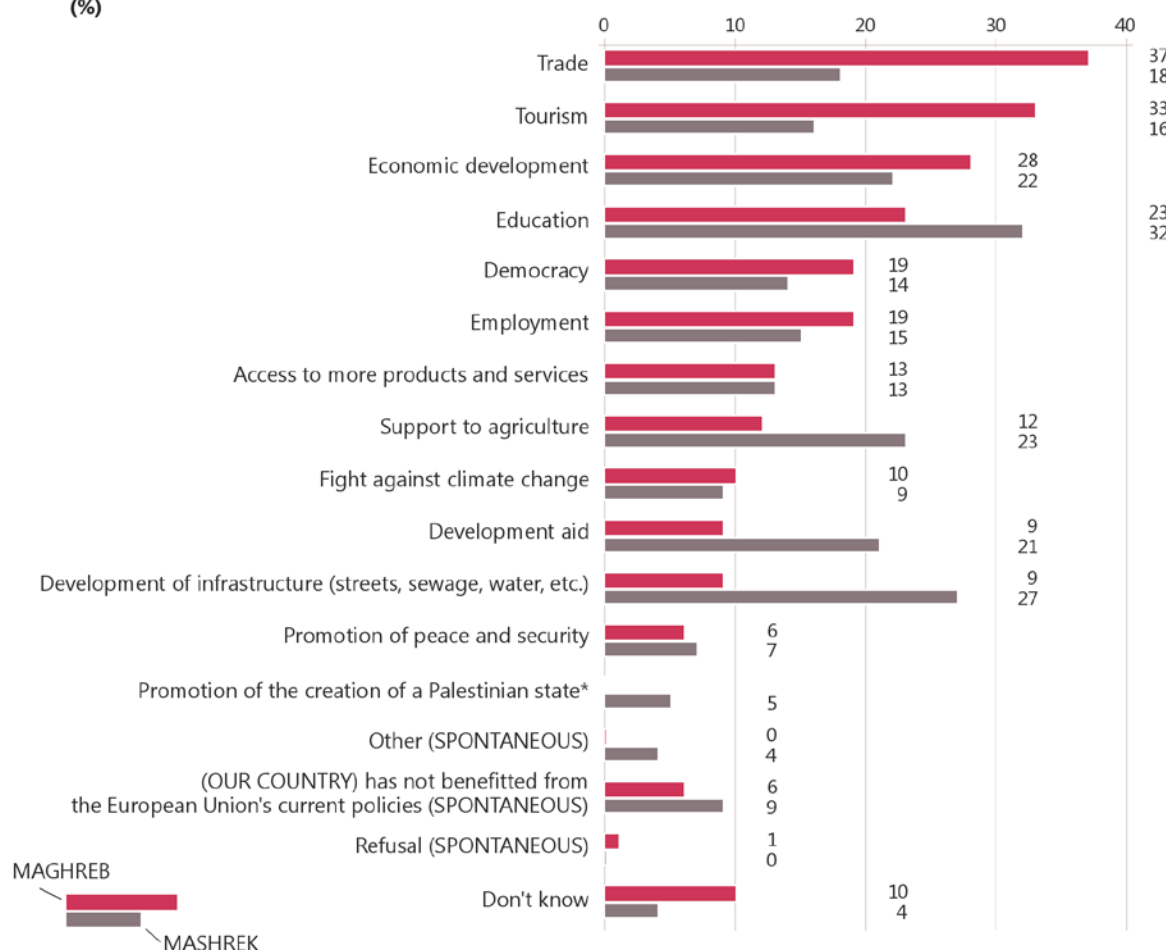
	The European Union	(NOT IN IL) The Arab League	The United Nations
MASHREK	49	42	34
 Age			
15-24 years	52	43	39
25-39 years	48	44	37
40-54 years	48	42	33
55 years or more	44	37	23
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	54	42	43
16 to 19	45	45	33
20 or more	49	43	30
Still studying	51	38	34
Occupation			
Self-employed	50	36	34
Managers	46	39	26
White collars	43	41	26
Manual workers	53	39	44
House persons	50	50	41
Unemployed	53	42	46
Retired	48	48	26
Students	51	40	35
 Opinion of the EU			
Positive	68	47	48
Neutral	44	46	30
Negative	20	28	15
Relations between the EU and the country			
Good	61	47	44
Bad	27	31	17

4. Main areas of cooperation

Respondents were asked about the areas where they felt their country had benefited most from current EU policies¹⁷. The five most mentioned areas by respondents in Maghreb are trade (37%), tourism (33%), economic development (28%), education (23%), and democracy and employment (both 19%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned areas are education (32%), the development of infrastructure (27%), support to agriculture (23%), economic development (22%) and development aid (21%).

The chart below illustrates a number of differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to mention trade (37% vs. 18%) or tourism (33% vs. 16%). Respondents in Maghreb are also more likely than their counterparts in Mashrek to mention economic development (28% vs. 22%) and democracy (19% vs. 14%). On the other hand, respondents in Mashrek are more likely to mention education (32% vs. 23%), support to agriculture (23% vs. 12%), development aid (21% vs. 9%), and the development of infrastructure (27% vs. 9%).

A10 In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted the most from current European Union policies? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



Base: All respondents (N=7,155)

¹⁷ A10. 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 most notable changes since spring 2016 have almost all been in Mashrek, with respondents there now less likely to mention tourism (-8 pp), economic development or trade (both -6 pp), but more likely to mention support to agriculture (+12 pp), education (+11 pp), development of infrastructure (+9 pp) or development aid (+5 pp). The only notable difference in Maghreb is an increase in the proportion who mentions economic development (+6 pp).




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

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Algeria are the most likely to mention trade (39%), democracy (26%) and employment (20%), while those in Morocco are the most likely to mention economic development (30%), and those in Tunisia are the most likely to mention tourism (41%) or education (27%).

Within Tunisia, respondents are most likely to say tourism has benefited their country most. Within Algeria, respondents are most likely to mention trade, while those in Morocco are equally likely to mention trade and tourism.

The most notable change since 2016 is a large decrease in the proportion in Morocco who mention tourism (-19 pp). Respondents in Algeria are now more likely to mention democracy (+9 pp), economic development and tourism (both +8 pp), while those in Tunisia are now less likely to mention economic development (-7 pp).

A10 In which of the following areas would you say that {OUR COUNTRY} has benefitted the most from current European Union policies? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)

	Trade	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Tourism	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Economic development	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Education	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Democracy	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Employment	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	37	+2	33	-4	28	+6	23	-1	19	+3	19	+2
MA 	36	=	36	-19	30	+7	17	-2	8	-3	17	+1
DZ 	39	+2	27	+8	28	+8	26	-3	26	+9	20	+4
TN 	28	-3	41	+2	19	-7	27	+2	22	-5	19	-1





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

In **Mashrek**, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to mention education (35%) and economic development (32%), while those in Palestine are the most likely to mention the development of infrastructure (40%) or development aid (29%) and those in Israel are the most likely to mention support to agriculture (30%).

Within Israel, agriculture is most often cited as an area that benefitted the most from current EU policies (30%). Respondents in Jordan (35%) and Lebanon (34%) most frequently mention education, while those in Palestine are most likely to mention the development of infrastructure (40%).

Compared to 2016, respondents in each Mashrek country are now more likely to mention education as an area that has benefitted the most from current EU policies. Respondents in Israel are more likely to mention development aid. Respondents in both Israel and Jordan more often mention the development of infrastructure and support to agriculture, but mention economic development less often. Those in Lebanon, on the other hand, are more likely to mention economic development.

A10 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**)
(%)




	Education	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Development of infrastructure (streets, sewage, water, etc.)	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Support to agriculture	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Economic development	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Development aid	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	32	+11	27	+9	23	+12	22	-6	21	+5
IL 	29	+22	20	+15	30	+23	4	-13	23	+14
JO 	35	+6	32	+18	21	+16	32	-17	16	-1
LB 	34	+9	14	-6	8	-1	29	+17	14	-1
PS 	30	+4	40	+1	27	+3	30	+3	29	+4

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

The socio-demographic analysis of the five most mentioned responses generally shows no large differences based on gender, although men in **Maghreb** are slightly more likely to mention economic development than women (31% vs. 24%). Also in **Maghreb**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention democracy, economic development, and trade. In addition, managers in **Maghreb** are the most likely to mention each of these areas, with the exception of tourism, which is most mentioned by the self-employed (36%).


In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who are positive about the European Union are generally more likely than those with a neutral or a negative opinion to mention the five analysed areas. For example, 33% of the respondents in Maghreb who have a positive opinion about the European Union mention economic development, compared to 21% of those with a neutral and 15% of those with a negative opinion. The exceptions are education (Maghreb) and support to agriculture (Mashrek). A similar pattern occurs comparing those who say relations with the European Union are good, vs. those who say they are bad.

A10 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)
(% - MAGHREB)

	Economic development	Education	Support to agriculture	Development of infrastructure (streets, sewage, water, etc.)	Development aid
MAGHREB	28	23	12	9	9
 Gender					
Male	31	22	13	10	10
Female	24	24	10	9	9
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	25	20	14	7	9
16 to 19	30	19	13	8	12
20 or more	39	27	15	13	14
Still studying	30	26	12	11	10
Occupation					
Self-employed	32	24	15	10	8
Managers	38	28	16	17	13
White collars	25	23	15	8	12
Manual workers	24	21	10	7	7
House persons	22	18	10	7	8
Unemployed	24	22	8	7	8
Retired	34	26	9	13	13
Students	31	27	12	11	11
 Opinion of the EU					
Positive	33	24	15	10	12
Neutral	21	22	7	9	7
Negative	15	24	4	4	5

A10

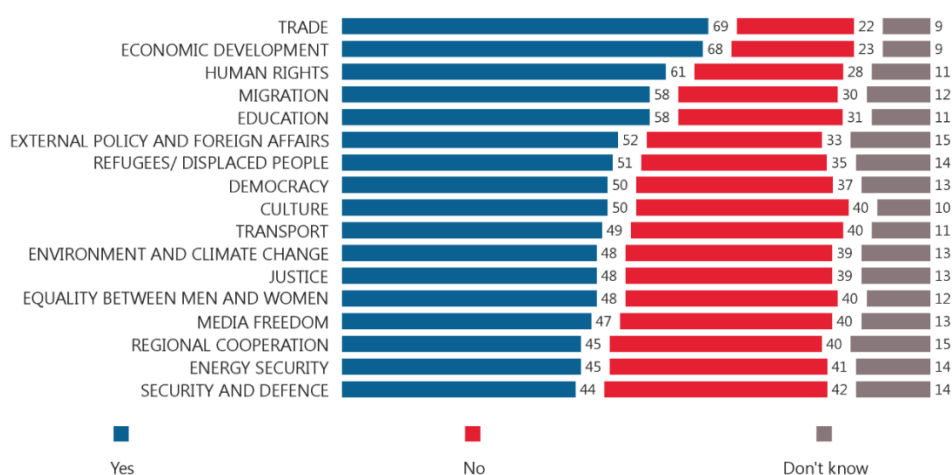
In which of the following areas would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefitted the most from current European Union's policies? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - MASHREK)

	Education	Development of infrastructure (streets, sewage, water, etc.)	Support to agriculture	Economic development	Development aid
MASHREK	32	27	23	22	21
 Opinion of the EU					
Positive	36	31	24	28	22
Neutral	31	27	27	21	22
Negative	26	22	17	12	16

Respondents were asked whether they thought the European Union should have a greater role to play in their country in a range of areas¹⁸. The five areas where respondents in **Maghreb** most often state that the European Union should have a greater role to play in their country are trade (69%), economic development (68%), human rights (61%), migration and education (both 58%). In **Mashrek**, these five areas are economic development (74%), trade (68%), human rights (63%), education (60%), energy security, and external policy and foreign affairs (both 59%).

In some areas, there are notable differences between respondents in Maghreb and Mashrek. Respondents in **Maghreb** are more likely to think the European Union should have a greater role to play in migration (58% vs. 49%). On the other hand, those in **Mashrek** are more likely to say the European Union should have a greater role in energy security (59% vs. 45%), culture (57% vs. 50%), regional cooperation (58% vs. 45%), security and defence (52% vs. 44%), external policy and foreign affairs (59% vs. 52%), equality between men and women (57% vs. 48%).

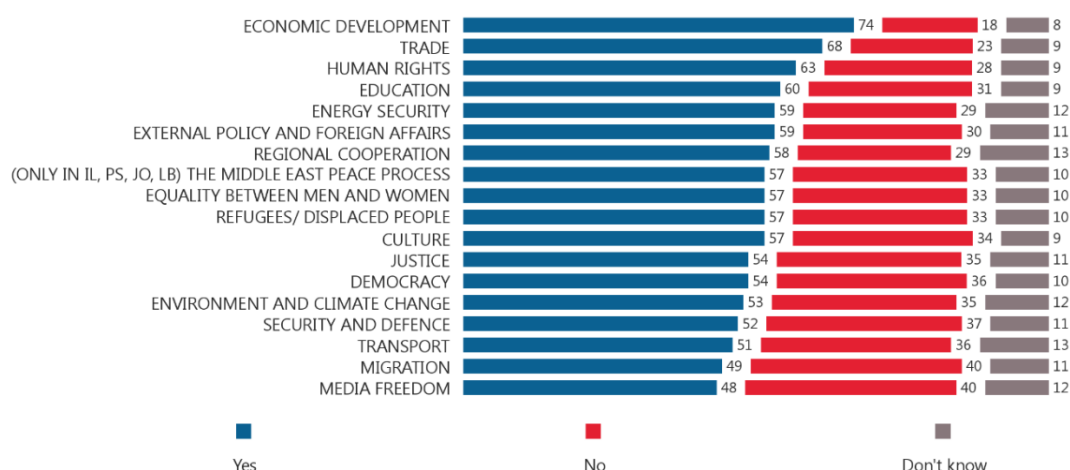
A13 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

¹⁸ A13. 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)?

A13 And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union should have a greater role to play in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - **MASHREK**)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Compared to spring 2016, respondents in **Maghreb** are now less likely to mention almost all of these areas, and particularly transport (-19 pp), democracy (-12 pp), culture (-13 pp), human rights (-11pp) and regional cooperation and energy security (both -10 pp). There are only small differences in **Mashrek**, with the largest being decreases in the mentions of trade (-6 pp) and human rights (-5 pp).




The country analysis focuses on the five (for Maghreb) or six (for Mashrek) areas for which respondents are most likely to say the EU should have a greater role to play.

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Morocco are consistently the most likely to say the European Union should have a greater role to play in each area. Those in Tunisia are, for many policy areas, the most likely to say the EU should not have a greater role to play. The exceptions here are migration where those in Algeria are the most likely to say the European Union should not have a greater role to play (33%), and human rights, where the same is true of Morocco (32%). The largest variation in opinion between countries is observed for trade: 77% in Morocco say the European Union should have a greater role in this area, compared to 65% in Algeria and 57% in Tunisia.

Overall the majority of respondents in each country think the European Union should have a greater role to play in each of these five areas.

Since 2016, the largest changes have been observed in Morocco, with an 18 percentage point decrease in the proportion who mention human rights and a nine percentage point decrease in the proportion who mention education.

A13 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						Economic development						Human rights						Migration						Education					
	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	69	-5	22	+4	9	+1	68	-4	23	+4	9	=	61	-11	28	+8	11	+3	58	-2	30	-2	12	+4	58	-8	31	+5	11	+3
MA 	77	-5	19	+9	4	-4	72	-4	22	+7	6	-3	62	-18	32	+19	6	-1	67	=	27	+2	6	-2	62	-9	32	+12	6	-3
DZ 	65	-5	23	=	12	+5	67	-2	22	=	11	+2	61	-8	25	+3	14	+5	51	-2	33	-5	16	+7	57	-8	30	+1	13	+7
TN 	57	-6	29	+2	14	+4	65	-6	24	+2	11	+4	57	-2	29	-1	14	+3	55	-5	30	-1	15	+6	53	-4	33	-2	14	+6

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)


In **Mashrek**, respondents in Jordan are the most likely to say the European Union should play a greater part in economic development (82%), human rights (79%), education (80%), and external policy and foreign affairs (67%), while those in Israel are the most likely to say this about trade (77%) and energy security (68%). Respondents in Lebanon are the most likely to say the European Union should not have a greater role to play in each of these areas, with the exception of education and human rights, where respondents in Israel are the most likely to say the European Union should not have a greater role.

In most of the areas, the majority of respondents in each country think the European Union should have a greater role to play. The exceptions are energy security and external policy and foreign affairs, where in each case 44% in Lebanon and 48% in Palestine agree.

In Mashrek, there is a wide variation between countries for most of these areas. For example, 53% of respondents in Israel say the European Union should have a greater role in human rights, compared to 79% in Jordan, 63% in Palestine and 56% in Lebanon.

The country level trend analysis illustrates respondents in Lebanon are now less likely to think the European Union should have a greater role in each area, while those in Jordan are now generally more likely to do so, compared to spring 2016.

A13 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					
	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016
MASHREK	74	-2	18	+1	8	+1	68	-6	23	+4	9	+2	63	-5	28	+3	9	+2
IL 	76	=	16	-1	8	+1	77	-1	15	+1	8	=	53	=	38	-1	9	+1
JO 	82	+4	14	-2	4	-2	76	-5	18	+6	6	-1	79	+2	16	=	5	-2
LB 	61	-15	29	+14	10	+1	56	-21	35	+16	9	+5	56	-26	36	+21	8	+5
PS 	69	-4	22	+2	9	+2	53	-3	33	=	14	+3	63	-5	24	+1	13	+4
Education							Energy security						External policy and foreign affairs					
	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Yes	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	No	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016
MASHREK	60	+2	31	-2	9	=	59	+6	29	-2	12	-4	59	-5	30	+4	11	+1
IL 	46	+2	44	-4	10	+2	68	+1	20	=	12	-1	66	-1	26	+2	8	-1
JO 	80	+17	16	-7	4	-10	64	+34	26	-14	10	-20	67	-2	24	+6	9	-4
LB 	65	-18	27	+13	8	+5	44	-24	44	+16	12	+8	44	-22	40	+12	16	+10
PS 	53	-3	34	-1	13	+4	48	-1	37	-2	15	+3	48	-3	36	=	16	+3

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)




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

- In **Maghreb**, the older the respondent, the less likely they are to say the European Union should play a greater role in trade: 71% of the youngest respondents say this, compared to 61% of those aged 55+. Those with the highest education levels are the most likely to mention economic development (75% vs. 68%-69%).
- In **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to mention education (63% vs. 58%) or trade (71% vs. 65%). In addition, the youngest respondents are the least likely to mention economic development (71% vs. 73%-78%), energy security (52% vs. 59%-63%) or trade (64% vs. 68%-69%). Those under 40 are the most likely to mention education compared to older age groups (62% vs. 55%-60%).

In addition, in **both Maghreb and Mashrek** those with a positive opinion about the European Union are the most likely to think it should play a greater role in their country in each of these areas. For example, in Maghreb 76% of those with a positive opinion of the European Union say the European Union should play a greater role in economic development in their country, compared to 61% of those whose opinion is neutral and 46% of those whose opinion is negative.

Furthermore, those who say relations between their country and the European Union are good are more likely to think it 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, 71% of respondents in Mashrek who say their country has a good relationship with the European Union think it should play a greater role in human rights in their country, compared to 49% of those who say relations are bad. The sole exception to this pattern is climate change, where, in Mashrek, 54% of respondents who think relations between their country and the European Union are good think it should play a greater role, versus 56% of those who think relations are bad.




A13 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)?
Yes (% - **MAGHREB**)

	Trade	Economic development	Human rights	Migration	Education
MAGHREB	69	68	61	58	58
 Age					
15-24 years	71	68	63	58	61
25-39 years	71	69	61	59	59
40-54 years	68	68	58	57	57
55 years or more	61	66	61	54	56
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	62	68	59	57	54
16 to 19	68	69	59	55	56
20 or more	68	75	62	62	57
Still studying	71	70	64	59	62
 Opinion of the EU					
Positive	76	76	69	63	65
Neutral	62	61	54	51	52
Negative	42	46	38	43	36
Relations between the EU and the country					
Good	76	76	67	63	64
Bad	47	48	43	41	42

A13

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}?

Yes (% - MASHREK)

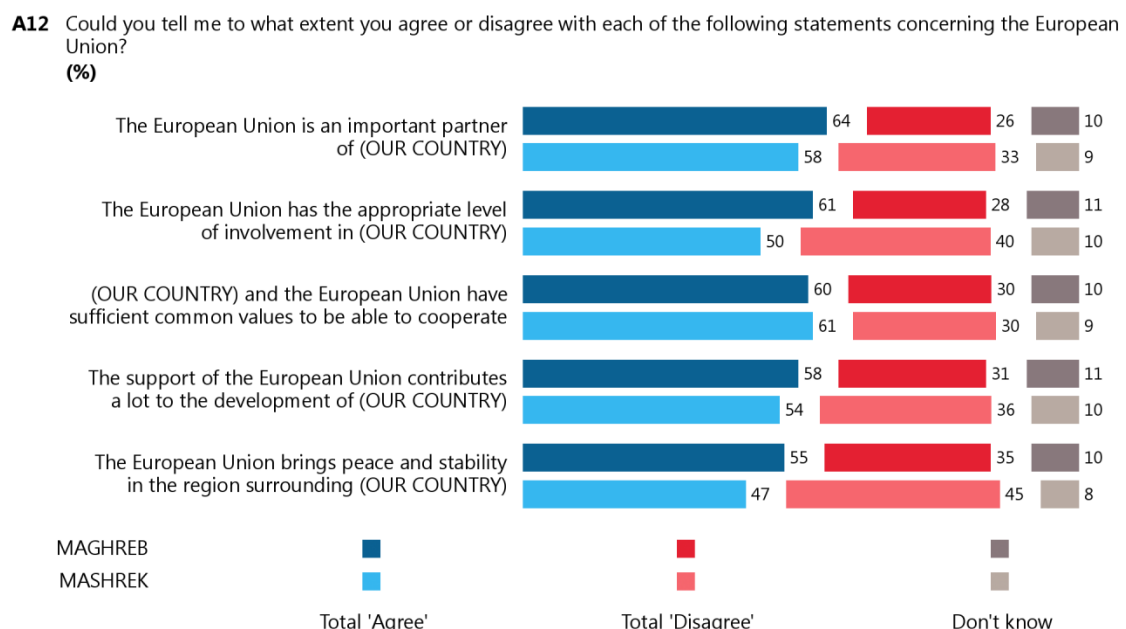
	Economic development	Trade	Human rights	Education	Energy security	External policy and foreign affairs
MASHREK	74	68	63	60	59	59
 Gender						
Male	76	71	64	63	60	59
Female	72	65	62	58	57	59
 Age						
15-24 years	71	64	64	62	52	56
25-39 years	73	68	65	62	59	59
40-54 years	78	69	63	60	62	62
55 years or more	77	72	59	55	63	60
 Opinion of the EU						
Positive	81	73	75	70	63	63
Neutral	74	68	61	58	55	61
Negative	66	62	46	48	59	50
Relations between the EU and the country						
Good	80	72	71	69	62	64
Bad	70	66	49	49	58	54

5. The European Union as a partner

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with a number of statements about the European Union¹⁹.

The chart below illustrates that respondents in Maghreb are generally more likely to agree with each statement than those in Mashrek. The exception is the statement that their country and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (Maghreb: 60%, Mashrek: 61%).

Almost three quarters of respondents in Maghreb agree the European Union is an important partner (64%), compared to 58% in Mashrek who say the same. Respondents in Maghreb are also more likely to agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (61% vs. 50%), or that the support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of their country (58% vs. 54%). Finally, the majority of respondents in Maghreb agree the European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (55%), compared to 47% in Mashrek.



Base: All respondents (N=7,155)

Since 2016, the trends in **Maghreb** have been mixed, with respondents more likely to agree the European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (+9 pp), that its support contributes a lot to the development of their country or that it has the appropriate level of involvement in their country. Respondents are slightly less likely to agree with the other two statements.

¹⁹ A12. Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union? 12.1 The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY); 12.2 The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY); 12.3 The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY); 12.4 (OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate; 12.5 The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY).




In **Mashrek**, on the other hand, respondents are now less likely to agree with each statement than they were in 2016. The largest difference is in the proportion who agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement, that it is an important partner, or that their country and the European Union have sufficient common values (all -5 pp).

Turning to the country results for **Maghreb**, respondents in Morocco are once again the most positive, with respondents here being the most likely to agree with each statement. Not only are they the most likely to agree, but the differences between respondents in Morocco and those in Algeria and Tunisia are often quite large. For example, although the majority in each country agree that the European Union is an important partner, proportions range from 74% in Morocco to 60% in Algeria and 52% in Tunisia. The majority in all three countries also agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country.

In general, the plurality of respondents in each country agrees with each statement. The exception is whether the European Union brings peace and stability to the surrounding region – in this case respondents in Tunisia are most likely to disagree (43% vs. 40% agree).

The trends since 2016 are mixed. The largest changes are observed amongst respondents in Algeria, where respondents are generally much more likely to agree with each statement. In Morocco respondents are generally less likely to agree with each statement, and in particular that the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement with their country (-7 pp). Changes in Tunisia are smaller (1-4 pp), and generally positive.

A12 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)						The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)						(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate						The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)						The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)					
	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	64	-1	26	+1	10	=	61	+2	28	-2	11	=	60	-3	30	+4	10	-1	58	+2	31	-1	11	-1	55	+9	35	-9	10	=
MA 	74	-6	19	+9	7	-3	69	-7	22	+9	9	-2	73	-5	20	+9	7	-4	72	-5	20	+8	8	-3	66	+2	26	-1	8	-1
DZ 	60	+6	29	-7	11	+1	59	+14	30	-14	11	=	54	=	35	=	11	=	50	+10	38	-9	12	-1	50	+19	40	-20	10	+1
TN 	52	-1	33	-2	15	+3	52	+3	33	-6	15	+3	46	+1	38	-4	16	+3	45	+4	38	-8	17	+4	40	+2	43	-5	17	+3





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

The results in **Mashrek** also vary considerably between countries. For example, 75% of respondents in Jordan agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country, compared to 58% in Palestine, 40% in Lebanon and 27% in Israel. While the majority of respondents from Jordan and Palestine agree with each statement, there is a maximum of 46% of respondents from Lebanon agreeing with any of the statements. In Israel the results are mixed, with a majority agreeing that the European Union is an important partner of their country (58%) and that Israel and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (63%). For all other statements, most Israeli respondents disagree.

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

Compared to 2016, respondents in each Mashrek country are generally less likely to agree with each statement than they were in 2016, with the largest changes observed in Lebanon.

A12 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?
(%)

	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)						The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)						The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY)						(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate						The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)					
	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Agree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016
MASHREK	50	-5	40	+4	10	+1	47	-2	45	+2	8	=	58	-5	33	+4	9	+1	61	-5	30	+5	9	=	54	-2	36	+3	10	-1
IL 	27	-1	61	-1	12	+2	25	=	65	-2	10	+2	55	=	35	-1	10	+1	63	-2	29	+1	8	+1	38	+2	48	-2	14	=
JO 	75	-6	18	+5	7	+1	70	+1	25	+1	5	-2	74	-5	20	+6	6	-1	74	-3	18	+4	8	-1	74	-3	19	+5	7	-2
LB 	40	-17	53	+19	7	-2	40	-7	52	+7	8	=	46	-17	47	+18	7	-1	45	-17	46	+16	9	+1	46	-12	45	+12	9	=
PS 	58	-4	31	+3	11	+1	56	-3	34	+1	10	+2	53	=	36	-1	11	+1	57	-1	32	=	11	+1	55	-4	34	+3	11	+1

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)




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

- In **Maghreb**, the youngest respondents are the most likely to agree their country and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate (63% vs. 56% of those aged 55+). In **Mashrek**, the youngest respondents are the most likely to agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (56% vs. 40%-54%), or that it brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (53% vs. 35%-50%).
- In **Maghreb**, those with the highest education levels are the most likely to agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (66% vs. 57%-60%) or that it is an important partner (68% vs. 61%). In **Mashrek**, on the other hand, the results are mixed. Those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement (57% vs. 45%-48%), that it brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (56% vs. 43%-44%), or that the support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of their country (60% vs. 50%-52%), but the least likely to agree with the other statements.
- In **Mashrek**, those living in rural villages are the most likely to agree the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country (56% vs. 44%-48%) or that it brings peace and stability in the region surrounding their country (55% vs. 43%-44%).


In a familiar pattern, the more positive a respondent is about the European Union, the more likely they are to agree with each statement: this is the case in **both Maghreb and Mashrek**. For example, in Maghreb, 72% of those who are positive about the European Union agree its support contributes a lot to the development of their country, compared to 42% who are neutral and 20% of those who have a negative opinion.

In addition, respondents in **both Maghreb and Mashrek** who say relations with the European Union are good are more likely to agree with each statement, compared to those who say relations are bad. For instance, 64% of those in Mashrek who say relations between their country and the European Union are good agree it has the appropriate level of involvement in their country, compared to 24% of those who say relations are bad.

A12 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?
Total 'Agree' (% - MAGHREB)

	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY)	(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate	The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)
MAGHREB	61	64	60	58	55
 Age					
15-24 years	64	65	63	60	56
25-39 years	61	65	61	59	57
40-54 years	61	63	58	53	52
55 years or more	60	61	56	57	51
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	57	61	61	56	57
16 to 19	60	61	61	60	54
20 or more	66	68	62	56	55
Still studying	64	65	61	59	55
 Opinion of the EU					
Positive	74	76	73	72	67
Neutral	49	53	47	42	39
Negative	26	34	25	20	25
Relations between the EU and country					
Good	73	75	70	69	64
Bad	34	35	31	28	28

A12 Could you tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the European Union?
Total 'Agree' (% - MASHREK)

	(OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union have sufficient common values to be able to cooperate	The European Union is an important partner of (OUR COUNTRY)	The support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in (OUR COUNTRY)	The European Union brings peace and stability in the region surrounding (OUR COUNTRY)
MASHREK	61	58	54	50	47
 Age					
15-24 years	61	59	58	56	53
25-39 years	61	59	55	54	50
40-54 years	61	56	52	45	44
55 years or more	64	57	45	40	35
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	58	58	60	57	56
16 to 19	60	55	50	45	44
20 or more	68	62	52	48	43
Still studying	61	60	56	51	48
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	63	58	56	56	55
Small/mid size town	59	56	51	44	43
Large town	63	60	53	48	44
 Opinion of the EU					
Positive	75	73	70	65	63
Neutral	60	55	50	46	43
Negative	43	36	29	27	23
Relations between the EU and the country					
Good	73	71	69	64	60
Bad	46	39	29	24	23

II. INFORMATION ON THE EUROPEAN UNION

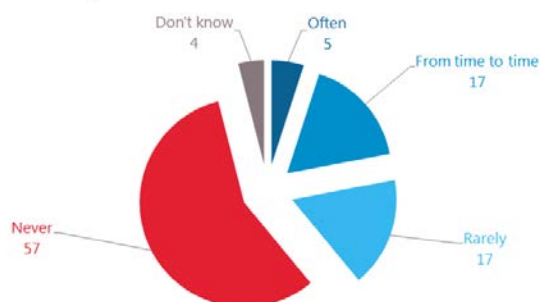
This section considers respondents' information seeking behaviour when it comes to the European Union. Areas covered include how often respondents look for information on the European Union, the kind of information they look for, use of EU web and social media sites, and respondents' opinions about the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

1. Getting information on the European Union

Overall, 39% of respondents in Maghreb and 42% of those in Mashrek look for information on the European Union. One in twenty respondents in either Maghreb or Mashrek (both 5%) say they often look for information on the European Union, while more than one in ten looks for this information from time to time (Maghreb: 17%, Mashrek: 14%). Almost one in five in Maghreb (17%), and almost a quarter in Mashrek (23%) rarely look for this information.

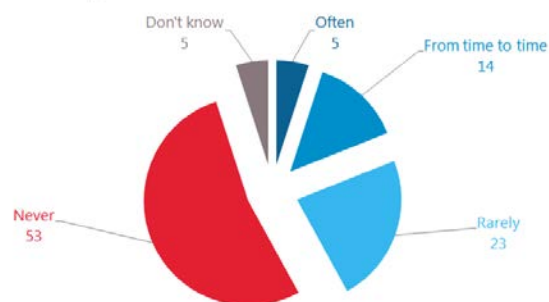
The majority of respondents, however, say they never look for information on the European Union, with those in Maghreb (57%) slightly more likely to say this than those in Mashrek (53%).

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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






Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to say they look for information on the European Union (+9 pp) compared to spring 2016, while there has been little change in Mashrek (+1 pp).

Only a minority of respondents in each **Maghreb** country say they have looked for information on the European Union, with those in Algeria (46%) the most likely to have done so, followed by respondents in Morocco (32%) and Tunisia (31%). Respondents in Algeria are also the most likely to have looked for this information often (8%) or from time to time (21%).

Compared to 2016, respondents in Algeria (+12 pp) and Tunisia (+13 pp) are now more likely to say they have looked for information on the European Union.

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





	Often	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	From time to time	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Rarely	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Never	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Total 'Look for information'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	5	+3	17	+5	17	+1	57	-8	4	-1	39	+9
MA 	3	+1	12	-1	17	+1	65	-2	3	+1	32	+1
DZ 	8	+5	21	+9	17	-2	49	-11	5	-1	46	+12
TN 	2	+1	11	+4	18	+8	64	-9	5	-4	31	+13

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

In **Mashrek** – and in fact in both regions - Israel is the only country where a majority have looked for information on the European Union (65%). Four in ten in Palestine have also done so (40%), followed by 28% in Lebanon and 26% in Jordan. Amongst the Mashrek countries, respondents in Israel and, after that, Palestine are the most likely to have looked for information from time to time or rarely. The majority in Jordan (72%) and Lebanon (66%) have never looked for information on the European Union.

There has been relatively little change since 2016, with a slight increase in the proportion in Israel who have looked for information (+7 pp), and a slight decrease amongst those in Jordan (-5 pp).

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

	Often	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	From time to time	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Rarely	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Never	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Total 'Look for information'	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	5	+3	14	+1	23	-3	53	-3	5	+2	42	+1
IL 	4	+2	23	+6	38	-1	32	-8	3	+1	65	+7
JO 	7	+6	8	-2	11	-9	72	+5	2	=	26	-5
LB 	1	=	9	+1	18	+1	66	-4	6	+2	28	+2
PS 	6	+4	14	=	20	=	49	-7	11	+3	40	+4

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)






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

- In **Maghreb**, men are more likely to look for information on the European Union, compared to women (43% vs. 35%).
- In **Maghreb** the younger the respondents, the more likely they are to look for information on the European Union: 40% of those under 40 say they do this, compared to 33% 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 European Union. For instance, 29% of those in Maghreb with the lowest education levels do this, compared to 54% with the highest education levels.
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those living in small/mid-sized towns are the most likely to look for information (Maghreb: 49%, Mashrek: 48%).
- In **Maghreb**, managers are the most likely to look for information (52%), while in **Mashrek** managers and white-collar workers are the most likely to do this (both 51%).
- In both **Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents who have relatives living in the European Union are more likely to look for information compared to those who do not (Maghreb: 49% vs. 29%, Mashrek: 52% vs. 40%).




Respondents in both **Maghreb and Mashrek** who have a positive opinion about the European Union are more likely to look for information on the European Union than those with a neutral or negative opinion. For instance, in Mashrek, 47% with a positive view have looked for such information, compared to 41% with a negative view.

Respondents in **Maghreb** who think their country has good relations with the European Union are more likely to look for information compared to those who think relations are bad (43% vs. 37%). In **Mashrek**, however, the pattern is reversed (good: 42%, bad: 49%).

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

	Total 'Look for information'
MAGHREB	39
 Gender	
Male	43
Female	35
 Age	
15-24 years	40
25-39 years	40
40-54 years	38
55 years or more	33
 Education (End of)	
15 or less	29
16 to 19	42
20 or more	54
Still studying	47
 Subjective urbanisation	
Rural village	32
Small/mid size town	49
Large town	40
Occupation	
Self-employed	40
Managers	52
White collars	45
Manual workers	36
House persons	23
Unemployed	37
Retired	44
Students	46
Relatives living in the EU	
Yes	49
No	29
 Opinion of the EU	
Positive	48
Neutral	26
Negative	31
Relations between the EU and the country	
Good	43
Bad	37

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

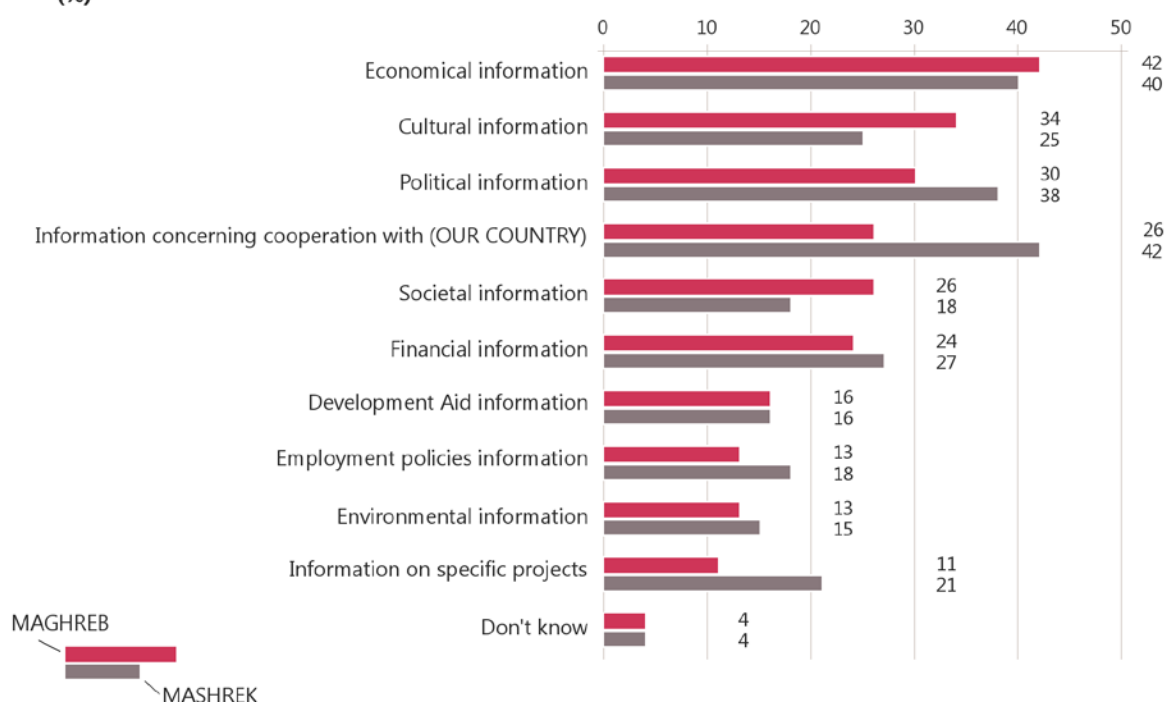
	Total 'Look for information'
MASHREK	42
 Education (End of)	
15 or less	29
16 to 19	48
20 or more	48
Still studying	44
 Subjective urbanisation	
Rural village	42
Small/mid size town	48
Large town	41
Occupation	
Self-employed	39
Managers	51
White collars	51
Manual workers	30
House persons	36
Unemployed	37
Retired	49
Students	44
Relatives living in the EU	
Yes	52
No	40
 Opinion of the EU	
Positive	47
Neutral	40
Negative	41
Relations between the EU and the country	
Good	42
Bad	49

Respondents who look for information on the European Union were then asked about the types of information they look for²⁰.

Respondents in **Maghreb** are most likely to look for economic (42%), cultural (34%), political information (30%), or societal information or information concerning cooperation with their country (both 26%). Those in **Mashrek**, on the other hand, are most likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (42%), followed by economic (40%), political (38%) and financial information (27%).

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 looking up cultural information (34% vs. 25%). Respondents in Mashrek on the other hand, are much more likely to mention information concerning cooperation with their country (42% vs. 26%), information on specific projects (21% vs. 11%), or political information (38% vs. 30%).

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



Base: All respondents who look up information on the EU (N=2,934)

Compared to 2016, respondents in **Maghreb** are now more likely to say they look for financial information (+12 pp), information concerning cooperation with their country (+10 pp), environmental information or development aid information (both +5 pp). Respondents in **Mashrek** on the other hand, are now more likely to look for political (+11 pp) or cultural information (+5 pp).




²⁰ B6. What type of information on European Union do you look for? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Comparing the different countries, we find that respondents in Algeria are most likely to have looked for most of these kinds of information. The difference between respondents from Algeria and other countries is particularly pronounced for societal information (32% vs 20%-18%) and cultural information (39% vs. 29%-26%). Respondents in Tunisia are the most likely to have looked for economic information (47%), and along with those in Algeria they are also the most likely to have looked at employment policies information (both 15%). Respondents in Morocco are the most likely to have looked for information concerning cooperation with their country (32%), development aid information (19%) or information on specific projects (15%).

Across **Maghreb**, respondents in each country looked most often for economic information: 47% in Tunisia have done so, followed by 42% in Algeria and 41% in Morocco.

Comparing the current results with those from spring 2016 shows no consistent patterns.

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

	Economical information	Cultural information	Political information	Information concerning cooperation with (OUR COUNTRY)	Societal information	Financial information	Development Aid information	Employment policies information	Environmental information	Information on specific projects	Don't know
MAGHREB	42	34	30	26	26	24	16	13	13	11	4
MA 	41	26	17	32	18	11	19	11	12	15	5
DZ 	42	39	36	24	32	30	14	15	14	9	2
TN 	47	29	33	22	20	25	16	15	5	7	4
<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>											





Base: Respondents Maghreb who look up information on the EU (N=1,172)

In **Mashrek**, respondents in Israel are the most likely to look for most kinds of information, and along with those in Jordan they are the most likely to look for societal information (both 19%). Respondents in Palestine are the most likely to look for economic information (42%), employment policies information (23%) and development aid information (20%), while those in Jordan are the most likely to look for financial information (41%).

Within Israel respondents are most likely to say they look for information concerning cooperation with their country (50%), while those in Jordan are most likely to look for political or financial information (both 41%). Respondents in Lebanon are most likely to look for political information (38%), while those in Palestine are most likely to look for economic information (42%).

Once again, no consistent patterns emerge from the trend data.

B6 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	Information on specific projects	Employment policies information	Societal information	Development Aid information	Environmental information	Don't know
MASHREK	42	40	38	27	25	21	18	18	16	15	4
IL 	50	41	42	26	28	28	16	19	17	21	4
JO 	39	40	41	41	26	9	15	19	9	6	2
LB 	27	33	38	13	24	6	18	16	14	8	19
PS 	34	42	29	24	19	20	23	15	20	12	0
<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>											

Base: Respondents Mashrek who look up information on the EU (N=1,762)



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

- In **Maghreb**, men are more likely to look for political (33% vs. 26%), economic (48% vs. 34%) or employment policies information (16% vs. 11%), while women are more likely to look for societal information (23% vs. 30%).
- In **Maghreb**, those aged 25+ are the most likely to look for financial information (25%-26% vs. 18% of the youngest respondents), while in **Mashrek** those aged 15-39 are the most likely to look for employment policies information (20% vs. 14%-15%).
- In both **Maghreb** and **Mashrek**, respondents with the lowest education levels are the least likely to look for political, economic or cultural information. In Mashrek, those with the lowest levels are also the least likely to look for information concerning cooperation with their country (36% vs. 42%-44%). In Maghreb, those with the highest education levels are the most likely to look for financial, societal or employment policies information.

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

	Economical information	Cultural information	Political information	Information concerning cooperation with {OUR COUNTRY}	Societal information	Financial information	Development Aid information	Employment policies information	Environmental information	Information on specific projects	Don't know
MAGHREB	42	34	30	26	26	24	16	13	13	11	4
 Gender											
Male	48	34	33	28	23	25	16	16	12	11	3
Female	34	34	26	25	30	22	16	11	13	11	4
 Age											
15-24 years	43	30	27	30	24	18	18	14	10	11	4
25-39 years	40	38	28	25	31	25	15	15	17	13	3
40-54 years	41	29	33	25	24	26	15	12	11	7	4
55 years or more	47	38	34	26	23	25	17	10	9	8	3
 Education (End of)											
15 or less	41	24	23	32	18	21	17	11	13	9	2
16 to 19	47	38	38	24	23	20	12	15	12	14	0
20 or more	47	33	37	27	28	27	19	20	16	11	4
Still studying	39	34	29	26	27	22	18	12	12	11	4

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

	Information concerning cooperation with {OUR COUNTRY}	Economical information	Political information	Financial information	Cultural information	Information on specific projects	Employment policies information	Societal information	Development Aid information	Environmental information	Don't know
MASHREK	42	40	38	27	25	21	18	18	16	15	4
 Age											
15-24 years	42	40	38	28	27	19	20	19	15	14	4
25-39 years	42	42	38	28	24	20	20	19	20	13	3
40-54 years	41	37	37	23	24	21	15	16	13	15	3
55 years or more	43	40	42	26	25	24	14	16	15	19	7
 Education (End of)											
15 or less	36	36	34	22	15	13	16	13	14	10	4
16 to 19	44	41	40	29	24	23	15	17	16	15	5
20 or more	42	43	40	25	29	25	18	19	17	16	4
Still studying	44	39	41	26	33	18	24	24	17	19	3

At least seven in ten respondents in both regions who look for information on the European Union usually find what they are looking for: 70% in Maghreb say this, compared to 74% in Mashrek²¹.

Compared to 2016, respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to say they find the information they are looking for (+10 pp), while those in Mashrek are slightly less likely to do so (-4 pp).

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb who look up information on the EU (N=1,172)

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



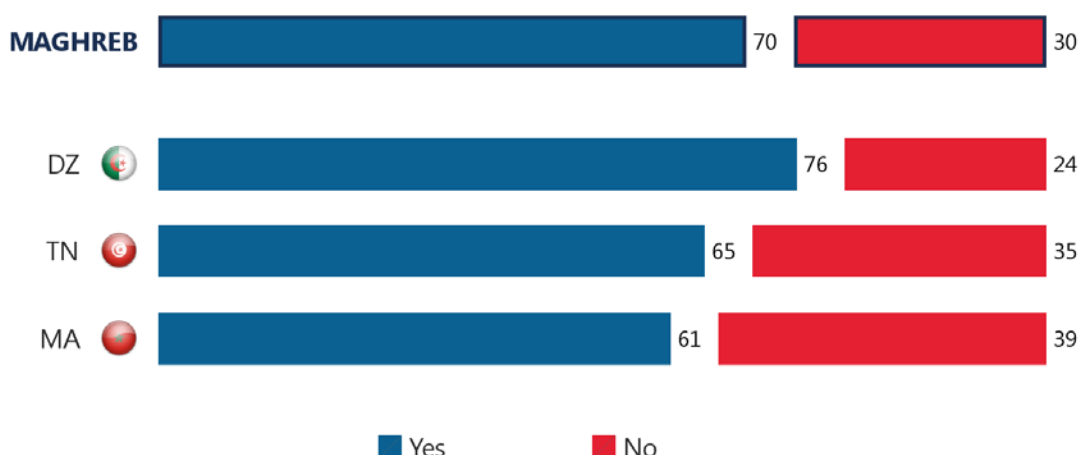
Base: Respondents Mashrek who look up information on the EU (N=1,762)

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Algeria (76%) are the most likely to say they usually find what they are looking for, followed by those in Tunisia (65%) and Morocco (61%).

Compared to 2016, respondents in each of these countries are now more likely to say they find the information they are looking for, with the largest increase observed amongst those in Algeria (+14 pp) and Tunisia (+10 pp).

²¹ B7. Do you usually find the information on European Union you are looking for?

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



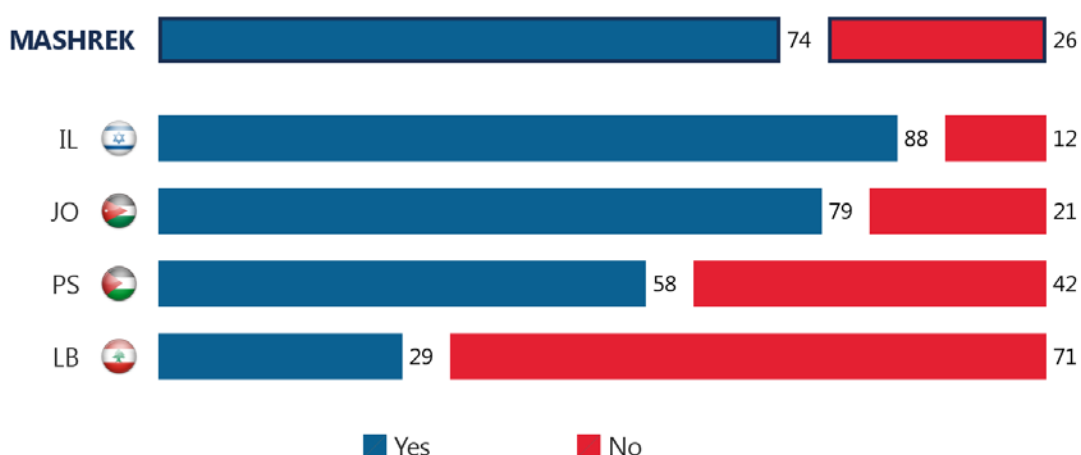
Base: Respondents Maghreb who look up information on the EU (N=1,172)

There is a much wider variation amongst countries in **Mashrek**. Almost nine in ten in Israel say they usually find the information they are looking for (88%), compared to 79% in Jordan, 58% in Palestine and 29% in Lebanon.

Lebanon is the only country in either region where the majority says they do not usually find the information they are looking for.

With the exception of Israel, respondents in the other Mashrek countries are less likely to say they usually find the information they are looking for than they were in 2016. In Israel respondents are now less likely to say this (-6 pp).

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

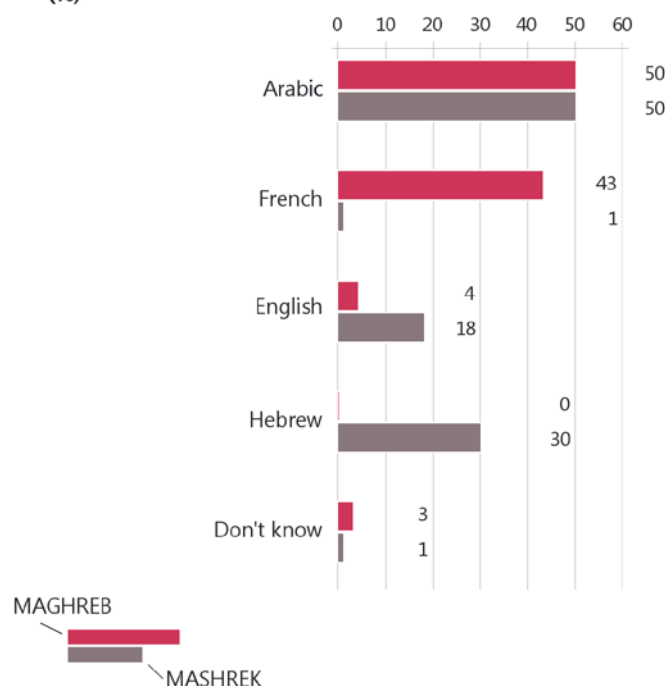


Base: Respondents Mashrek who look up information on the EU (N=1,762)

Respondents that look for information on the European Union are most likely to do so in Arabic (Maghreb and Mashrek both 50%)²². French is also widely used by respondents in Maghreb (43%), while three in ten respondents in Mashrek search in Hebrew (30%) and almost one in five search in English (18%).

There have only been minor changes since 2016.

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



Base: All respondents who look up information on the EU (N=2,934)

All respondents were asked if they had visited a range of official EU sites or accounts online²³. The large majority have not.

The EU Facebook page is the most visited by those in Maghreb (17%), and this is also the most visited by those in Mashrek, along with the EU institutions website (both 17%).

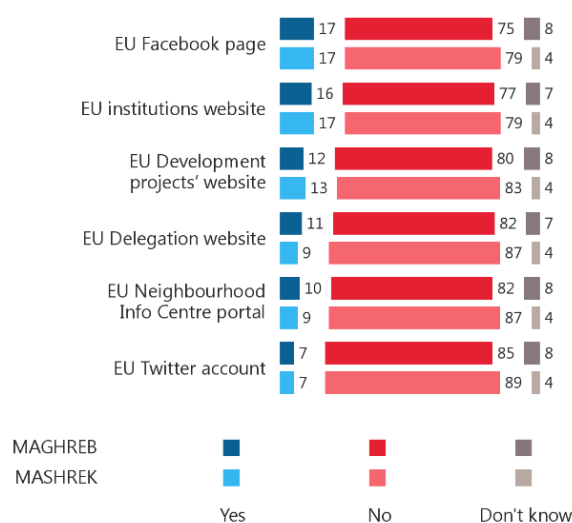
At least one in ten in Maghreb has visited each of these sites, with the exception of the EU Twitter account (7%), while more than one in ten in Mashrek have visited the EU Facebook page, the EU institutions website (both 17%) and the EU Development projects' website (13%).

There is little difference between Maghreb and Mashrek.

²² B8. When searching for information on the European Union, which language do you primarily use?

²³ B9. Have you ever visited/read any of the following? 9.1 EU institutions website; 9.2 EU Delegation website; 9.3 EU Development projects website; 9.4 EU Neighbourhood Info Centre portal; 9.5 EU Twitter account; 9.6 EU Facebook Page (N)

B9 Have you ever visted/ read any of the following?
(%)



Base: All respondents (N=7,155)

There are no notable differences in the trend results comparing 2016 with the current survey.

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Algeria are the most likely to say they have visited each of these sites and accounts, with the EU institutions website the most likely to be visited (25%).





B9 Have you ever visited/read any of the following?
(%)

	EU Facebook page			EU institutions website			EU Development projects' website			EU Delegation website			EU Neighbourhood Info Centre portal			EU Twitter account		
	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	Yes	No	Don't know
MAGHREB	17	75	8	16	77	7	12	80	8	11	82	7	10	82	8	7	85	8
MA	11	85	4	7	89	4	8	87	5	6	90	4	7	88	5	6	90	4
DZ	23	66	11	25	66	9	16	73	11	16	75	9	13	77	10	10	80	10
TN	12	78	10	10	82	8	8	83	9	6	85	9	5	85	10	5	85	10
Highest percentage per country																		
Highest percentage per item										Lowest percentage per country								
										Lowest percentage per item								

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

In **Mashrek**, respondents in Palestine are the most likely to have visited each of these sites or accounts, with the EU Facebook page (38%) the most likely to have been visited.

B9 Have you ever visited/ read any of the following?
(%)

	EU Facebook page			EU institutions website			EU Development projects' website			EU Delegation website			EU Neighbourhood Info Centre portal			EU Twitter account		
	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	Yes	No	Don't know
MASHREK	17	79	4	17	79	4	13	83	4	9	87	4	9	87	4	7	89	4
IL 	14	82	4	16	80	4	9	86	5	10	86	4	7	87	6	5	91	4
JO 	11	85	4	14	82	4	10	86	4	7	89	4	6	90	4	6	90	4
LB 	6	85	9	4	86	10	5	86	9	3	89	8	4	87	9	4	87	9
PS 	38	62	0	32	68	0	27	73	0	15	85	0	19	81	0	14	86	0
Highest percentage per country																		
Highest percentage per item										Lowest percentage per country								
										Lowest percentage per item								

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)





The socio-demographic analysis shows the following:

- In **Maghreb**, men are more likely to have visited the EU Facebook page (20% vs. 15% of women).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to have visited the EU Facebook page. For instance, in Maghreb, 11% of those aged 55+ have visited the EU Facebook page, compared to 16%-20% of younger age groups.
- In **Maghreb**, respondents with the highest education levels are the most likely to have visited each of these sites or accounts. For example, in Maghreb, 22% with the highest education levels have visited EU institutions website, compared to 8% with the lowest levels. The same pattern does not apply in Mashrek.




In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, respondents with relatives living in the European Union are more likely to have visited each of these sites and accounts, compared to those who do not have relatives living in the European Union. For example, in Maghreb, 23% with relatives living in the European Union have visited EU institutions website, compared to 10% who do not have relatives in the European Union.

In a similar vein, respondents who have a positive view of the EU are more likely to have visited each of these sites and accounts. For instance, 21% of those in Mashrek who have a positive view of the EU have visited the EU Facebook page, compared to 14% with a negative view. This pattern applies in both Maghreb and Mashrek.

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

	EU Facebook page	EU institutions website	EU Development projects' website	EU Neighbourhood Info Centre portal	EU Delegation website	EU Twitter account
MAGHREB	17	16	12	12	11	7
 Gender						
Male	20	17	12	12	12	8
Female	15	15	11	11	10	7
 Age						
15-24 years	19	15	12	12	11	8
25-39 years	20	18	14	14	12	8
40-54 years	16	16	10	10	9	8
55 years or more	11	15	10	10	10	6
 Education (End of)						
15 or less	7	8	7	7	5	7
16 to 19	22	15	11	11	9	9
20 or more	24	22	15	15	14	10
Still studying	24	20	15	15	13	10
Relatives living in the EU						
Yes	24	23	16	16	15	10
No	11	10	8	8	7	5
 Opinion of the EU						
Positive	21	21	16	16	14	8
Neutral	11	9	6	6	6	6
Negative	9	9	4	4	6	7

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

	EU Facebook page	EU institutions website	EU Development projects' website	EU Delegation website	EU Neighbourhood Info Centre portal	EU Twitter account
MASHREK	17	17	13	9	9	7
 Age						
15-24 years	23	18	14	9	9	9
25-39 years	22	22	17	12	12	10
40-54 years	13	14	11	9	9	5
55 years or more	8	10	7	6	4	3
 Education (End of)						
15 or less	15	16	11	8	7	5
16 to 19	19	17	14	10	10	8
20 or more	16	20	14	11	9	7
Still studying	23	17	13	8	10	8
Relatives living in the EU						
Yes	27	24	18	14	12	13
No	14	15	11	7	8	5
 Opinion of the EU						
Positive	21	23	16	12	11	10
Neutral	15	13	11	8	7	6
Negative	14	12	10	6	7	5

2. Local Media and the European Union

Respondents were asked about national media coverage of the European Union²⁴. In both Maghreb and Mashrek, respondents are most likely to say the various forms of national media talks about the right amount about the European Union.

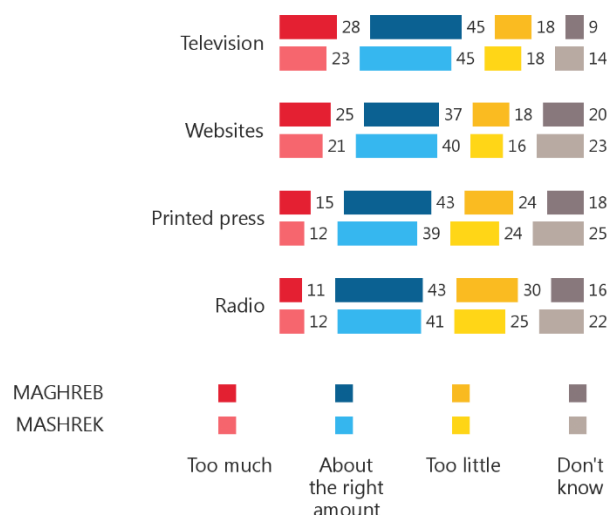
More than four in ten in Maghreb and Mashrek (both 45%) think national **television** talks enough about the European Union, while more than one in five in each think it talks too much about it (Maghreb: 28%, Mashrek: 23%). Almost one in five in both regions say national TV does not talk enough about the European Union (both 18%).

In the case of **websites**, respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to say they talk the right amount about the European Union (40% vs. 37%), while those in Maghreb are more likely to say they talk too much about it (25% vs. 21%). Almost one in five in Maghreb (18%) and Mashrek (16%) say websites don't talk enough about the European Union.

More than four in ten respondents in Maghreb (43%) and 39% in Mashrek say the **printed press** talks the right amount about the European Union. More than one in ten say it talks too much (Maghreb: 15%, Mashrek: 12%), while almost one quarter in each region say the printed press does not talk enough about the European Union (both 24%).

Respondents in Maghreb are slightly more likely to say **national radio** talks the right amount about the European Union (43% vs. 41% in Mashrek). Around one in ten in both groups of countries says radio talks too much about it, while 30% in Maghreb and 25% in Mashrek say radio does not talk enough about it.

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



Base: All respondents (N=7,155)

²⁴ B10. Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union? 10.1 Television; 10.2 Radio; 10.3 Printed press; 10.4 Websites.




Comparing the current results with those of spring 2016 shows respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to say television talks too much about the European Union (+7 pp), while radio (+10 pp), the printed press (+9 pp) and websites (+8 pp) talk too little about it. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than they were in 2016 to say websites (+6 pp), television, radio (both +4 pp) and the printed press (+2 pp) talk too much about the European Union.

In **Maghreb**, respondents in each country are most likely to say each type of national media has about the right amount of talk about the EU, with the exception of Algeria where respondents are most likely to say radio talks too little about the EU (37%).

Respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say each form of media talks the right amount about the EU, with the majority saying this about radio (54%) and television (52%).




The trend results since 2016 show no consistent pattern.

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

	Television								Websites							
	Too much	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	About the right amount	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too little	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too much	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	About the right amount	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too little	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	28	+7	45	-9	18	+4	9	-2	25	=	37	=	18	+8	20	-8
MA 	34	+19	52	-19	8	+1	6	-1	24	+2	39	-6	15	+9	22	-5
DZ 	23	-3	42	-1	25	+5	10	-1	27	-4	35	+1	22	+10	16	-7
TN 	29	+6	39	+3	17	=	15	-9	19	+5	37	+11	16	-1	28	-15

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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





	Printed press								Radio							
	Too much	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	About the right amount	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too little	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too much	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	About the right amount	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too little	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	15	=	43	=	24	+9	18	-9	11	+1	43	-6	30	+10	16	-5
MA 	19	+3	47	-3	17	+9	17	-9	10	-1	54	-12	23	+13	13	=
DZ 	13	-4	41	+1	31	+11	15	-8	11	+1	34	=	37	+7	18	-8
TN 	10	+2	39	+9	22	+2	29	-13	13	+4	41	=	24	+3	22	-7

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

Respondents in each **Mashrek** country are most likely to say each media type talks the right amount about the European Union, although in the case of Palestine equal proportions say the printed press talks about the right amount and too little (both 31%).





Respondents in Jordan are the most likely to say television (52%), radio (50%) and the printed press (45%) talk about the right amount about the European Union, while those in Israel are the most likely to say this about websites (44%).

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

	Television								Websites							
	Too much	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	About the right amount	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too little	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too much	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	About the right amount	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too little	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	23	+4	45	-4	18	=	14	=	21	+6	40	-2	16	-2	23	-2
IL 	16	=	42	+4	17	-3	25	-1	14	+1	44	+2	14	-4	28	+1
JO 	27	+8	52	-14	16	+6	5	=	22	+8	43	-5	13	+1	22	-4
LB 	18	=	50	+10	20	-13	12	+3	19	+1	40	+5	20	-9	21	+3
PS 	32	+7	38	-10	20	+5	10	-2	29	+13	32	-9	18	+1	21	-5

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

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

	Radio								Printed press							
	Too much	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	About the right amount	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too little	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too much	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	About the right amount	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too little	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	12	+4	41	-1	25	-1	22	-2	12	+2	39	-1	24	+1	25	-2
IL 	10	+2	38	+1	23	-2	29	-1	13	-1	42	+6	20	-1	25	-4
JO 	12	+7	50	+4	22	-6	16	-5	10	+4	45	-2	20	=	25	-2
LB 	6	-2	34	+2	32	-8	28	+8	6	-5	37	+5	29	-7	28	+7
PS 	21	+8	39	-12	25	+8	15	-4	15	+7	31	-10	31	+9	23	-6

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek generally think their national media presents the European Union objectively²⁵. Just over half in both Maghreb (51%) and Mashrek (52%) think national **television** presents the European Union objectively, although more than one in five in each group of countries says national television is too positive (Maghreb: 28%, Mashrek: 24%). Fewer than one in ten say television is too negative.

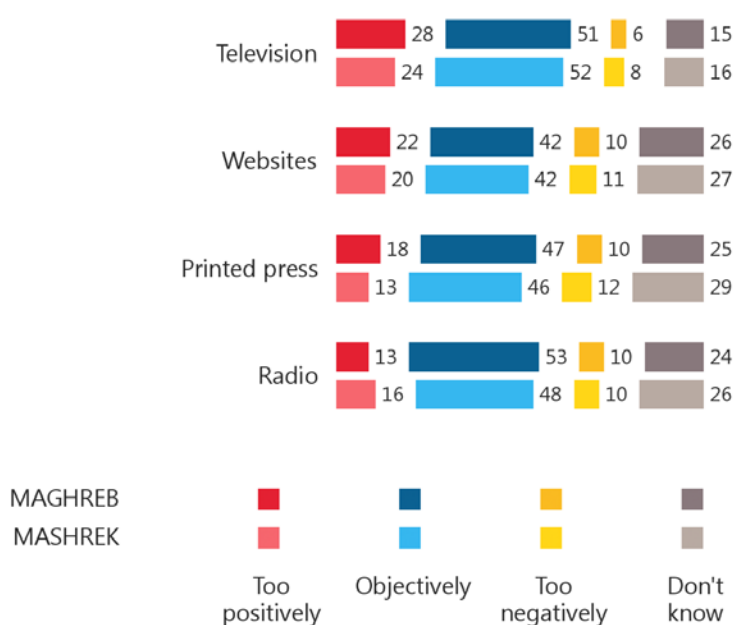
Just over four in ten respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek say **websites** present the European Union objectively (both 42%). Around one in five say websites present it too positively (Maghreb: 22%, Mashrek: 20%) while around one in ten say websites portray it too negatively (Maghreb: 10%, Mashrek: 11%).

Respondents in Maghreb are slightly more likely to say **the printed press** present the European Union too positively, compared to those in Mashrek (18% vs. 13%), but they are almost equally likely to say the press is objective (Maghreb: 47%, Mashrek: 46%). Around one in ten says the European Union is portrayed too negatively (Maghreb: 10%, Mashrek: 12%)

Just over half of all respondents in Maghreb say national **radio** presents the European Union objectively (53%), as do 48% in Mashrek. More than one in ten say radio is too positive (Maghreb: 13%, Mashrek: 16%), while one in ten say it is too negative (both 10%).

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

B11 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
(%)






Base: All respondents (N=7,155)

²⁵ B11. 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 European Union objectively, although respondents in Morocco and Algeria are generally more likely to say this than those in Tunisia. For example, 49% of respondents in Morocco say the national printed press portrays the European Union objectively, compared to 48% in Algeria and 39% in Tunisia.




Compared to 2016, respondents in Morocco are generally less likely to say each of these media types portrays the European Union objectively, while those in Algeria and Tunisia are generally more likely to do so.

B11 Do you think that the {NATIONALITY} ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
(%)

	Television								Websites							
	Too positively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Objectively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too negatively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too positively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Objectively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too negatively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	28	+4	51	-6	6	-1	15	+3	22	=	42	+2	10	+2	26	-4
MA 	32	+16	55	-20	5	+2	8	+2	19	-1	42	-6	13	+8	26	-1
DZ 	26	-6	50	+4	6	-4	18	+6	27	-1	42	+6	7	-3	24	-2
TN 	21	-6	48	+9	11	+3	20	-6	15	=	39	+9	14	+5	32	-14

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

B11 Do you think that the {NATIONALITY} ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
(%)

	Printed press								Radio							
	Too positively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Objectively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too negatively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too positively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Objectively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too negatively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	18	+1	47	+3	10	=	25	-4	13	-1	53	=	10	=	24	+1
MA 	17	+2	49	-1	12	+4	22	-5	13	=	58	-12	11	+6	18	+6
DZ 	20	-1	48	+5	8	-3	24	-1	14	-2	50	+10	8	-5	28	-3
TN 	11	-1	39	+7	14	+3	36	-9	12	-1	47	+4	13	+2	28	-5





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

As is the case in Maghreb, respondents in each **Mashrek** country are most likely to say each type of national media presents the European Union objectively. The exception is Palestine, where opinion about websites is split between saying the European Union is presented too positively (31%), or objectively (30%).

Across Mashrek, it is respondents in Jordan who are most likely to say each type of media portrays the European Union objectively, with the exception of websites, where 47% in both Jordan and Palestine say this. With the exception of television, respondents in Palestine are the most likely of any country to say each other media type present the European Union too negatively.





The trend since 2016 shows respondents in Jordan are less likely to say each of these media types present the European Union objectively. A similar pattern occurs in Palestine, with the exception of the printed press, where there has been no change.

B11 Do you think that the {NATIONALITY} ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively? (%)

	Television								Websites							
	Too positively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Objectively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too negatively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too positively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Objectively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too negatively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	24	+2	52	-3	8	+1	16	=	20	+5	42	-5	11	+2	27	-2
IL 	21	+3	44	+5	9	-3	26	-5	13	+2	44	=	10	-1	33	-1
JO 	24	+8	61	-15	7	+4	8	+3	20	+7	47	-6	7	+2	26	-3
LB 	16	-7	59	+3	10	+3	15	+1	16	-3	47	-4	10	+3	27	+4
PS 	34	+2	46	-4	9	+3	11	-1	31	+10	30	-12	18	+8	21	-6

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

B11 Do you think that the {NATIONALITY} ... present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively? (%)

	Radio								Printed press							
	Too positively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Objectively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too negatively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too positively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Objectively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Too negatively	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Don't know	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	16	+2	48	-1	10	+1	26	-2	13	+1	46	+1	12	+1	29	-3
IL 	14	+2	47	+6	7	-3	32	-5	16	+2	45	+8	11	-4	28	-6
JO 	14	+7	56	-3	8	=	22	-4	12	+4	50	-3	8	+1	30	-2
LB 	5	-9	47	-1	12	=	36	+10	6	-8	47	=	13	+1	34	+7
PS 	27	+3	42	-7	14	+7	17	-3	16	=	43	=	16	+7	25	-7

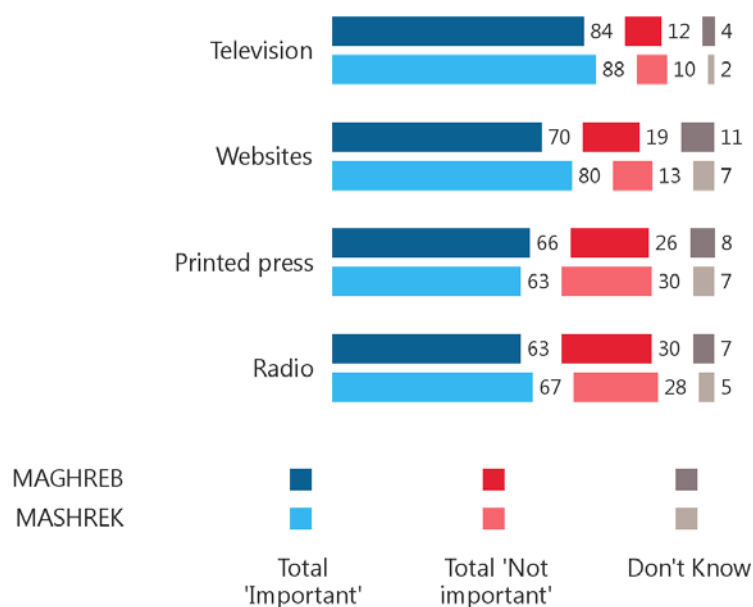
Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

3. Role of Local media

At least six in ten respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek say national media plays an important role in influencing public opinion²⁶. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say television (88% vs. 84%), websites (80% vs. 70%), or radio (67% vs. 63%) 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 the printed press (Mashrek: 63% vs. Maghreb: 66%).

B3 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?

(%)



Base: All respondents (N=7,155)

Compared to 2016, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to say radio has an important role in influencing public opinion (-10 pp), and they are also slightly less likely to say this about television. In Mashrek, respondents are less likely to say each media type plays an important role in influencing public opinion, and in particular radio and the printed press (both -7 pp).




²⁶ B3. 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: 88% in Morocco, 85% in Tunisia and 81% in Algeria say this. Across Maghreb it is respondents in Tunisia and Algeria (both 72%) who are the most likely to say websites play an important role in influencing public opinion. Respondents in Tunisia are also the most likely to say this about radio (71%), while those in Morocco are the most likely to say this about the printed press (69%).

The majority of respondents in each country in Maghreb think each media type plays an important role in influencing public opinion of citizens.

Compared to 2016, respondents in each country in Maghreb are generally less likely to think each media type influences public opinion. The largest change is observed in Tunisia, with a 13 percentage point decrease in the proportion who says the printed press plays an important role.

B3 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	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Websites	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Printed press	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Radio	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	84	-3	70	-1	66	=	63	-10
MA 	88	=	66	=	69	+6	66	-12
DZ 	81	-3	72	-2	67	-3	58	-7
TN 	85	-7	72	-1	54	-13	71	-9





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

Across **Mashrek**, more than eight in ten respondents in each country say television plays an important role in influencing public opinion. Those in Lebanon are the most likely to say television plays an important role (89%), while respondents in Israel are the most likely to say this about websites (89%) or the printed press (81%). Respondents in Palestine are the most likely to say radio plays an important role (78%).

Only a minority of respondents in Lebanon say radio or the printed press (both 36%) play an important part in influencing the public opinion of citizens.

As was the case in Maghreb, the general trend since 2016 is one where respondents in most countries in Mashrek are now less likely to think each media type plays a role in influencing public opinion.

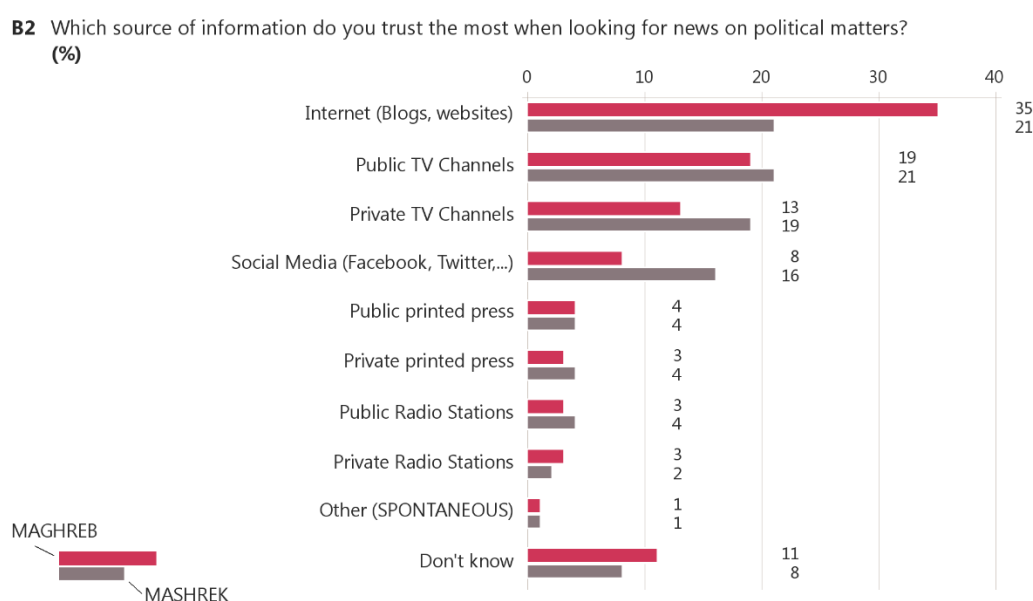
B3 In your opinion, do(es) the (NATIONALITY) ... play a very important, a fairly important, a not very important or a not at all important role in influencing the public opinion of citizens?
(% - TOTAL 'IMPORTANT')

	Television	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Websites	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Radio	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Printed press	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK	88	-6	80	-3	67	-7	63	-7
IL 	88	-4	89	-3	75	-6	81	=
JO 	87	-10	81	+3	69	=	57	-12
LB 	89	-6	72	-8	36	-21	36	-22
PS 	87	-7	70	-4	78	-3	63	-2

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Respondents were asked the source of information they trust most when looking for news on political matters²⁷. Respondents in Maghreb are most likely to trust the Internet (35%), public TV channels (19%) or private TV channels (13%). In Mashrek, respondents are also most likely to trust the Internet or public TV channels (both 21%) and private TV channels (19%).

There are some large differences between Maghreb and Mashrek. Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely to trust the Internet (35% vs. 21% in Mashrek), while those in Mashrek are more likely than their counterparts in Maghreb to trust social media (16% vs. 8%) and private TV channels (19% vs. 13%).






Base: All respondents (N=7,155)

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Algeria are the most likely to trust the Internet when looking for news on political matters (64%), while respondents in Tunisia (31%) and Morocco (25%) are most likely to trust public TV channels.

Across Maghreb, respondents in Tunisia are the most likely to trust public TV channels (31%), social media (14%), and public (5%) and private radio stations (4%). Those in Algeria are the most likely to trust the Internet (64%), and public (6%) and private printed press (4%), while respondents in Morocco are the most likely to say they trust private TV channels (22%) most when looking for news on political matters.

²⁷ B2. Which source of information do you trust the most when looking for news on political matters?





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

	Internet (Blogs, websites)	Public TV Channels	Private TV Channels	Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,...)	Public printed press	Private printed press	Public Radio Stations	Private Radio Stations
MAGHREB	35	19	13	8	4	3	3	3
MA 	7	25	22	11	1	2	4	3
DZ 	64	11	5	4	6	4	2	2
TN 	11	31	19	14	3	3	5	4
Highest percentage per country					Lowest percentage per country			
Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item			

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

In **Mashrek**, respondents in Israel are the most likely to say they trust the Internet (31%), and the private printed press (8%). Respondents in Jordan are the most likely to trust public TV (29%), social media (22%) or the public printed press (6%). Those in Lebanon are the most likely to trust private TV channels (51%), while respondents in Palestine are the most likely to trust public TV channels (28%), and public (8%) or private radio (4%) for news on political matters.

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

	Internet (Blogs, websites)	Public TV Channels	Private TV Channels	Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,...)	Public Radio Stations	Private printed press	Public printed press	Private Radio Stations
MASHREK	21	21	19	16	4	4	4	2
IL 	31	15	8	9	6	8	4	1
JO 	22	29	13	22	2	1	6	2
LB 	15	6	51	15	1	1	0	1
PS 	13	28	19	18	8	4	3	4
Highest percentage per country					Lowest percentage per country			
Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item			

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

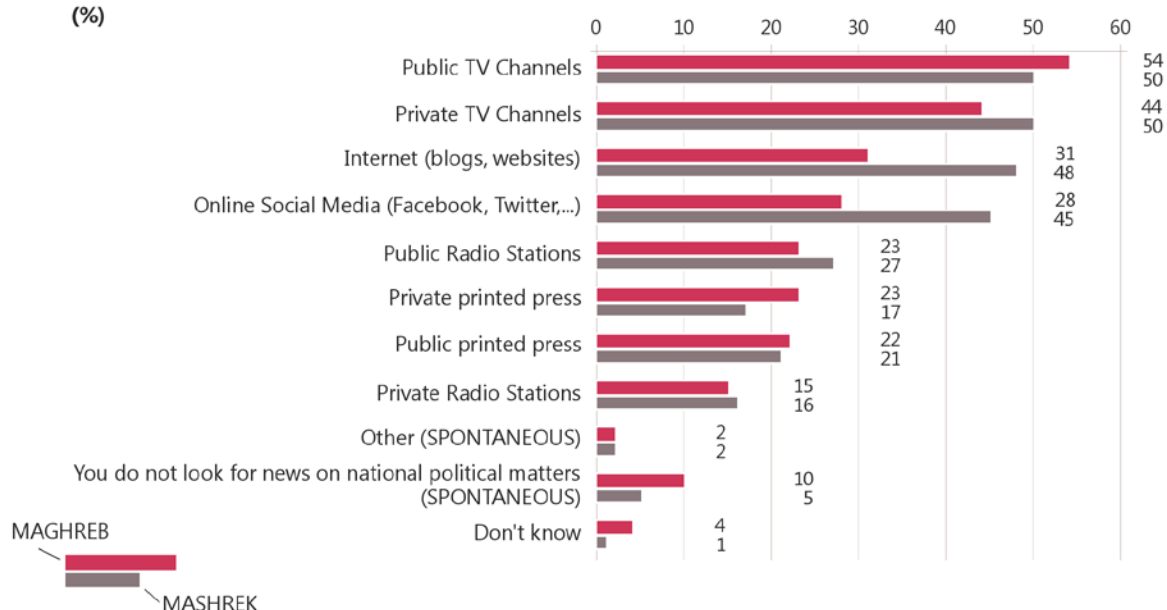
Media habits

Respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek are most likely to get most of their news on national political matters from television: in Maghreb, 54% get most of this news from public TV channels and 44% from private TV channels, while in Mashrek 50% mention both public and private channels²⁸.

The Internet is the third most mentioned source in both regions, although respondents in Mashrek are much more likely to mention it than those in Maghreb (48% vs. 31%). Respondents in Mashrek are also much more likely to mention online social media (45% vs. 28%), and are also more likely to mention public radio stations (27% vs. 23%). Respondents in Maghreb, on the other hand, are more likely to mention the private printed press (23% vs. 17%).

Compared to 2016, respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to say they get most of their news on political matters from private (+12 pp) or public printed press (+11 pp), public TV channels (+8 pp) or public radio stations (+5 pp). Respondents in Mashrek are now more likely to mention the public printed press (+10 pp) or public radio stations (+7 pp) than they were in 2016.

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



Base: All respondents (N=7,155)




²⁸ B1T. Where do you get most of your news on national political matters? Firstly? And then?

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Morocco are most likely to get most of their news on political matters from public TV channels (57%), as are those in Algeria (49%). Respondents in Tunisia, on the other hand, are most likely to get this news from private TV channels (64%).

The Internet is much more likely to be mentioned by respondents in Algeria (44%) than those in Tunisia (27%) or Morocco (15%). Those in Algeria (31%) and Tunisia (32%) are the most likely to mention online social media. Respondents in Tunisia are the most likely to mention public radio stations (35%), while those in Algeria are the most likely to mention the private printed press (32%).

Compared to 2016, respondents in Algeria and Tunisia are generally more likely to mention each of these sources, while those in Morocco are generally less likely to do so.

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

	Public TV Channels	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Private TV Channels	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Internet (blogs, websites)	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Online Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,...)	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Public Radio Stations	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016	Private printed press	Diff. Sp. 2017-Sp. 2016
MAGHREB	54	+8	44	+3	31	+2	28	+4	23	+5	23	+12
MA 	57	-1	44	-9	15	-11	22	-3	24	=	13	+5
DZ 	49	+18	38	+7	44	+10	31	+8	19	+8	32	+17
TN 	62	+10	64	+29	27	+5	32	+11	35	+12	17	+8





Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

There is a wide variation in responses across the countries in **Mashrek**. For example, 77% of respondents in Lebanon get most of their news on political matters from private TV channels, compared to 59% in Jordan, 46% in Palestine and 34% in Israel. Respondents in Jordan are the most likely to mention public TV channels (70%) and online social media (54%). Those in Israel are the most likely to mention the Internet (64%), while those in Palestine are the most likely to mention public radio stations (42%).

Private TV channels are the most mentioned source by respondents in Lebanon (77%), while those in Jordan (70%) and Palestine (56%) are most likely to mention public TV channels and those in Israel are most likely to mention the Internet (64%).

Comparing the results since 2016, this shows no consistent trends across countries in Mashrek.

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





		Private TV Channels	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Public TV Channels	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Internet (blogs, websites)	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Online Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,...)	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016	Public Radio Stations	Diff. Sp. 2017 -Sp. 2016
MASHREK		50	-4	50	+1	48	+3	45	+2	27	+7
IL		34	-5	45	+8	64	-6	38	-9	26	-2
JO		59	=	70	-4	41	+12	54	+15	29	+19
LB		77	-11	16	+2	42	+1	46	+2	8	+5
PS		46	+1	56	-5	37	+6	45	+5	42	+9

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)




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

- In **Maghreb**, men are more likely to say they get most of their news on national political matters from the printed press (40% vs. 27%) or the Internet and social media (46% vs. 38%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, those under 40 are the most likely to get most of this kind of news from the Internet and social media. For example, in Mashrek, 71% of 15-24 year olds and 73% of 25-39 year olds get most of this news from the Internet and social media, compared to 61% of those aged 40-54 and 51% of those aged 55+.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention the printed press and the Internet and social media, and the less likely they are to mention radio. For instance, in Maghreb, 27% with the lowest education levels mention the Internet and social media, compared to 58% of those with the highest levels. In addition, those in **Mashrek** with the lowest education levels are the most likely to mention television (82% vs. 72%-76%).
- In **Maghreb**, those living in rural villages are the least likely to mention the printed press (26% vs. 37%-39%) or the Internet and social media (36% vs. 43%-45%). In **Mashrek** those in rural villages are the most likely to mention radio (51% vs. 29%).

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

	Total 'Television'	Total 'Internet and Social Media'	Total 'Press'	Total 'Radio'	Don't know
MAGHREB	67	42	33	30	4
 Gender					
Male	68	46	40	31	3
Female	67	38	27	29	5
 Age					
15-24 years	62	54	31	25	3
25-39 years	69	49	32	28	4
40-54 years	70	35	35	31	3
55 years or more	68	23	38	37	6
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	74	27	22	42	3
16 to 19	74	45	31	31	2
20 or more	75	58	49	32	1
Still studying	61	58	35	24	3
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	63	36	26	29	4
Small/mid size town	67	43	39	32	2
Large town	70	45	37	30	4

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

	Total 'Television'	Total 'Internet and Social Media'	Total 'Radio'	Total 'Press'	Don't know
MASHREK	75	66	36	33	1
 Age					
15-24 years	70	71	35	32	2
25-39 years	74	73	35	30	2
40-54 years	77	61	37	34	1
55 years or more	82	51	39	39	1
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	82	48	41	27	1
16 to 19	72	69	37	35	1
20 or more	76	74	34	38	1
Still studying	67	75	31	33	2
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	76	67	51	36	1
Small/mid size town	74	65	29	33	1
Large town	75	65	29	31	1

III. CITIZENS' MOOD

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

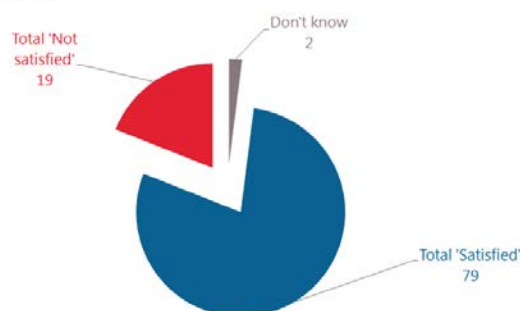
Respondent's views on the current situation in their country, as well as the main challenges it faces are also discussed.

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 (79% vs. 65%)²⁹.

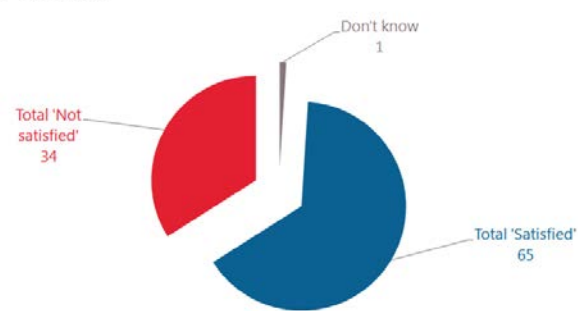
There has been little change since spring 2016, with a one point increase in Maghreb and a one point decline in Mashrek.

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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



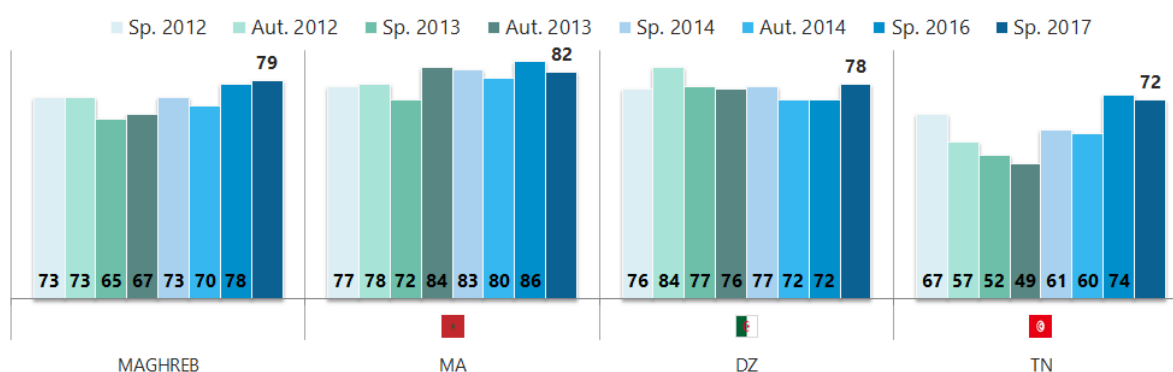
Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

²⁹ C1. On the whole are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

Across **Maghreb**, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to be satisfied (82%), followed by those in Algeria (78%) and Tunisia (72%). Satisfaction has declined slightly in Morocco (-4 pp) and Tunisia (-2 pp) since 2016, but has increased in Algeria (+6 pp).

The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows satisfaction has increased in Maghreb overall by six percentage points, and is now at its highest point. Satisfaction in each country in Maghreb is also higher than it was in 2012.

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')

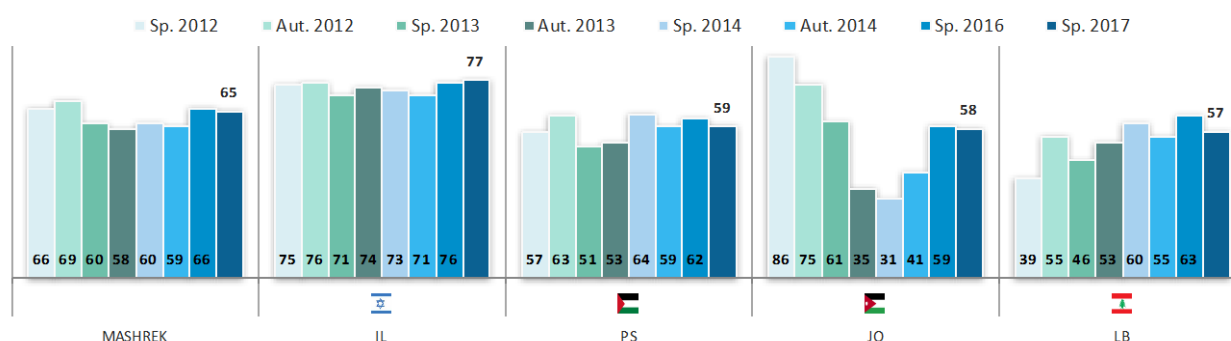


In **Mashrek**, respondents in Israel (77%) are much more likely to be satisfied than those in Palestine (59%), Jordan (58%) or Lebanon (57%). However, in all countries the majority are satisfied with the life they lead.

Compared to 2016, satisfaction has increased slightly in Israel (+1 pp), but has declined in the other three countries, with the largest decline observed in Lebanon (-6 pp).

The longer term trend since 2012 shows relatively little change in Mashrek as a whole (-1 pp). Satisfaction in Jordan has declined substantially compared to 2012 (-28 pp), but has increased considerably in Lebanon (+18 pp).



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





The **socio-demographic analysis** shows no notable differences based on age or gender. Other findings include:

- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to be satisfied with the life they lead. For example, in Maghreb, 73% with the lowest levels are satisfied, compared to 82% of those with the highest education levels.
- In **Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to be satisfied, particularly compared to manual workers (77% vs. 52%).
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the more difficulties a respondent has in paying the bills, the less likely they are to be satisfied. For example, in Maghreb, 64% with the most difficulties are satisfied, compared to 83% with the least difficulties.

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

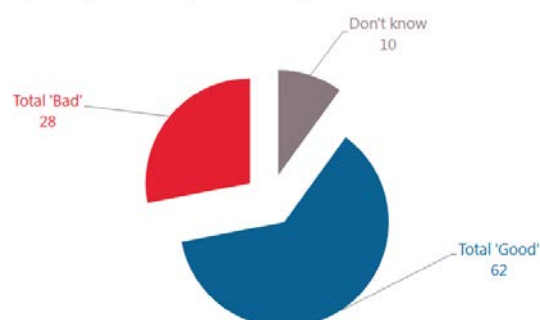
	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
MAGHREB	79	19	2
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	73	26	1
16 to 19	76	23	1
20 or more	82	17	1
Still studying	80	18	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	64	34	2
From time to time	79	20	1
Almost never/ never	83	15	2

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

	Total 'Satisfied'	Total 'Not satisfied'	Don't know
MASHREK	65	34	1
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	51	48	1
16 to 19	68	30	2
20 or more	71	28	1
Still studying	68	30	2
Occupation			
Self-employed	63	37	0
Managers	77	22	1
White collars	69	30	1
Manual workers	52	45	3
House persons	59	40	1
Unemployed	59	39	2
Retired	70	29	1
Students	68	30	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	46	53	1
From time to time	63	36	1
Almost never/ never	80	19	1

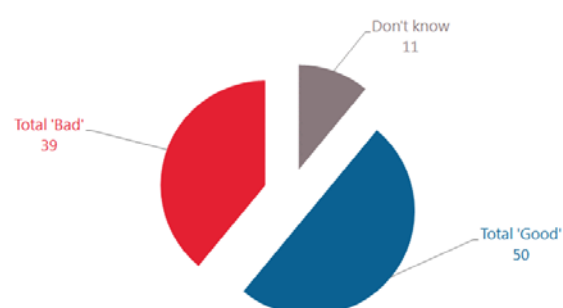
More than half of all respondents in both groups of countries say their personal job situation is currently good, although respondents in Maghreb are more likely to say this than those in Mashrek (62% vs. 50%)³⁰.

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

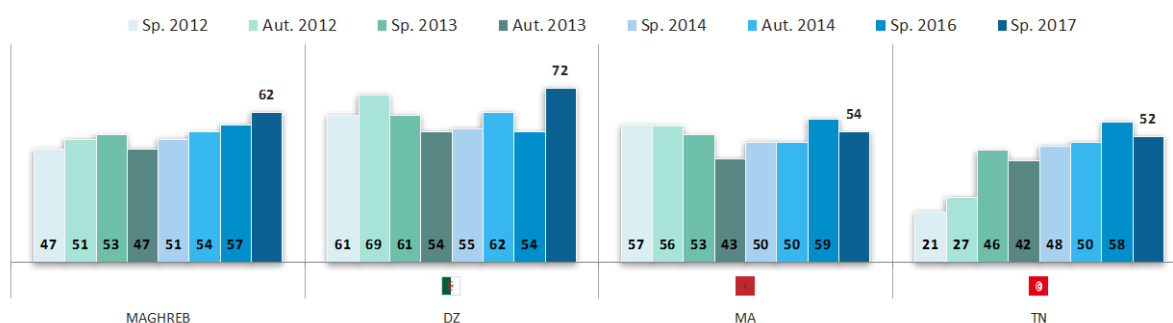
Compared to 2016, respondents in Maghreb are now more likely to say their personal job situation is good (+5 pp), while those in Mashrek are slightly less likely to say this (-1 pp). Looking at the longer term trend since 2012 shows respondents in Maghreb are now much more likely to say their personal job situation is good (+15 pp), while those in Mashrek are less likely to do so (-10 pp).

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Algeria (72%) are the most likely to say their personal job situation is good, compared to 54% in Morocco and 52% in Tunisia.

Compared to 2016, respondents in Algeria are now much more likely to say their personal job situation is good (+18 pp), while those in Tunisia (-6 pp) and Morocco (-5 pp) and are now less likely to do so.

The longer term trend since spring 2012 is slightly different in Tunisia, where respondents are now much more likely to say their personal job situation is good (+31 pp). Respondents in Algeria are more positive than they were in spring 2012 (+11 pp), while those in Morocco are slightly less so (-3 pp).

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

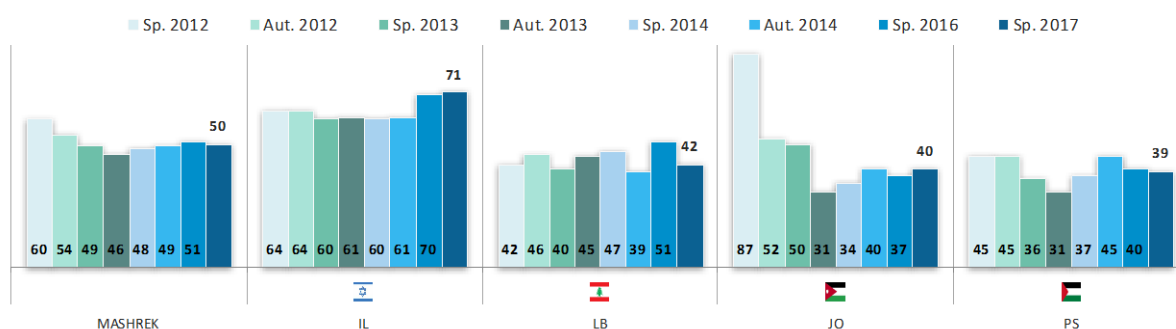


³⁰ How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? C2.2 Your personal job situation.

In **Mashrek**, Israel is the only country where a majority of respondents say their personal job situation is good (71%). In contrast, only a minority in Palestine (39%), Jordan (40%) and Lebanon (42%) say this. Compared to 2016, respondents in Jordan (+3 pp) and Israel (+1 pp) have become more positive, while those in Lebanon (-9 pp) and Palestine are less so (-1 pp).

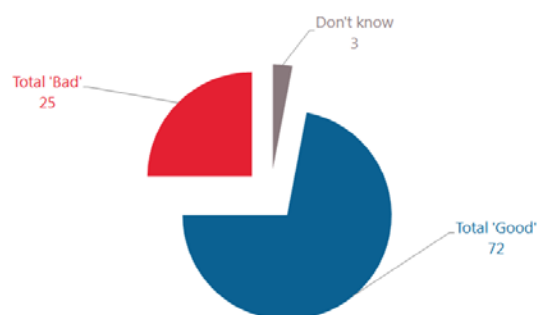
The longer term trends since spring 2012 show only respondents in Israel are now more positive.

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



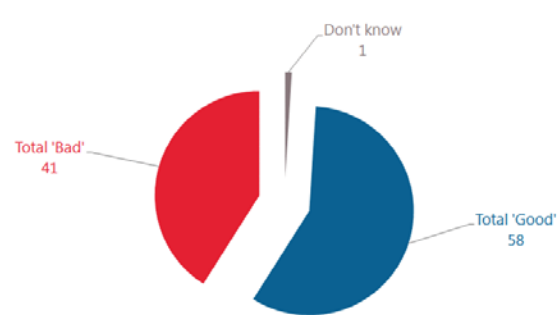
Respondents in Maghreb are much more likely than those in Mashrek to say the current financial situation of their household is good (72% vs. 58%)³¹.

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

There has been little change in either region since 2016. Compared to spring 2012, however, respondents in Mashrek are now less positive (-9 pp).

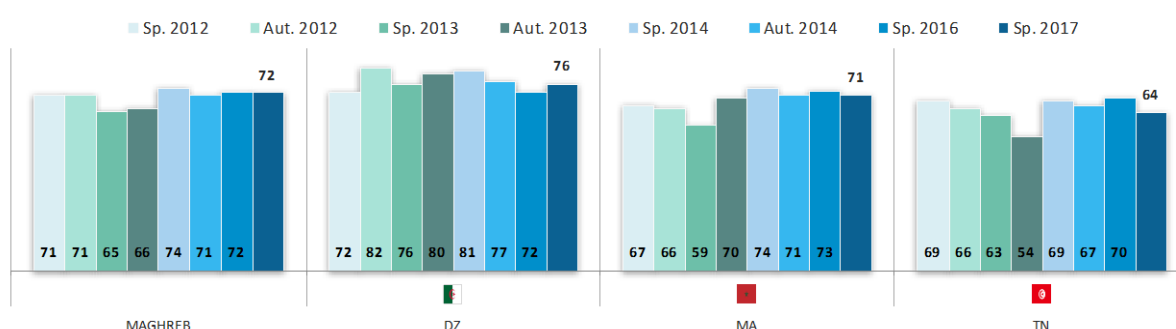
³¹ How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2.2 The financial situation of your household.

At least six in ten respondents in each **Maghreb** country say the current financial situation of their household is good. Those in Algeria are the most likely to say this (76%), followed by those in Morocco (71%) and Tunisia (64%).

Comparing the current results to those from spring 2016, shows mixed trends. Respondents in Algeria are more likely to be positive (+4 pp), while those in Tunisia (-6 pp) and Morocco (-2 pp) are less likely to be so.

The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows respondents in Algeria and Morocco (both +4 pp) are now more likely to say their household financial situation is good, while those in Tunisia are less likely to do so (-5 pp).

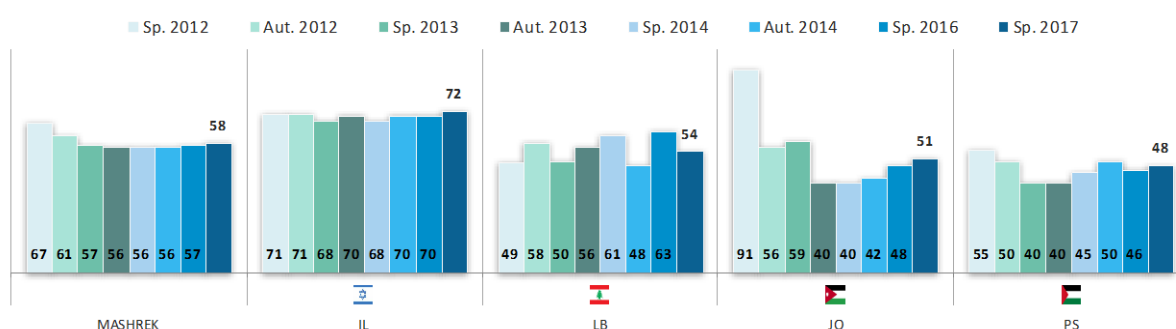
C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The financial situation of your household (% - TOTAL 'GOOD')



Once again, the results from **Mashrek** show respondents in Israel are more likely to be positive (72%), than those in Lebanon (54%), Jordan (51%) and Palestine (48%). Compared to 2016, respondents in Jordan (+3 pp), Israel (+2 pp) and Palestine (+2 pp) are now more likely to say the financial situation of their household is good, while those in Lebanon are less likely to say this (-9 pp).

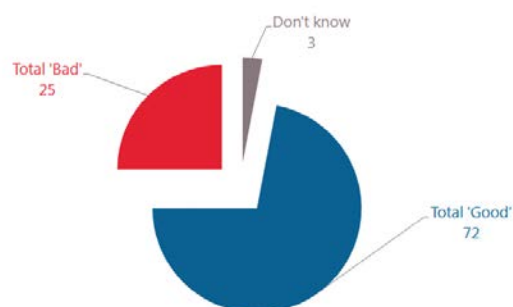
The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows opinion about households financial situation has remained relatively stable in Israel, improved in Lebanon, and worsened in Jordan and Palestine.

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



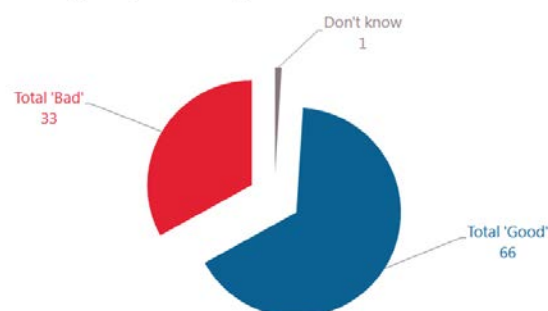
A majority of respondents in both groups of countries say currently their life in general is good, with those in Maghreb more likely to say this (72% vs. 66% in Mashrek)³².

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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



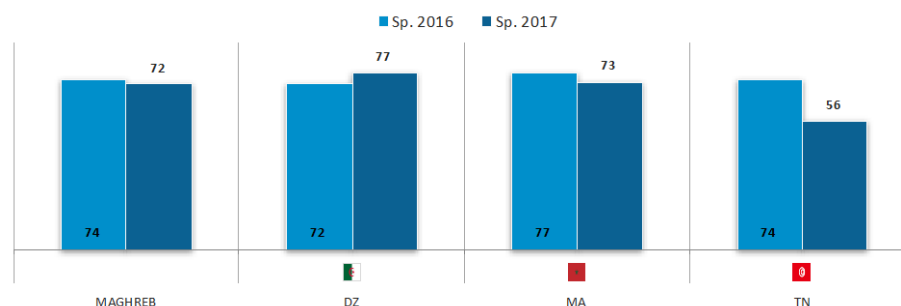
Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Respondents in Maghreb are now slightly less likely to say currently their life in general is good than they were in 2016 (-2 pp), while there has been no change in Mashrek.

Although the majority in each country in **Maghreb** say their life in general is good, respondents in Algeria (77%) and Morocco (73%) are more likely to do so than those in Tunisia (56%).

Since 2016 respondents in Algeria (+5 pp) have become more positive about their life in general, while those in Tunisia (-18 pp) and Morocco (-4 pp) have become less positive.

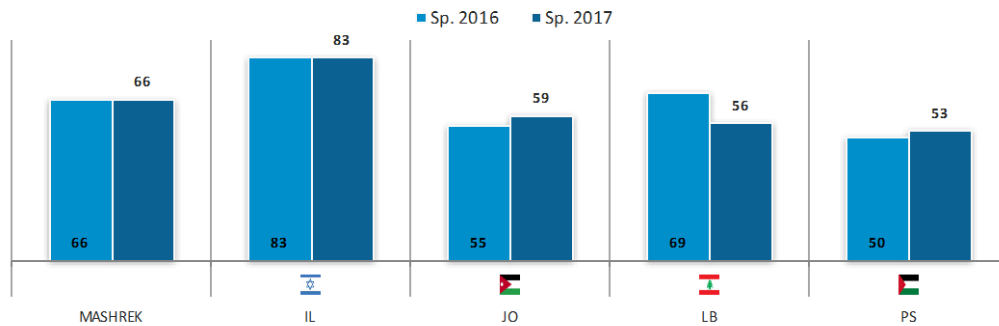
C2.5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
Your life in general (% - TOTAL 'GOOD')



In **Mashrek**, respondents in Israel (83%) are much more likely to say their life in general is good compared to those in Jordan (59%), Lebanon (56%) and Palestine (53%). In contrast to 2016, respondents in Jordan (+4 pp) and Palestine (+3 pp) are now more likely to say their current life in general is good, while those in Lebanon are less likely to do so (-13 pp).

³² How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2.5 Your life in general.

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







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

- In **Maghreb**, women are more likely than men to say life in general is good (75% vs. 70%). In **Mashrek**, men are more likely than women to say their current job situation (54% vs. 46%) or their household financial situation (60% vs. 55%) is good.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the youngest respondents are the least likely to say their personal job situation is good. For example, 42% of the youngest respondents in Mashrek say this, compared to 56% of the oldest. In Maghreb, the oldest respondents are the least likely to say their life in general is good (68% vs. 73%-74%), while in Mashrek they are the most likely to do so (70% vs. 60%-66%).
- 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, 63% of those with the lowest education levels in Maghreb say currently life in general is good, compared to 74% of those with the highest education levels.
- In **Mashrek**, managers are the most likely to be satisfied with their current job, household financial situation or life in general. For instance, 80% of managers say this about life in general, compared to 55% of house persons and the unemployed.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the fewer financial difficulties a household experiences, the more likely they are to say their current situation in each of these areas is good. For example, 49% of those in Maghreb with the most financial difficulties say life in general is currently good, compared to 82% of those with the least difficulties.





C2.2-3-5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Total 'Good' (% - MAGHREB)

	Your life in general	The financial situation of your household	Your personal job situation
MAGHREB	72	72	62
 Gender			
Male	70	71	63
Female	75	73	62
 Age			
15-24 years	74	75	58
25-39 years	73	72	65
40-54 years	73	73	64
55 years or more	68	69	63
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	63	64	53
16 to 19	76	77	67
20 or more	74	76	74
Still studying	74	76	59
Occupation			
Self-employed	70	72	65
Managers	77	78	75
White collars	77	73	70
Manual workers	68	66	63
House persons	78	75	56
Unemployed	63	63	58
Retired	71	75	68
Students	76	78	61
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	49	47	42
From time to time	73	71	63
Almost never/ never	81	82	70

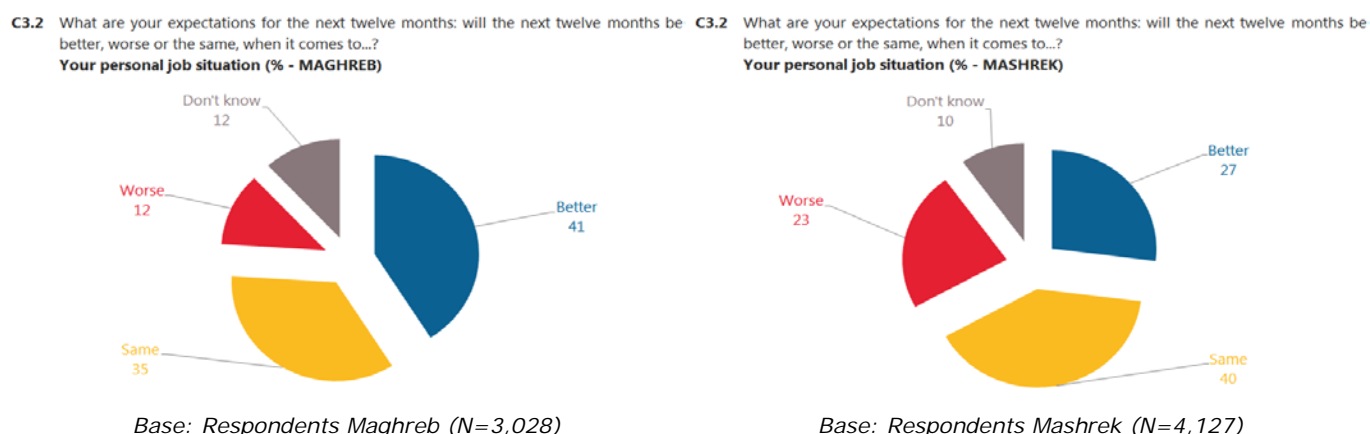
C2.2-3-5 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Total 'Good' (% - MASHREK)

	Your life in general	The financial situation of your household	Your personal job situation
MASHREK	66	58	50
 Gender			
Male	66	60	54
Female	64	55	46
 Age			
15-24 years	66	58	42
25-39 years	65	57	52
40-54 years	60	55	53
55 years or more	70	62	56
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	48	42	33
16 to 19	68	58	54
20 or more	75	69	64
Still studying	67	59	42
Occupation			
Self-employed	69	62	59
Managers	80	76	75
White collars	72	64	68
Manual workers	56	47	39
House persons	55	45	33
Unemployed	55	48	29
Retired	69	65	59
Students	66	60	40
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	48	31	30
From time to time	61	54	47
Almost never/ never	81	79	68

Respondents were asked about their expectations for the next 12 months regarding their personal job situation, their household financial situation, and their life in general³³.

Respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic about their personal job situation in the coming 12 months, compared to those in Mashrek. Just over four in ten respondents in Maghreb say their job situation will be better (41%), compared to 27% of those in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to say their situation will be the same (40% vs. 35%) or worse (23% vs. 12%).



Compared to 2016, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to think their personal job situation will be better for the next 12 months (-5 pp), while there has been little change in Mashrek (-1 pp). A comparison with the results of spring 2012 shows similar trends.

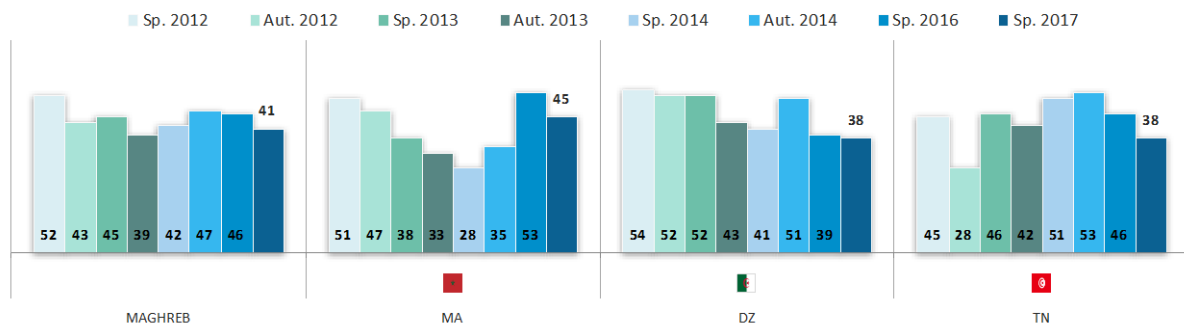
In **Maghreb**, only a minority of respondents in each country think their personal job situation will be better in the next 12 months. Those in Morocco are the most likely to think this way (45%), followed by those in Algeria and Tunisia (both 38%).

Respondents in each Maghreb country are less optimistic about their personal job situation in the next 12 months than they were in 2016, with the largest declines observed in Morocco and Tunisia (both -8 pp).

The longer term trend also shows respondents in each country in Maghreb are less optimistic about this area of life than they were in spring 2012.

³³ 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 (% - BETTER)

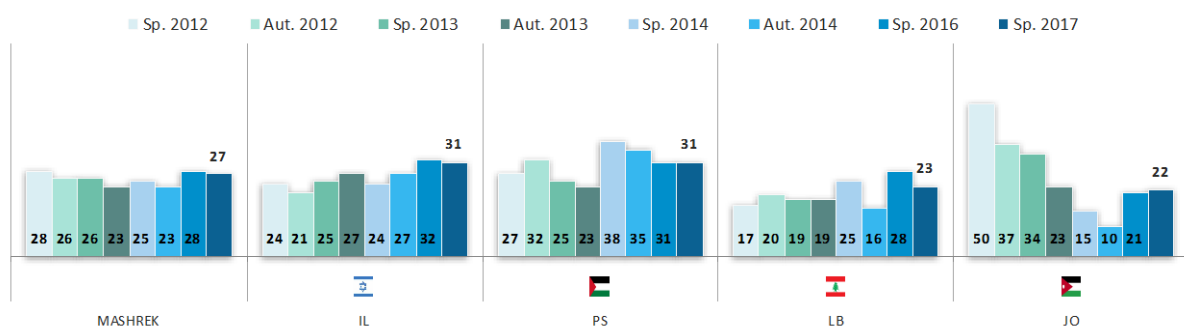


Respondents in **Mashrek** are even less optimistic about their future personal job situation than those in Maghreb. Just over three in ten in Israel and Palestine think it will be better (both 31%), compared to 23% in Lebanon and 22% in Jordan.

Respondents in Lebanon (-5 pp) and Israel (-1 pp) are less optimistic than they were in 2016; while those in Jordan are slightly more optimistic (+1 pp).

The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows that apart from Jordan, respondents in the other three Mashrek countries have become more likely to think their personal job situation in the next 12 months will be better.

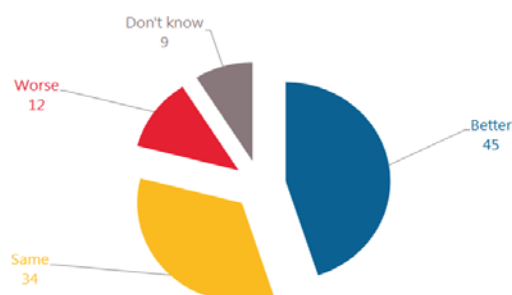
C3.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your personal job situation (% - BETTER)



Respondents in Maghreb are also more optimistic about their household's financial situation in the coming 12 months, compared to those in Mashrek. Almost half (45%) expect this to be better, compared to 29% in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to expect their household financial situation to be the same (40% vs. 34%) or worse (26% vs. 12%).

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...?

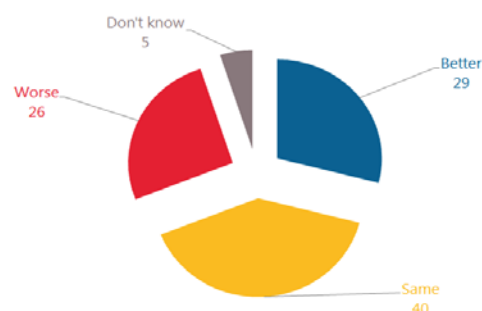
The financial situation of your household (% - MAGHREB)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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)



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

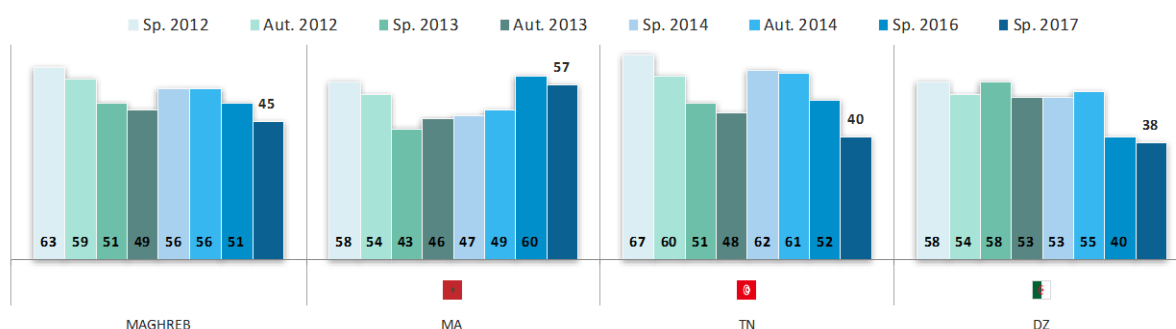
Since 2016, respondents in both Maghreb (-6 pp) and Mashrek (-2 pp) have become less optimistic about the financial situation of their household in the next 12 months. The trend since spring 2012 also shows respondents in both regions are mostly less likely to think their household's financial situation will be better.

In **Maghreb**, Morocco is the only country where the majority think the financial situation of their household will be better in the next 12 months (57%). Four in ten in Tunisia (40%) and 38% in Algeria think the same way.

Consistent with the overall trend for Maghreb, respondents in each country are now less optimistic about their future households financial situation than they were in 2016, with the largest decrease observed amongst those in Tunisia (-12 pp).

The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows optimism about household financial situation in Morocco is back almost to the same level as 2012, while in Tunisia and Algeria it has declined notably.

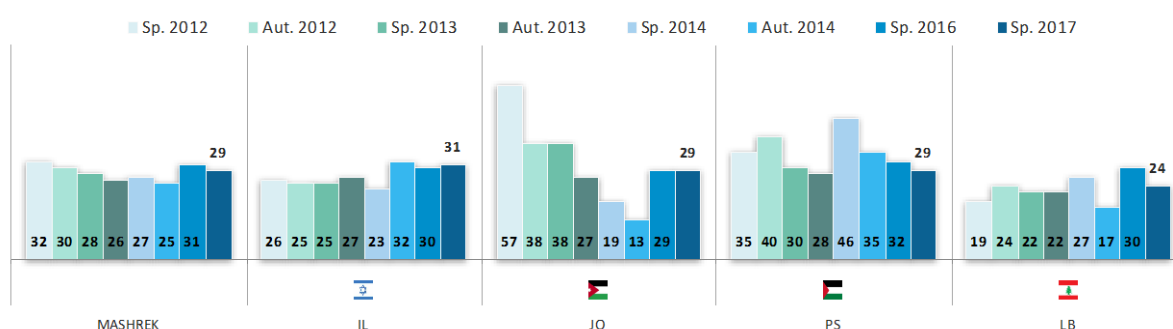
C3.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The financial situation of your household (% - BETTER)



In **Mashrek**, less than one third of respondents in each country think their household financial situation will be better in the next 12 months. Respondents in Israel are the most likely to think this way (31%), followed by those in Jordan and Palestine (both 29%) and Lebanon (24%).

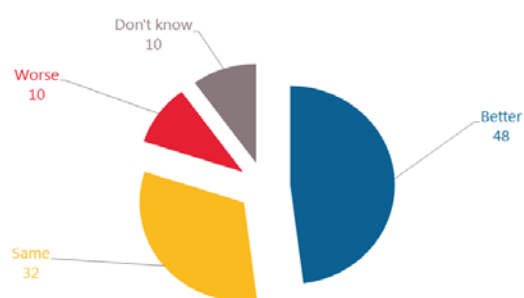
In general, changes in opinion since 2016 are minor - the largest being a six percentage point decline in Lebanon. The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows optimism about this aspect of life has increased in Lebanon and Israel, but declined in Jordan and Palestine.

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



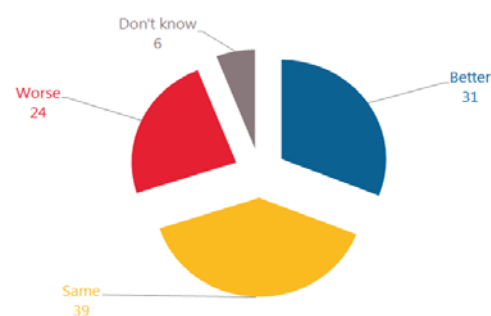
Given the previous results, it is not surprising respondents in Maghreb are more optimistic about life in general in the next 12 months compared to those in Mashrek. Almost half (48%) expect life to be better in the next 12 months, compared to 31% in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are more likely to say life in general will be the same (39% vs. 32%), and they are also more likely to expect it to be worse (24% 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)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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)



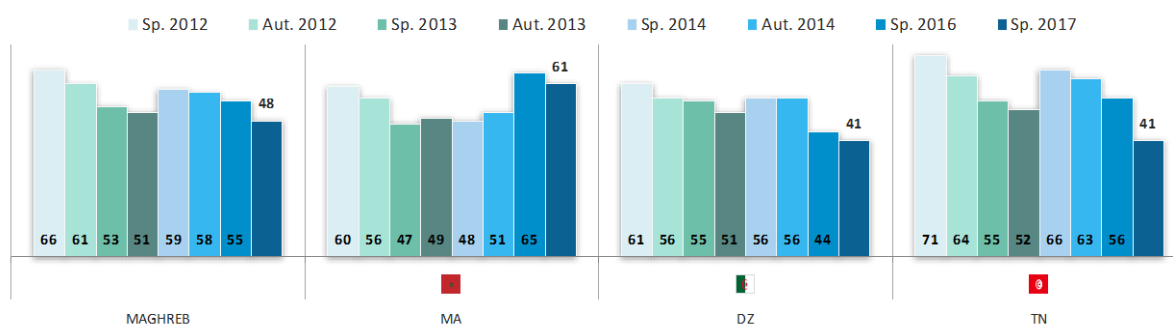
Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Compared to 2016, respondents in both Maghreb (-7 pp) and Mashrek (-2 pp) are now less likely to think life in general will be better in the next 12 months. The longer term trends since spring 2012 show a similar pattern.

Morocco is the only country in **Maghreb** where more than half think their life in general will be better in the next 12 months: 61% think this way, compared to 41% in Algeria and Tunisia. Compared to 2016, respondents in all three countries are less optimistic than they were, with the largest decline observed in Tunisia (-15 pp).

Looking at the longer term trend since 2012, the view that life in the next 12 months will be better has declined notably in Tunisia and Algeria, particularly since 2014.

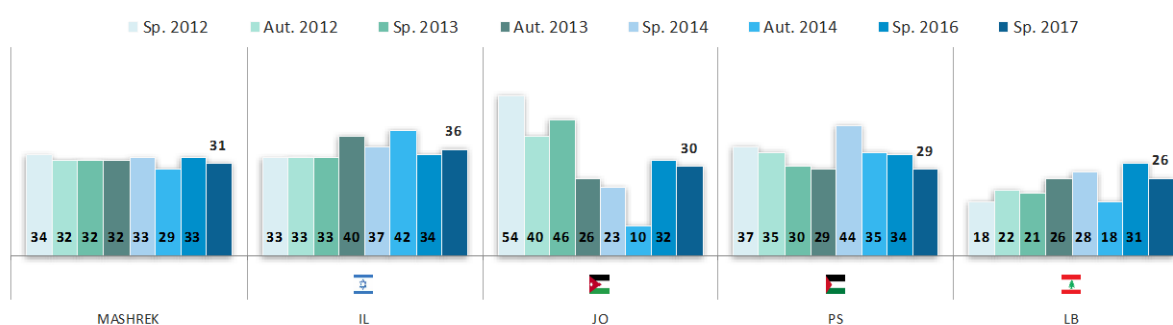
C3.5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
Your life in general (% - BETTER)



Respondents in **Mashrek** countries are less optimistic than their counterparts in Maghreb: only a minority in each country think their life in general in the next 12 months will be better. Those in Israel are the most likely to think this way (36%), compared to 30% in Jordan, 29% in Palestine and 26% in Lebanon.

Since 2016, optimism about life in general has increased slightly in Israel (+2 pp), but has declined in the other three countries in Mashrek. The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows there has been little change in Israel, an increase in optimism in Lebanon, but declines in Jordan and Palestine.



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






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

- In **Maghreb**, women are more likely than men to say life in general will be better in the next 12 months (51% vs. 45%).
- In **Mashrek**, the oldest respondents are the least likely to say their job situation, household finances, and life in general will be better, and the most likely to say it will remain the same. For example, 17% of those aged 55+ think their job situation will be better, compared to 36%-31% of younger respondents.
- In **Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the most likely to say their job situation, household finances and life in general will be worse in the next 12 months. For example, 36% with the lowest education levels say this about their life in general, compared to 18% with the highest education levels.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, retired persons are the least likely to say the financial situation in their household will be better. For instance, 33% of retired persons in Maghreb say this, compared to 40%-52% of other occupation groups. The same pattern also applies in **Mashrek** when it comes to life in general in the next 12 months.
- In **both Maghreb and Mashrek**, the fewer financial difficulties a respondent experiences, the more likely they are to say their job situation, household finances and life in general will be better in the next 12 months. For example, 33% of those in Maghreb with the most financial difficulties say life in general will be better, compared to 57% of those with the least difficulties.

C3.2-3-5 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 financial situation of your household	Your personal job situation
MAGHREB	48	45	41
 Gender			
Male	45	44	41
Female	51	46	40
Occupation			
Self-employed	48	48	44
Managers	43	41	36
White collars	49	44	44
Manual workers	47	45	45
House persons	56	52	38
Unemployed	43	40	37
Retired	48	33	37
Students	48	45	40
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	33	32	32
From time to time	46	44	38
Almost never/ never	57	52	47

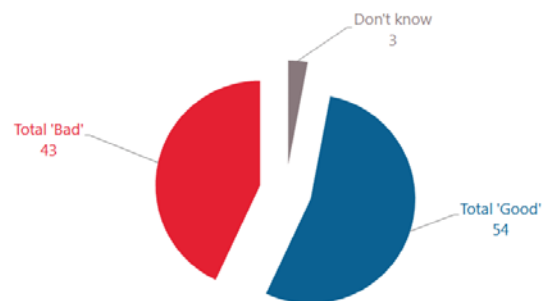
C3.2-3-5 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

	Your life in general	The financial situation of your household	Your personal job situation
MASHREK	31	29	27
 Age			
15-24 years	37	33	31
25-39 years	34	32	30
40-54 years	28	28	26
55 years or more	21	18	17
 Education (End of)			
15 or less	27	25	26
16 to 19	32	31	28
20 or more	32	29	27
Still studying	35	29	27
Occupation			
Self-employed	34	30	35
Managers	35	37	35
White collars	33	29	27
Manual workers	25	26	25
House persons	29	28	21
Unemployed	30	29	29
Retired	16	15	14
Students	36	31	27
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	26	23	21
From time to time	29	27	25
Almost never/ never	36	34	33

2. Perception of national situation

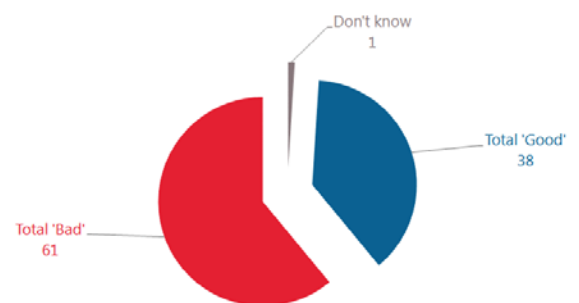
The majority of respondents in Maghreb (54%) are positive about the current economic situation in their country, compared to 38% in Mashrek³⁴.

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

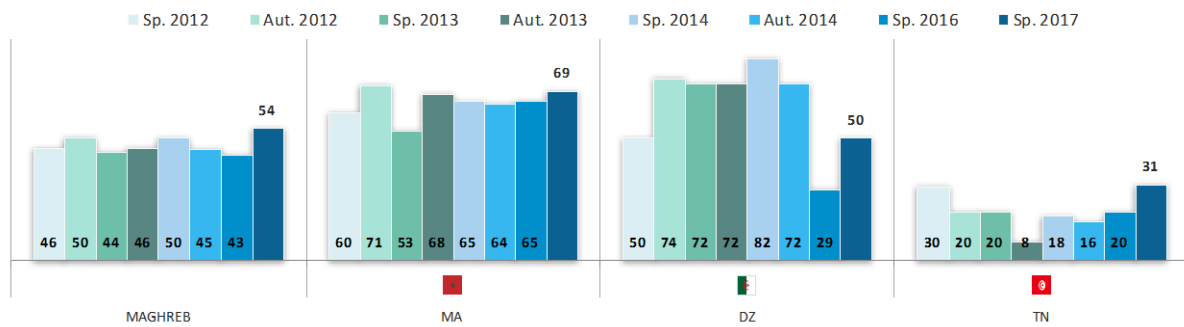
Respondents in Maghreb are now more positive about the current economic situation in their country, compared to 2016 (+11 pp), as are those in Mashrek (+3 pp). The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows respondents in Maghreb are now more positive, but those in Mashrek are now less so.

There is a wide range of opinion across countries in **Maghreb**. Almost seven in ten respondents in Morocco think the current economic situation in their country is good (69%), compared to 50% in Algeria and 31% in Tunisia. Compared to 2016, respondents in all three countries have become more positive, with the largest increase observed in Algeria.

The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows sentiment in Algeria at the same level, after being much higher in the period autumn 2012 and autumn 2014. Sentiment in Tunisia has recovered to the same level as spring 2012, while those in Morocco are now more positive.

³⁴ C2. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following? 2.1 The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

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

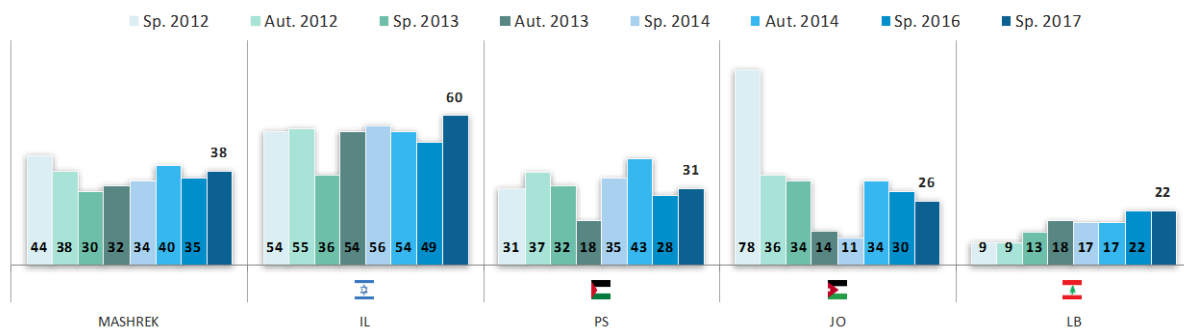


Respondents in Israel are much more positive about their country's current economic situation than those in other Mashrek countries. Six in ten (60%) describe it as good, compared to 31% in Palestine, 26% in Jordan and 22% in Lebanon.

The trends across **Mashrek** are mixed. Since 2016, respondents in Israel have become more positive (+11 pp), as have those in Palestine (+3 pp). Respondents in Jordan, on the other hand, have become less positive (-4 pp).

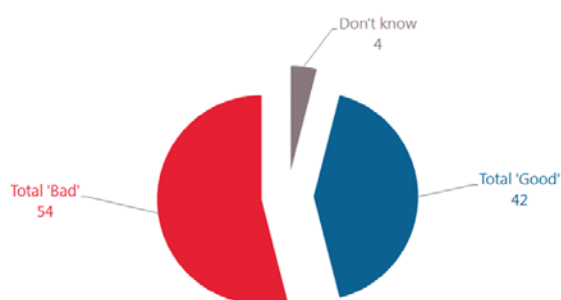
The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows those in Israel are now more positive, while those in Jordan are less so. In Lebanon, the proportion who says the current economic situation in their country is good has been growing slowly since spring 2012.

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



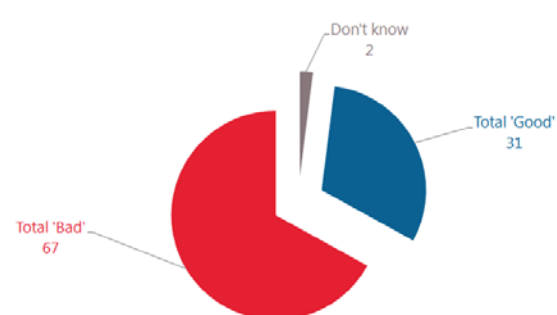
Respondents in Maghreb are more likely to be positive about the employment situation in their country: 42% in Maghreb say it is good, compared to 31% in Mashrek. Overall, however, the majority in each region say it is bad.

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



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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

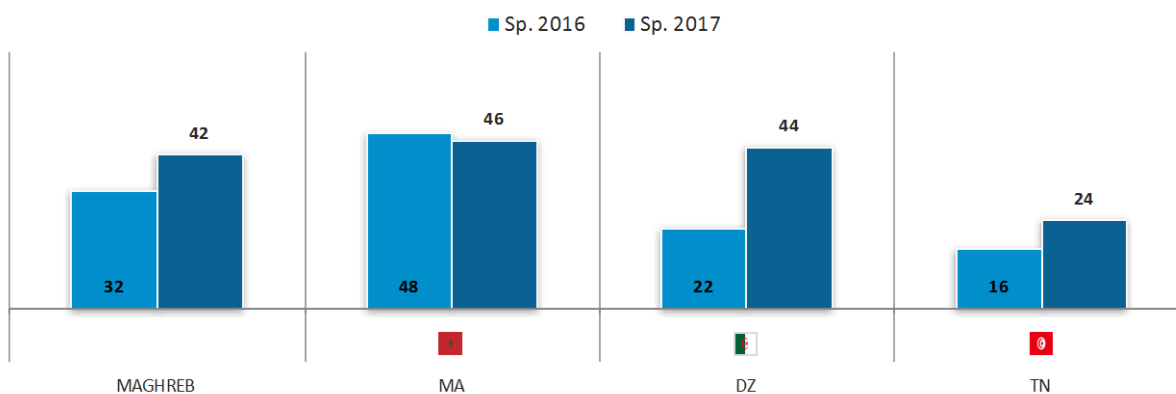


Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

Compared to 2016, respondents in **Maghreb** are now much more positive about the employment situation in their country (+10 pp), while those in Mashrek are slightly more positive (+2 pp).

Respondents in Morocco (46%) and Algeria (44%) are more likely to say the employment situation in their country is good, compared to those in Tunisia (24%). Compared to 2016, respondents in Algeria and Tunisia are more positive about their country's employment situation, while those in Morocco are now slightly less likely to say it is good (-2 pp).

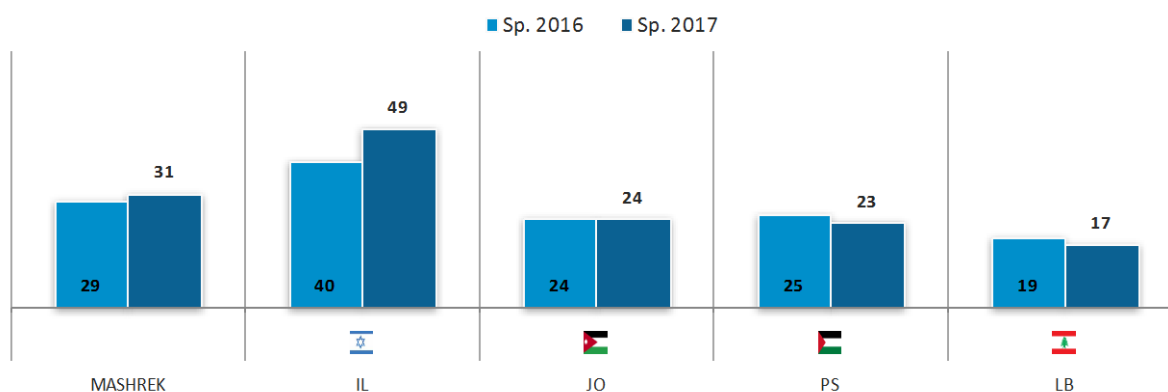
C2.4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - TOTAL 'GOOD')



In **Mashrek**, the results once again show those in Israel are more positive than respondents in other countries. Almost half (49%) in Israel say the current employment situation in their country is good, compared to 24% in Jordan, 23% in Palestine and 17% in Lebanon.

The trend since 2016 generally shows only small changes, although there has been a nine percentage point increase in the proportion in Israel that says the employment situation is good.

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




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

- In **Mashrek**, men, and those aged 55+ are the most likely to say the current employment and economic situations in their country is good. For example, 39% of the oldest respondents say this about the employment situation, compared to 26% of 15-24 year olds.
- In **Maghreb and Mashrek**, those with the lowest education levels are the least likely to say the current employment situation is good. For example, in Maghreb, 37% with the lowest levels say this, compared to 44% with the highest education levels. The same pattern applies in Mashrek for the current employment situation.
- In **Mashrek**, managers and retired people are the most likely to say the current economic situation and employment situation are good.
- In **Mashrek**, those with the least financial difficulties are much more likely to say the current economic situation (51% vs. 25%-33%), or job situation (41% vs. 22%-27%) are good.




C2.1-4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Total 'Good' (% - MAGHREB)

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
MAGHREB	54	42
 Education (End of)		
15 or less	49	45
16 to 19	53	44
20 or more	51	41
Still studying	54	

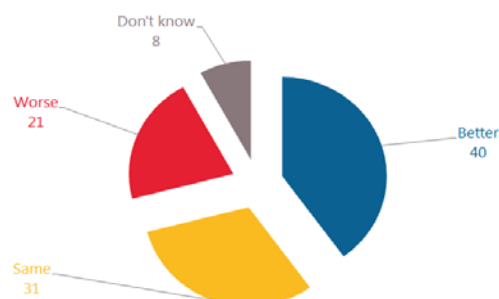
C2.1-4 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Total 'Good' (% - MASHREK)

	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)
MASHREK	38	31
 Gender		
Male	40	34
Female	35	28
 Education (End of)		
15 or less	27	24
16 to 19	40	32
20 or more	44	38
Still studying	38	27
Occupation		
Self-employed	36	31
Managers	47	41
White collars	44	35
Manual workers	33	29
House persons	28	22
Unemployed	33	28
Retired	49	44
Students	37	26
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	25	22
From time to time	33	27
Almost never/ never	51	41

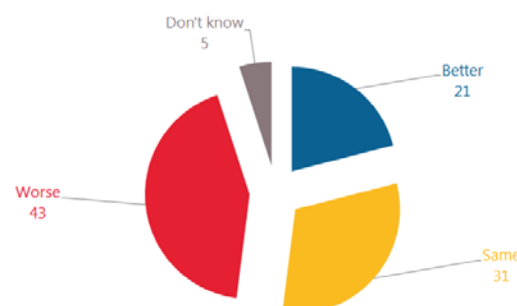
Respondents in Maghreb are much more optimistic in their expectations for their country's economic situation in the next 12 months³⁵: four in ten (40%) in Maghreb expect it will get better compared to 21% in Mashrek. In Maghreb, 31% think the situation will remain the same, while 21% expect it will be worse. In Mashrek 31% expect it to stay the same and 43% 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)



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

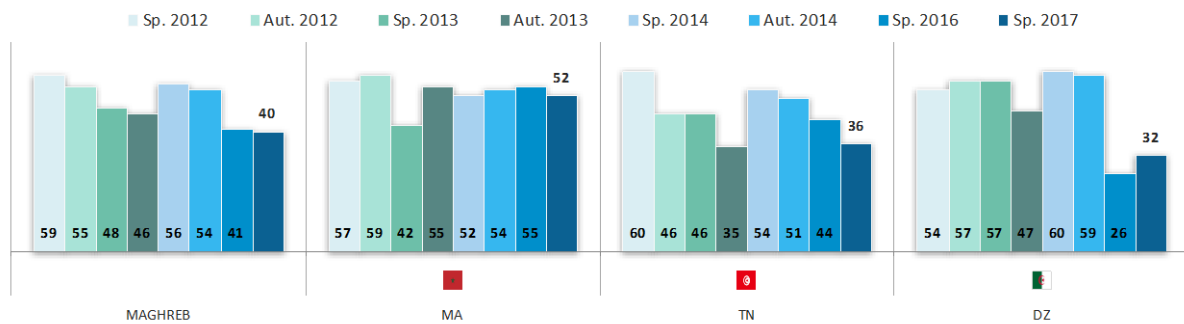
There has been little change in the proportion who thinks the economic situation will be better in the next 12 months, compared to 2016. However, compared to spring 2012, respondents in Maghreb are now less likely to think the economic situation will be better in the next 12 months (-19 pp).

Morocco is the only country in **Maghreb** where the majority expects the economic situation will be better (52%) - 36% in Tunisia think this way, as do 32% in Algeria. Compared to 2016, respondents in Algeria have become more positive (+6 pp), while those in Morocco (-3 pp) and Tunisia (-8 pp) are now less likely to say the economic situation in the next 12 months will be better.

The longer term trend shows that in all three countries, respondents are less likely to think the economic situation in the next 12 months will be better, compared to the opinions in spring 2012.

³⁵ C3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 3.1 The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

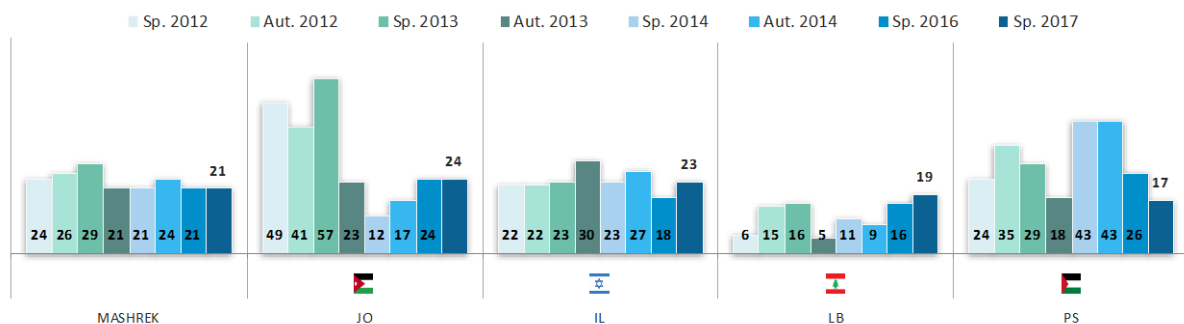
C3.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - BETTER)



Less than one quarter of respondents in any **Mashrek** country think the economic situation will be better in the next 12 months, ranging from 24% in Jordan to 17% in Palestine.

Compared to 2016, respondents in Israel (+5 pp) and Lebanon (+3 pp) are now more optimistic, while those in Palestine are less so (-9 pp). The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows opinion in Israel has remained relatively stable. Respondents in Lebanon are now the most optimistic they have ever been about the future economic situation of their country, while those in Palestine are now the least optimistic they have been. Opinion in Jordan has not recovered to the levels of spring 2012 and spring 2013.

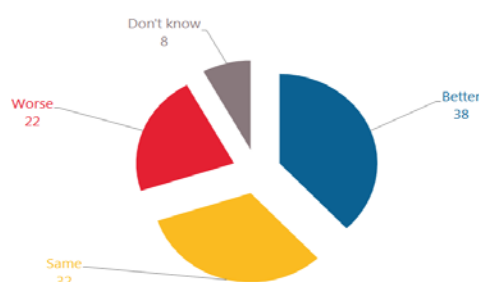
C3.1 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - BETTER)



Respondents in Maghreb are also much more optimistic about the employment situation in their country the next 12 months³⁶: 38% say it will be better, compared to 17% in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek are most likely to think the employment situation be worse (41%), while 36% think it will be the same. 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...?

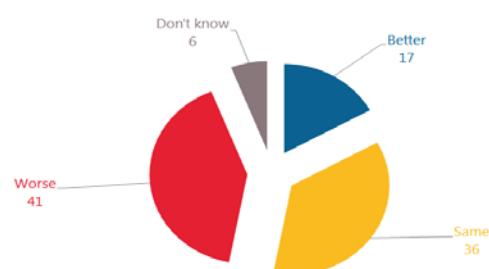
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (%) - MAGHREB



Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

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

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



Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)

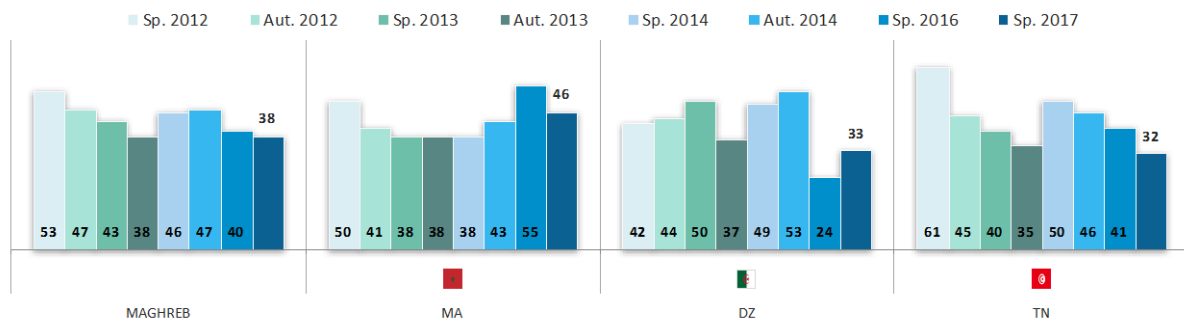
Compared to spring 2016, respondents in Maghreb (-2 pp) and Mashrek (-1 pp) are now slightly less likely to think the employment situation in their country will be better in the next 12 months. The longer term trends since spring 2012 show there has been little change in opinion in Mashrek, while there has been a general decline in optimism in Maghreb (-15 pp).

In **Maghreb**, respondents in Morocco are the most likely to think the employment situation in their country will be better in the next 12 months (46%), followed by 33% in Algeria and 32% in Tunisia.

Compared to 2016, respondents in Morocco and Tunisia (both -9 pp) are less optimistic, while those in Algeria are more so (+9 pp). The longer term trends since spring 2012 show the proportions in Algeria and Tunisia who think the employment situation in their country will be better in the next 12 months are at their lowest points.

³⁶ C3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...? 3.4 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY).

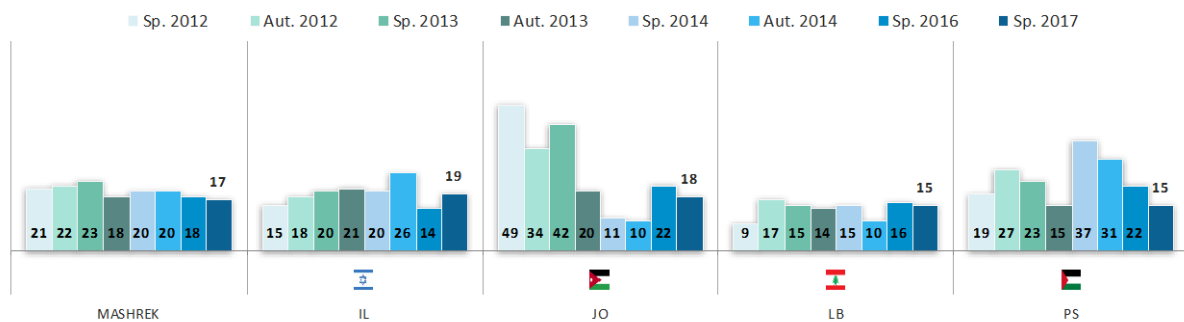
C3.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - BETTER)



In **Mashrek**, less than one in five in any country thinks the employment situation in their country will be better in the next 12 months: 19% in Israel thinks this way, as do 18% in Jordan and 15% in Palestine and Lebanon.

Since 2016, optimism has increased slightly in Israel (+5 pp), but declined in the other three countries. The longer term trend since spring 2012 shows opinion in Israel and Lebanon has remained relatively stable, while respondents in Jordan and Palestine have generally become less likely to think the employment situation in their country will be better in the next 12 months.

C3.4 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - BETTER)



3. Issues facing the country

Respondents were asked about the most important issues facing their country³⁷, and the results illustrate a number of differences between Maghreb and Mashrek.

Overall, the most mentioned issues in Maghreb are unemployment (88%), corruption (53%), rising prices / inflation (41%), the economic situation (36%) crime and housing (both 35%). In Mashrek, the most mentioned issues are the economic situation (52%), unemployment (49%), corruption (47%), rising prices / inflation (43%) and terrorism (39%).

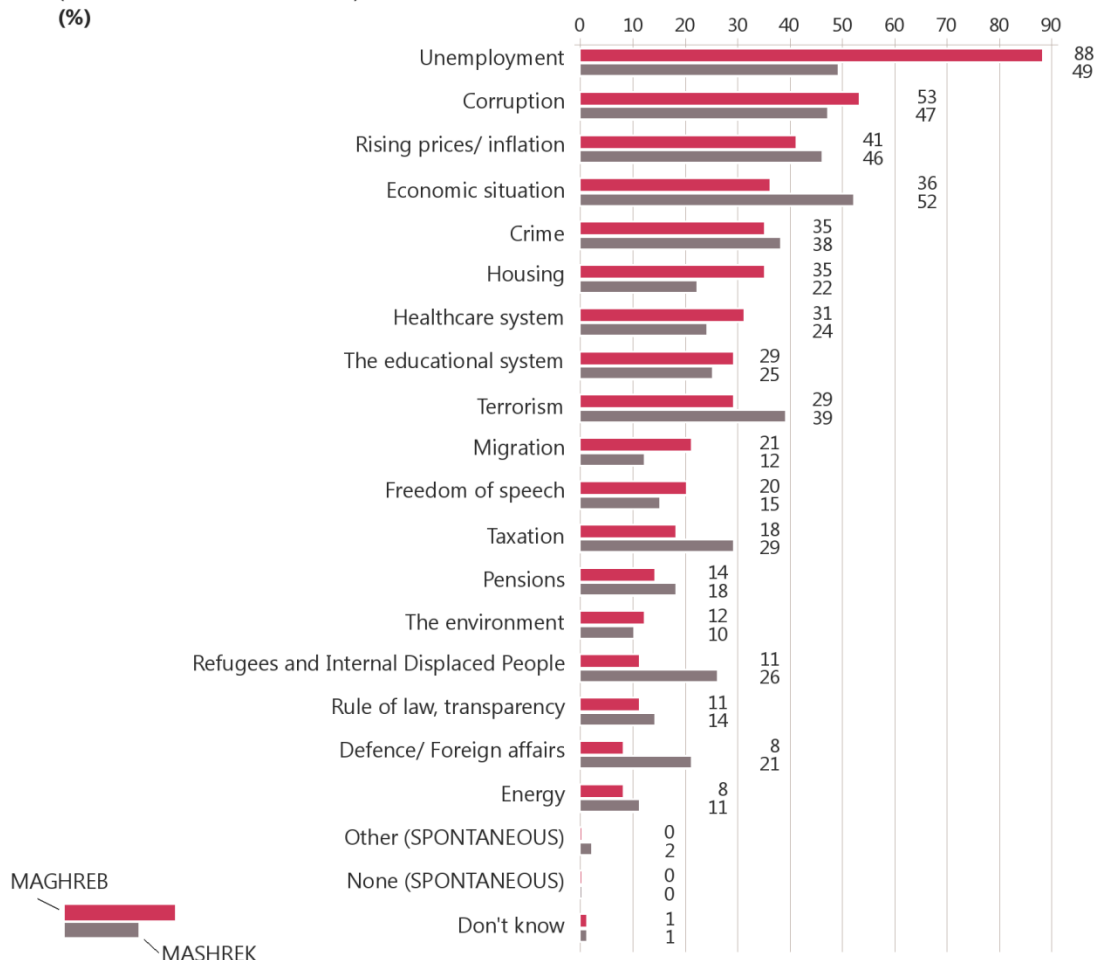
The prominence of the economic situation and unemployment in the responses in Mashrek ties in with the view of more than six in ten in this region that both of these situations in their country are currently bad.

It is interesting to note that a much larger proportion of respondents in Maghreb consider unemployment the most important issue facing their country, compared to the proportion who say the current employment situation is bad (88% vs. 54%). There is more parity between the proportion in Maghreb who say the economic situation is the most important issue, and those who say the current economic situation in their country is bad (36% vs. 43%). It is also interesting to consider that respondents in Maghreb are much more likely than those in Mashrek to say unemployment is the most pressing issue (88% vs. 49%), while those in Mashrek are more likely than those in Maghreb to say the current employment situation is bad (67% vs. 54%).

In addition to unemployment, respondents in Maghreb are more likely to mention corruption (53% vs. 47%), housing (35% vs. 22%), the healthcare system (31% vs. 24%) migration (21% vs. 12%) and freedom of speech (20% vs. 15%), compared to those in Mashrek. Respondents in Mashrek, on the other hand, are more likely to mention the economic situation (52% vs. 36%), refugees and internal displaced people (26% vs. 11%), defence / foreign affairs (21% vs. 8%), taxation (29% vs. 18%), terrorism (39% vs. 29%) and rising prices/inflation (46% vs. 41%).

³⁷ 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)
(%)



Base: All respondents (N=7,155)




Comparing the current results to those from 2016 shows that there has been relatively little change in the most mentioned issues. In Maghreb, unemployment, corruption, rising prices / inflation, the economic situation and crime are in the top five in both years, with educational system being replaced by housing in 2016. In Mashrek, the top five issues remain the same, although corruption now ranks higher than rising prices / inflation.

Looking at the five most important issues in **Maghreb** shows respondents in each country are most likely to mention unemployment, although respondents in Algeria (97%) are much more likely to mention this than those in Morocco and Tunisia (both 78%).

Respondents in Algeria are the most likely to say unemployment is the most important issue facing their country (97%). Those in Morocco are the most likely in Maghreb to mention rising prices (56%), crime (40%) and housing (41%), while those in Tunisia are the most likely to mention corruption (70%) and the economic situation (39%).

Respondents in Morocco are least likely to mention the economic situation (36%), while those in Algeria are least likely to mention rising prices / inflation (32%), and those in Tunisia are least likely to mention housing (17%).

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	Economic situation	Crime	Housing
MAGHREB		88	53	41	36	35	35
MA		78	49	56	36	40	41
DZ		97	50	32	36	33	36
TN		78	70	33	39	29	17
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country					
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item					

Base: Respondents Maghreb (N=3,028)

There is a high level of variation across the countries in **Mashrek**. Respondents in Palestine are most likely to say the economic situation is the most important issue (58%), while in Lebanon they are the most likely to mention unemployment (68%), the economic situation (67%), or corruption (61%). For respondents in Jordan the most important issues are unemployment (71%) and rising prices/inflation (75%), and for those in Israel the most important issue is terrorism (50%).

Respondents in Israel are least likely to mention unemployment (24%), which is perhaps not surprising as they are also much more likely than those in other countries to say the current employment situation in their country is good. Respondents in the other three countries in Mashrek are least likely to mention terrorism, although in Lebanon rising prices/inflation is mentioned by an equal proportion (both 48%).

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	Corruption	Rising prices/ inflation	Terrorism
MASHREK		52	49	47	46	39
IL 		44	24	46	32	50
JO 		49	71	51	75	43
LB 		67	68	61	48	48
PS 		58	44	32	28	12
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country				
Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item				

Base: Respondents Mashrek (N=4,127)





The **socio-demographic analysis** of respondents in **Maghreb** highlights the following differences in the top five issues:

- Men are more likely to mention the economic situation (40% vs. 33% of women).
- Respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to mention corruption (47% vs. 52%-56%).
- Those who completed their education younger than age 20 are the most likely to mention rising prices/inflation (44%-45% vs. 37%).
- Respondents with the lowest education levels are the least likely to mention unemployment (81% vs. 90%-93%).
- Those living in rural villages are the most likely to mention housing (40% vs. 27%-34%).
- Managers are the most likely to mention the economic situation, particularly compared to manual workers (50% vs. 28%).




The **socio-demographic analysis** of respondents in **Mashrek** shows the following:

- Respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to mention the economic situation (44% vs. 51%-56%), rising prices/inflation (38% vs. 44%-49%), unemployment (40% vs. 46%-54%) or corruption (55% vs. 44%-45%).
- Those with the lowest education levels are the least likely to mention each issue, with the exception of rising prices/inflation. For example, 29% with the lowest education levels mention terrorism, compared to 40%-44% of those with higher education levels.
- Those living in rural villages are the least likely to mention terrorism (27%), or rising prices/inflation (39%).
- Manual workers are the most likely to mention rising prices/inflation (58%) or unemployment (58%) while retired persons are the most likely to mention corruption (60%).

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

	Unemployment	Corruption	Rising prices/ inflation	Economic situation	Crime	Housing
MAGHREB	88	53	41	36	35	35
 Gender						
Male	88	54	41	40	35	33
Female	87	52	41	33	34	37
 Age						
15-24 years	86	54	44	37	38	35
25-39 years	89	52	41	36	35	36
40-54 years	89	56	39	35	34	36
55 years or more	85	47	40	38	31	31
 Education (End of)						
15 or less	81	55	45	39	39	34
16 to 19	90	56	44	37	35	40
20 or more	93	55	37	40	32	35
Still studying	89	54	39	36	34	32
 Subjective urbanisation						
Rural village	87	55	43	36	36	40
Small/mid size town	81	53	46	46	35	27
Large town	89	51	39	35	34	34
Occupation						
Self-employed	87	57	42	41	32	33
Managers	93	58	33	50	26	35
White collars	90	52	34	39	33	32
Manual workers	87	51	40	28	31	33
House persons	82	49	48	30	41	44
Unemployed	88	50	40	38	38	31
Retired	91	53	38	40	33	36
Students	89	54	41	37	35	34

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

	Economic situation	Unemployment	Corruption	Rising prices/ inflation	Terrorism
MASHREK	52	49	47	46	39
 Age					
15-24 years	54	54	44	49	39
25-39 years	56	51	45	49	39
40-54 years	51	46	45	44	39
55 years or more	44	40	55	38	41
 Education (End of)					
15 or less	56	56	40	48	29
16 to 19	51	43	45	45	40
20 or more	50	46	54	44	44
Still studying	57	54	45	46	44
 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	52	48	40	39	27
Small/mid size town	53	46	51	45	42
Large town	52	50	49	52	46
Occupation					
Self-employed	52	50	46	45	35
Managers	52	41	49	34	37
White collars	51	38	46	41	47
Manual workers	56	58	52	58	36
House persons	52	55	43	53	31
Unemployed	51	57	45	51	42
Retired	42	39	60	38	41
Students	58	54	45	47	44

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 the most likely to be positive. At least six in ten in both regions think the European Union has good relations with their country, and that the European Union has sufficient values in common with their country to be able to cooperate. The majority in both groups of countries consider the European Union to be an important partner. Trust, however is more variable. Although almost six in ten in Maghreb tend to trust the European Union, just under half in Mashrek say the same.

The majority in both Maghreb and Mashrek think the support of the European Union contributes a lot to the development of their country, although the areas respondents think have most benefited differ: in Maghreb, trade, tourism and economic development are considered to have benefitted the most from EU cooperation policies. In Mashrek, on the other hand, respondents are most likely to mention education, the development of infrastructure and support to agriculture. Although at least half in both Maghreb and Mashrek think the European Union has the appropriate level of involvement in their country, trade, economic development and human rights are most often mentioned as areas where respondents in both groups of countries think the European Union should have a greater role to play in their country.

In recent years, the European Union has been providing funding to support a range of programmes in Southern Neighbourhood countries. However, awareness of this funding is variable, with just over half in Mashrek aware of it, compared to one third in Maghreb. Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine are the only countries where a majority are aware of financial support for cooperation programmes. Although awareness is generally low, amongst those who are aware of this EU support, more than eight in ten in both groups of countries think it has been effective.

Although respondents in Mashrek are slightly more likely than those in Maghreb to look for information on the European Union, the majority in either region never look for this information. This difference in information seeking may partially explain the difference in awareness of EU funding between Maghreb and Mashrek. This difference could also be in part due to the fact that those in Mashrek who do look for information are most likely to do so for information concerning cooperation with their country, and are also more likely than those in Maghreb to look for information on specific projects. Regardless of the type of information looked for, the majority who look for information generally find what they are looking for.

The results highlight that official EU sites and accounts such as Facebook, Twitter and EU official websites have not been visited by the majority. Furthermore, the results suggest providing exposure to these sites and accounts may be more challenging in Maghreb, where respondents are much less likely to get their news on political matters from the Internet. However, the good news in the Internet is one of the most trusted sources for political news, along with television. Respondents in both Maghreb and Mashrek are most likely to think the national media talks the right amount about the European Union, and presents it objectively.

As well as being more positive about the European Union, the results show the general mood in Maghreb is also more positive. Compared to those 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. They are also more optimistic that these things will get better in the next 12 months.

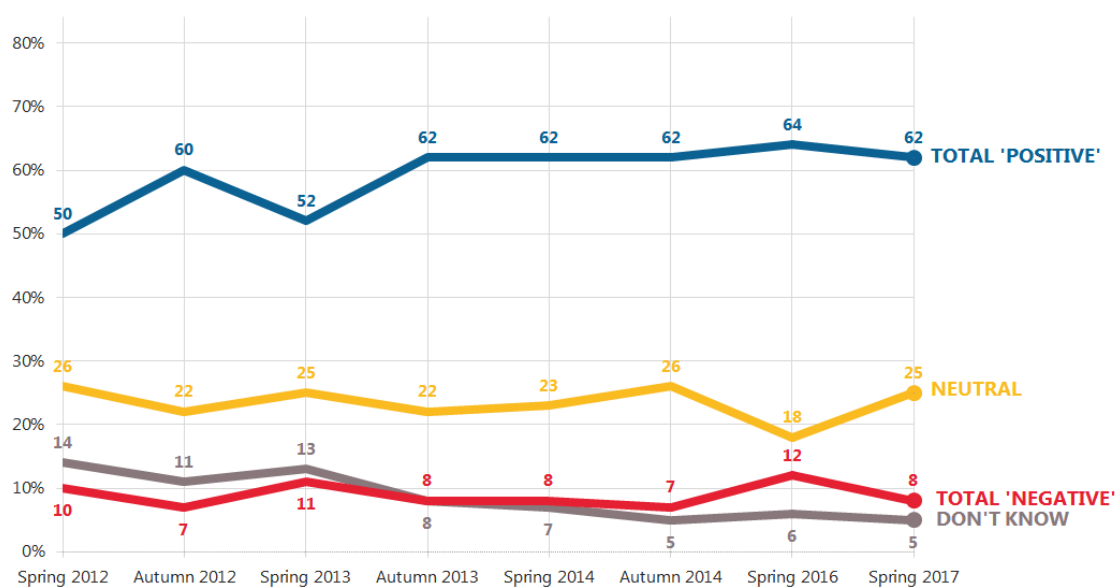
TRENDS

Key questions asked during the last two waves of this survey (2016 and 2017) were also asked in the European Neighbourhood Barometer, conducted in the same countries between spring 2012 and autumn 2014.

The charts below show the trends for the image of the European Union have been relatively stable, although some of the improvement in Mashrek between autumn 2014 and spring 2016 has been lost.

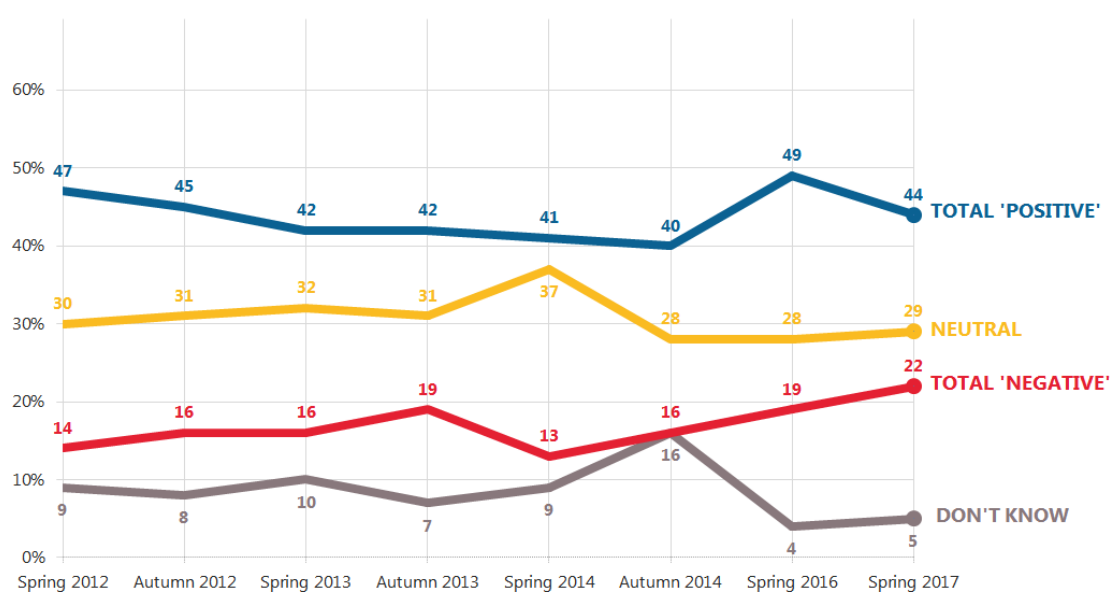
A1 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

(% - MAGHREB)



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

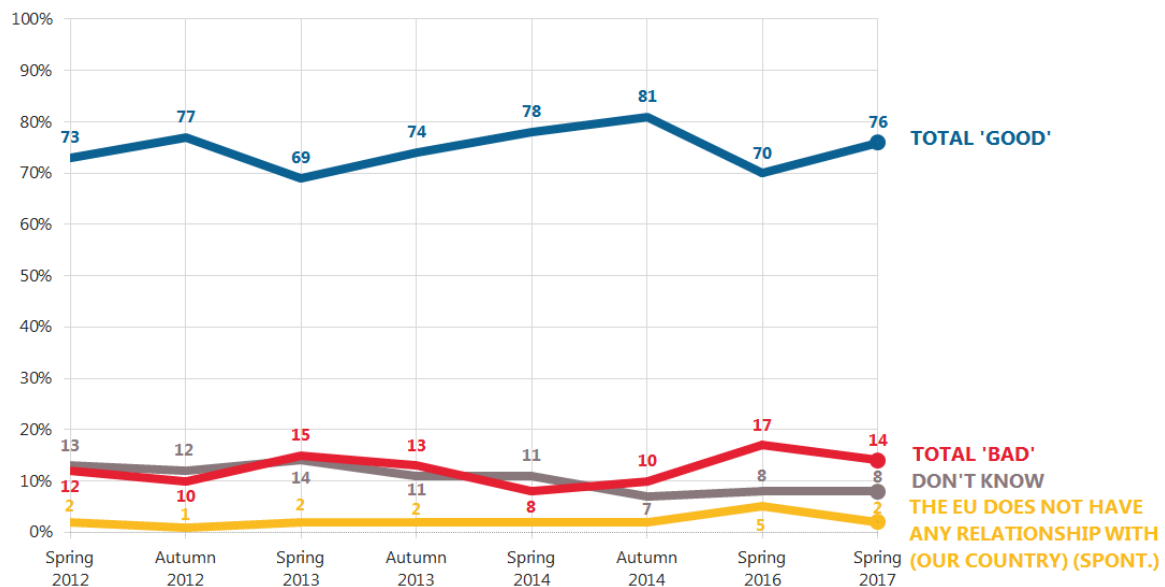
(% - MASHREK)



Across the longer term since spring 2012, the proportion of respondents who think relations with the European Union are good has not changed significantly in either region.

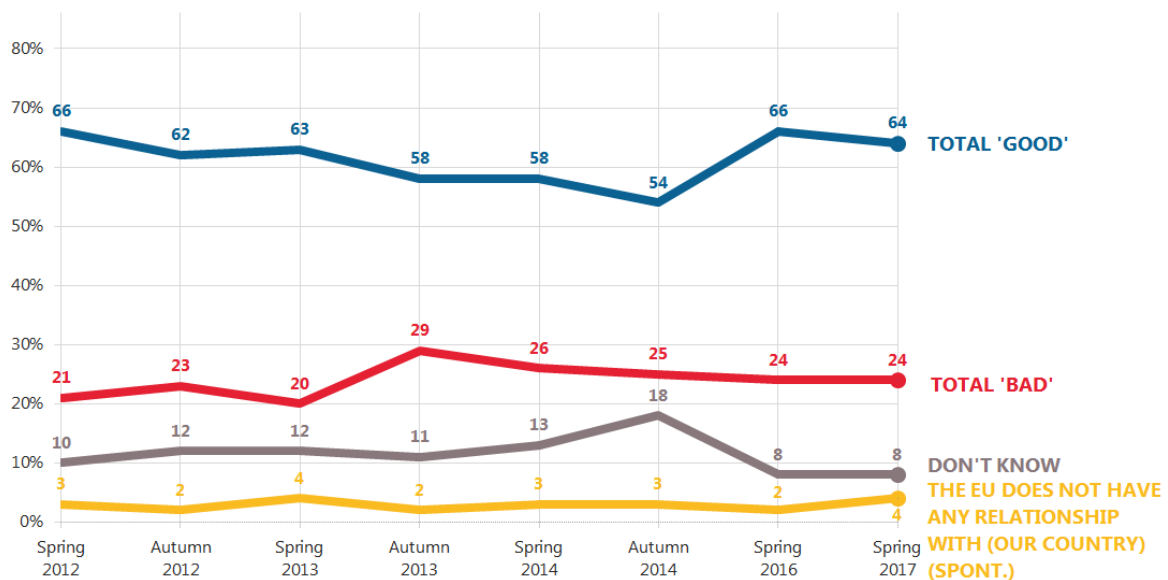
A3 In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

(% - MAGHREB)



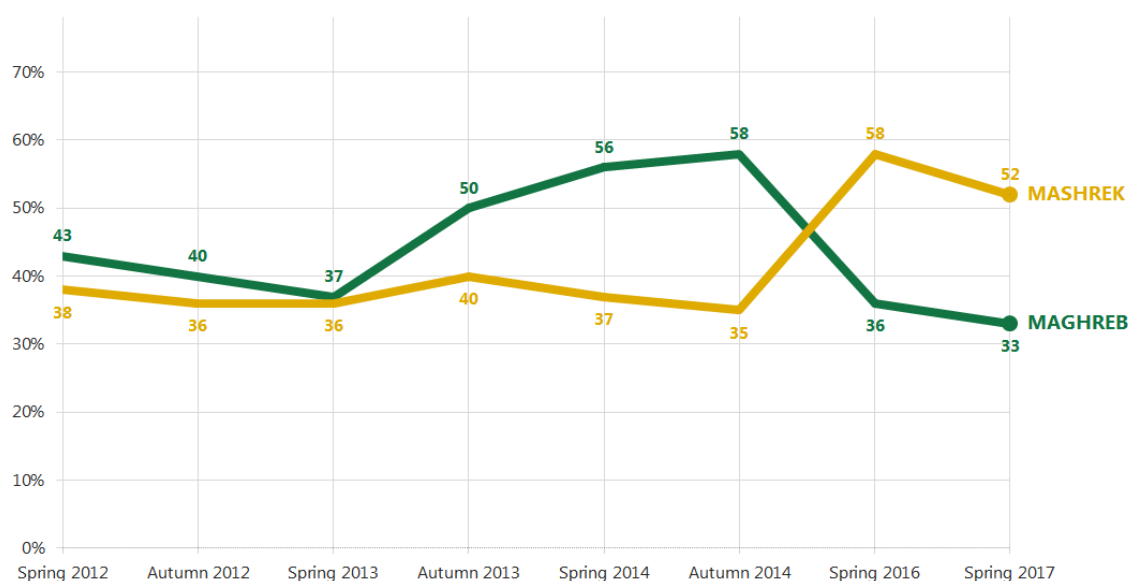
A3 In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with (OUR COUNTRY)? Would you describe them as very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad?

(% - MASHREK)



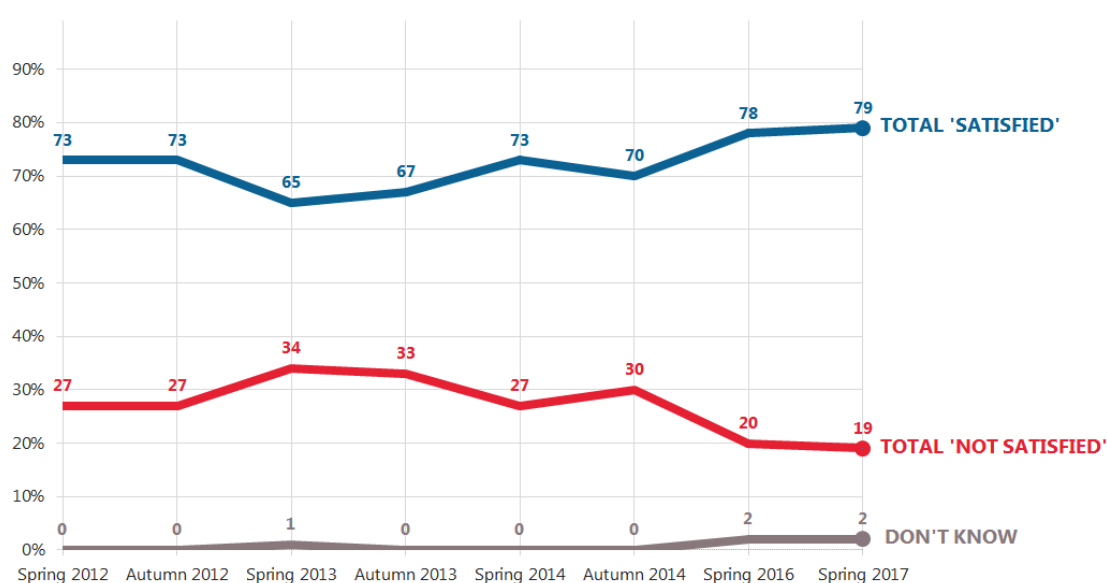
Over the longer term, awareness of financial support in Maghreb is at its lowest points since spring 2012. In Mashrek, on the other hand, awareness is considerably higher.

A4 As far as you know, does the European Union provide (OUR COUNTRY) with financial support for cooperation programmes?
(% - YES)

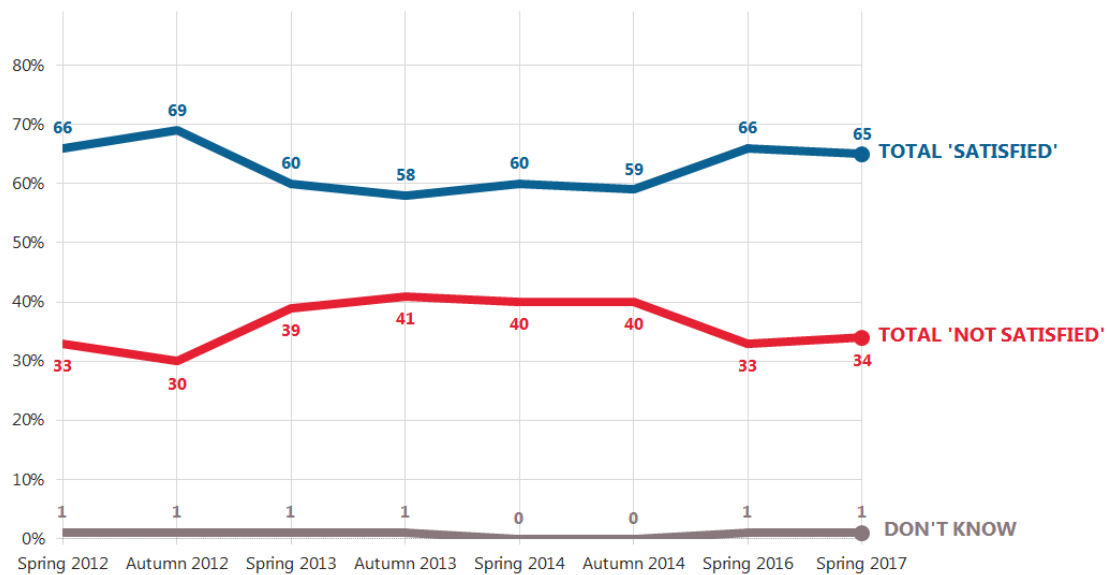


The other set of questions that have been asked in the European Neighbourhood Barometer concern the general “mood”. This section shows changes over the longer term are generally small.

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

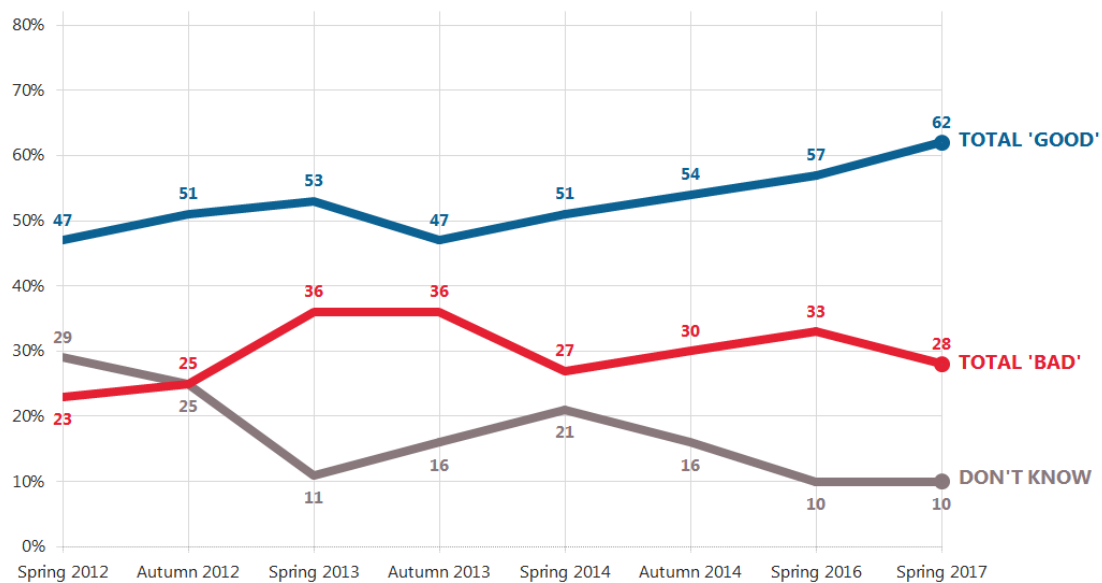


C1 On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
(% - MASHREK)



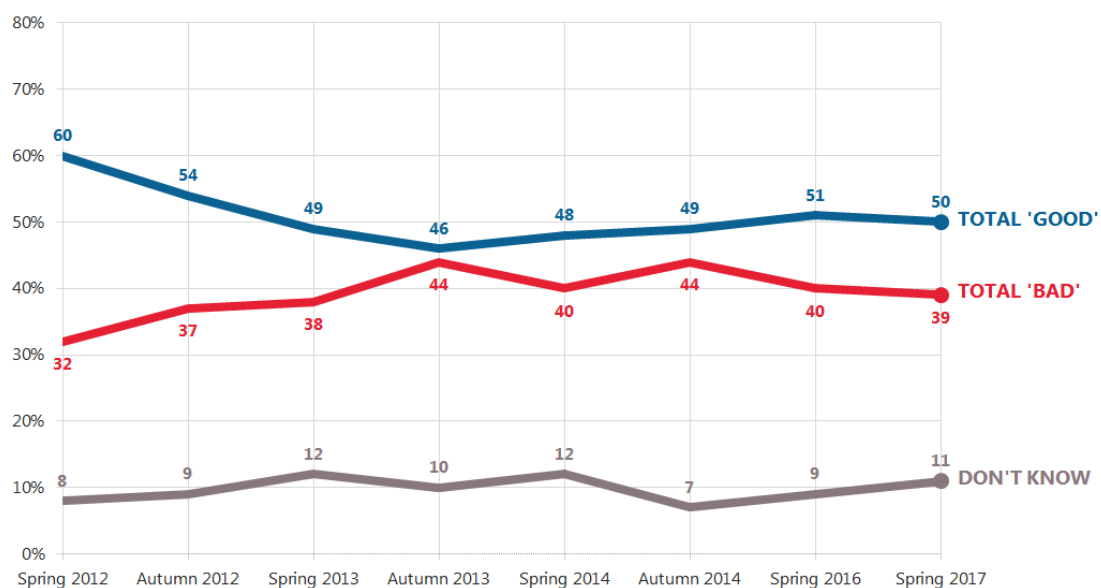
Opinion about the current job situation in Maghreb has improved by 15 percentage points since spring 2012. In Mashrek, on the other hand, opinion has not recovered to the levels seen in spring 2012

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



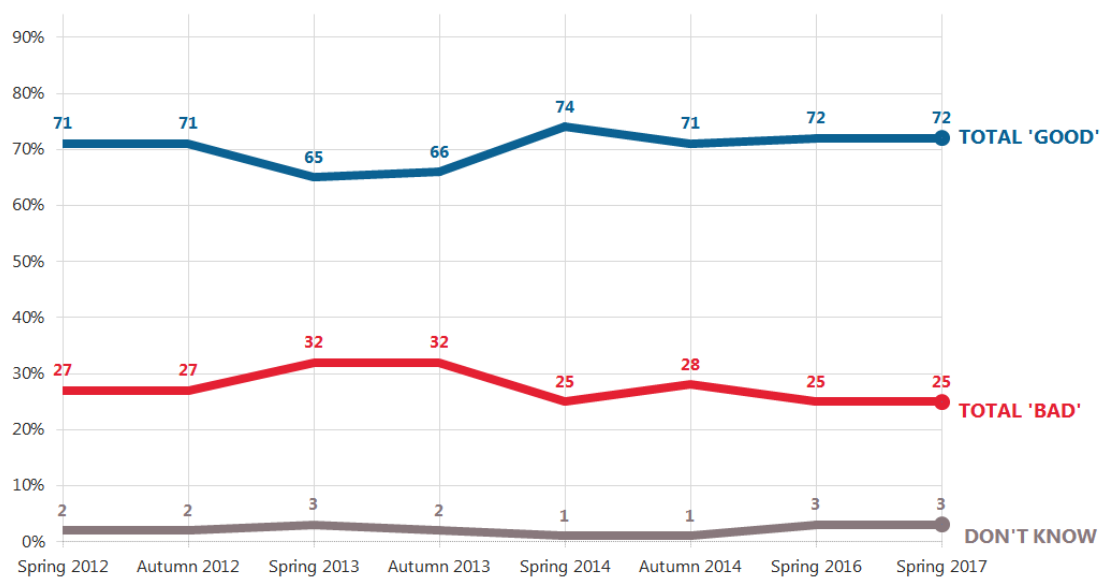
C2.2 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Your personal job situation (% - MASHREK)

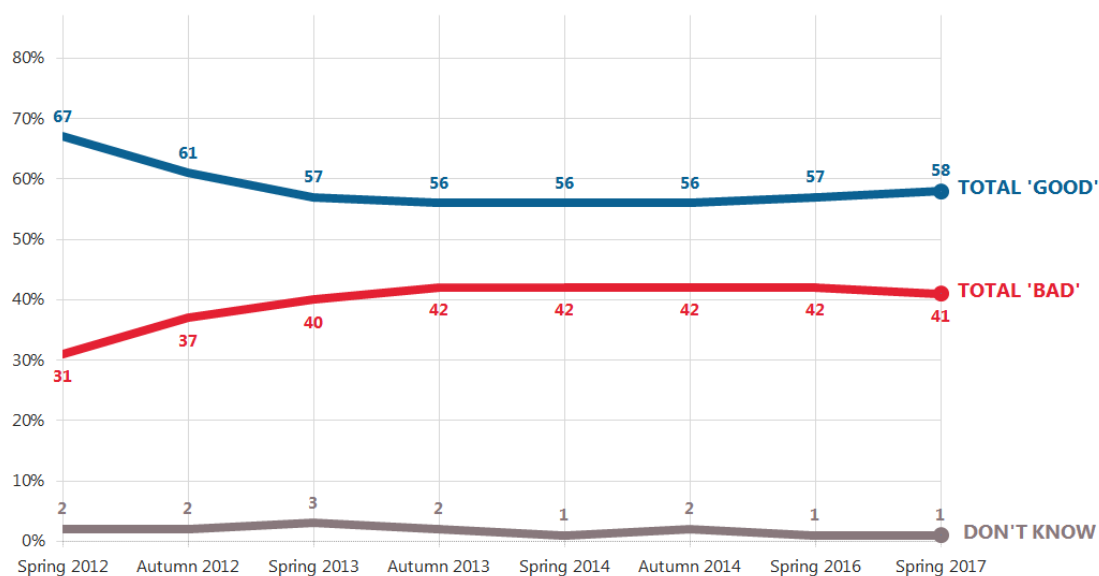


C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

The financial situation of your household (% - MAGHREB)

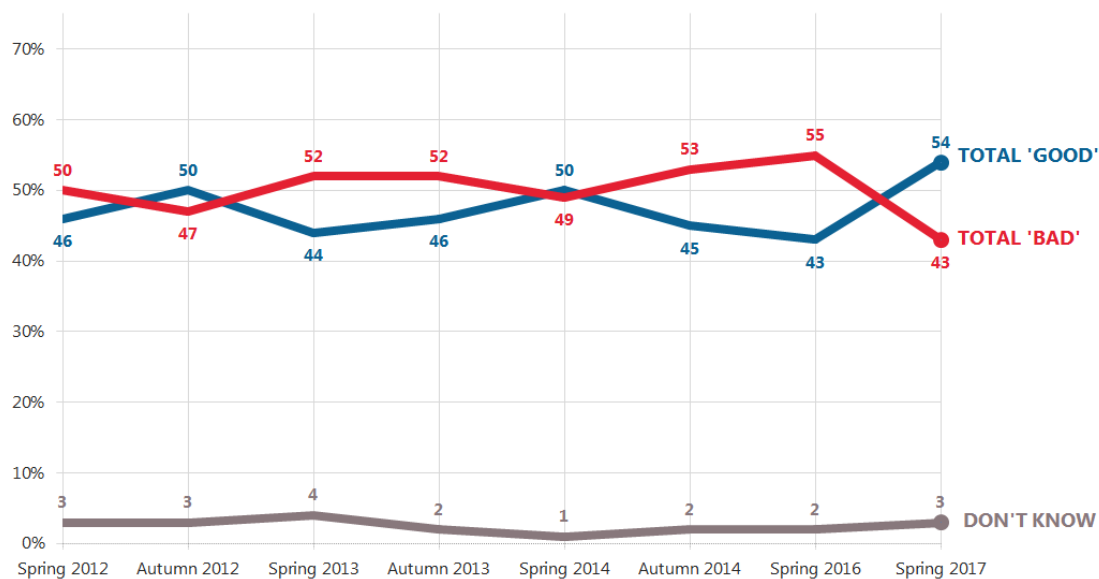


C2.3 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The financial situation of your household (% - MASHREK)

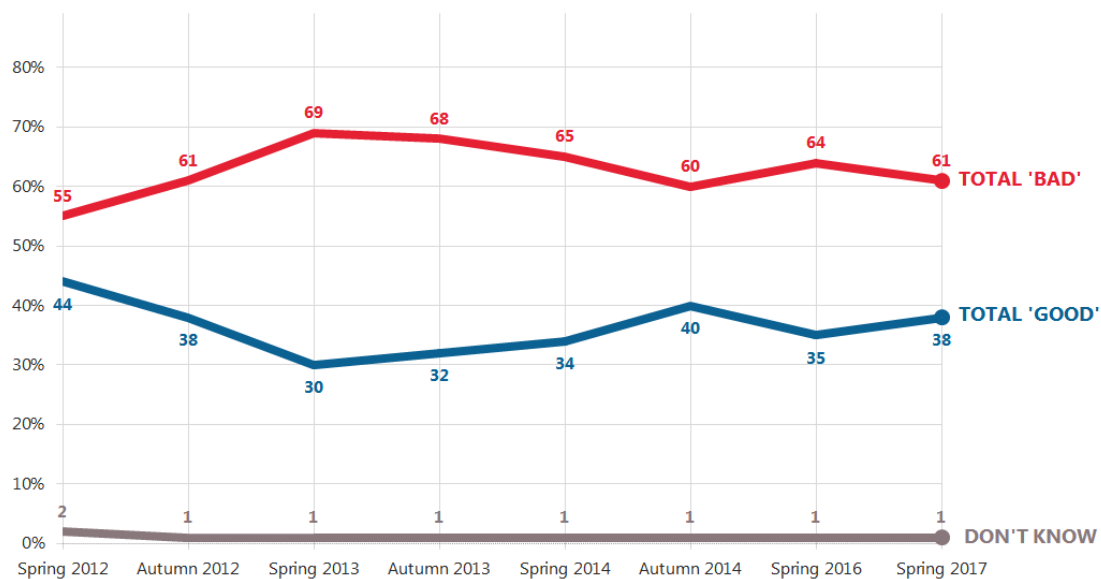


The gap between the proportion in Maghreb who think the current economic situation is good and those who think it is bad, is at its highest.

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

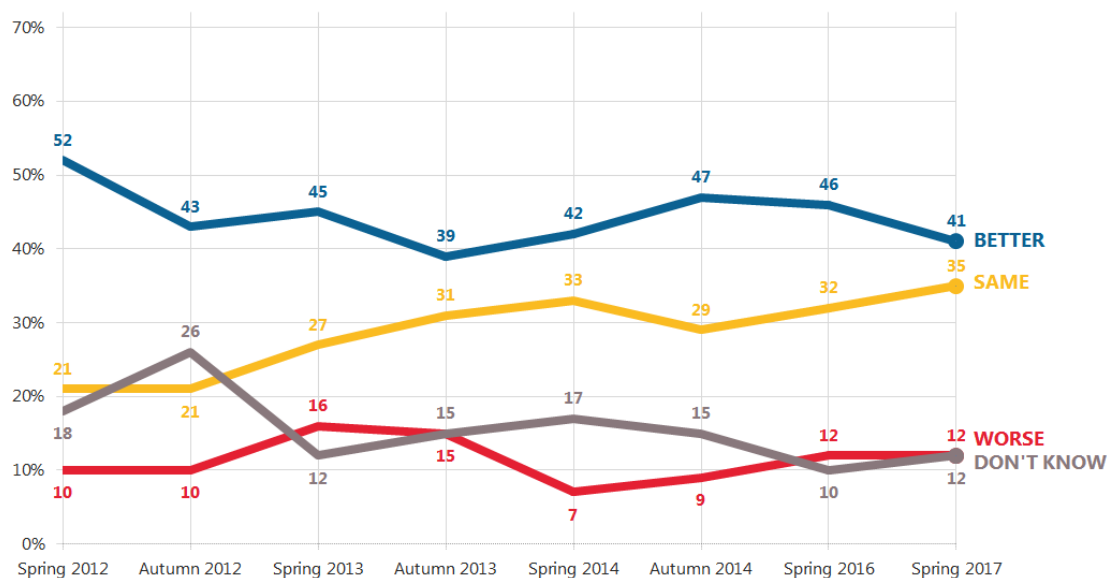


C2.1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - MASHREK)



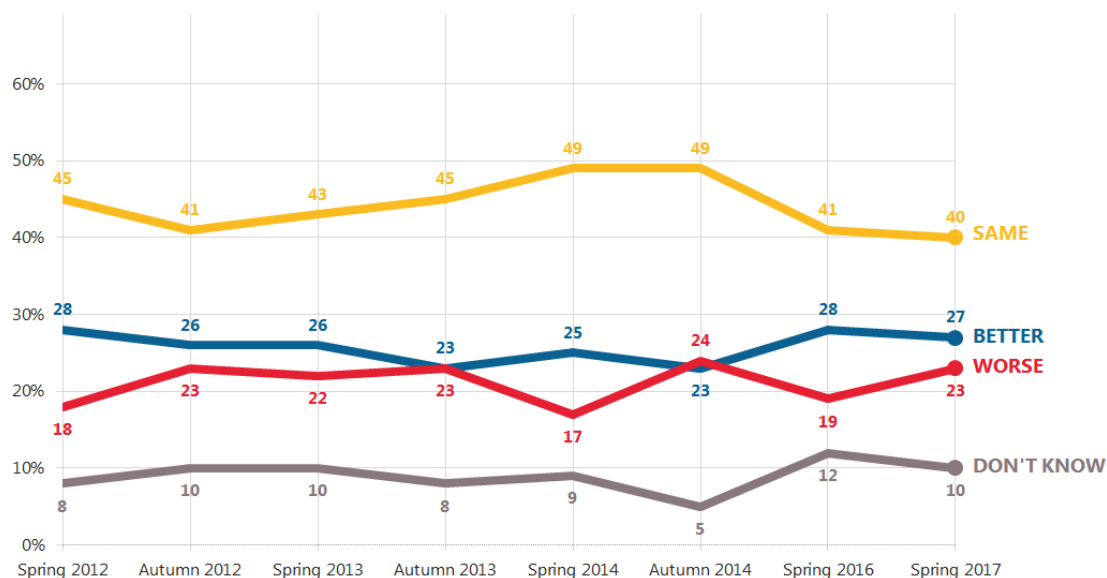
Turning to personal expectations for the future, only a small proportion in either Maghreb or Mashrek think their personal job and financial situation will be worse in the next 12 months.

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)



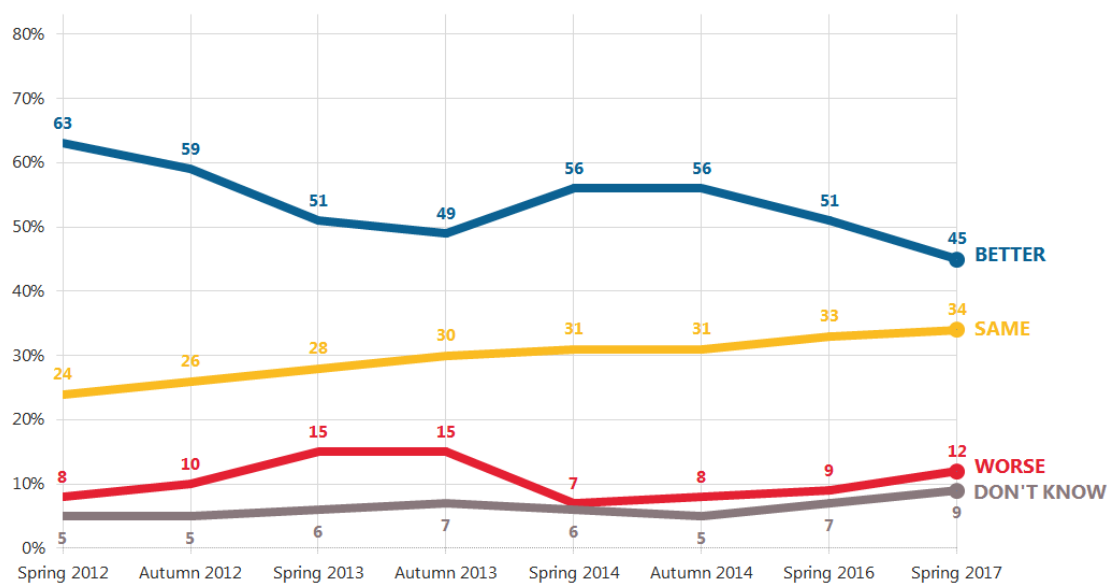
C3.2 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Your personal job situation (% - MASHREK)



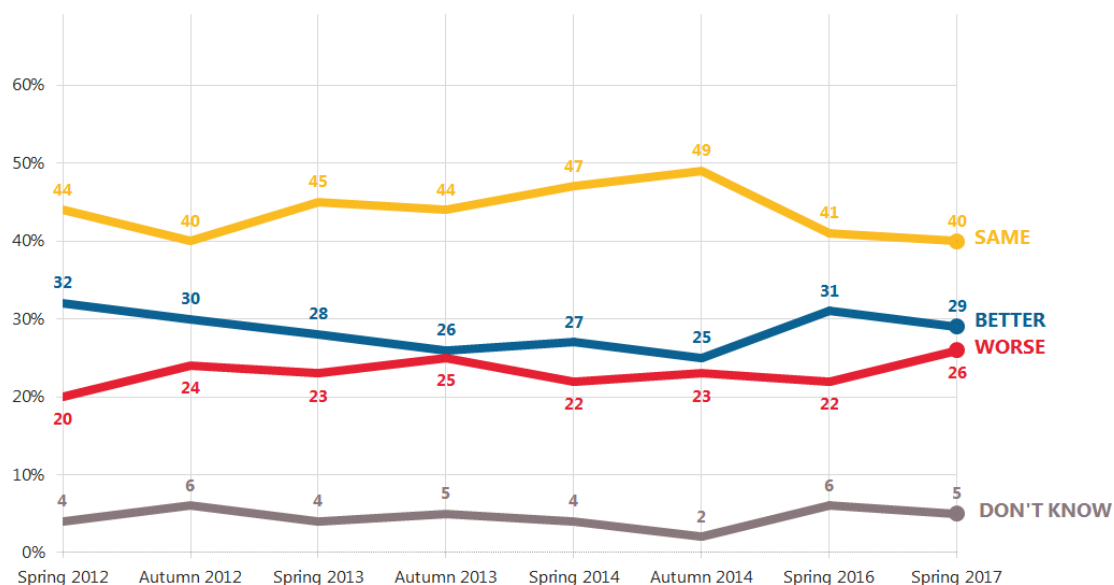
C3.3 What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

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...?

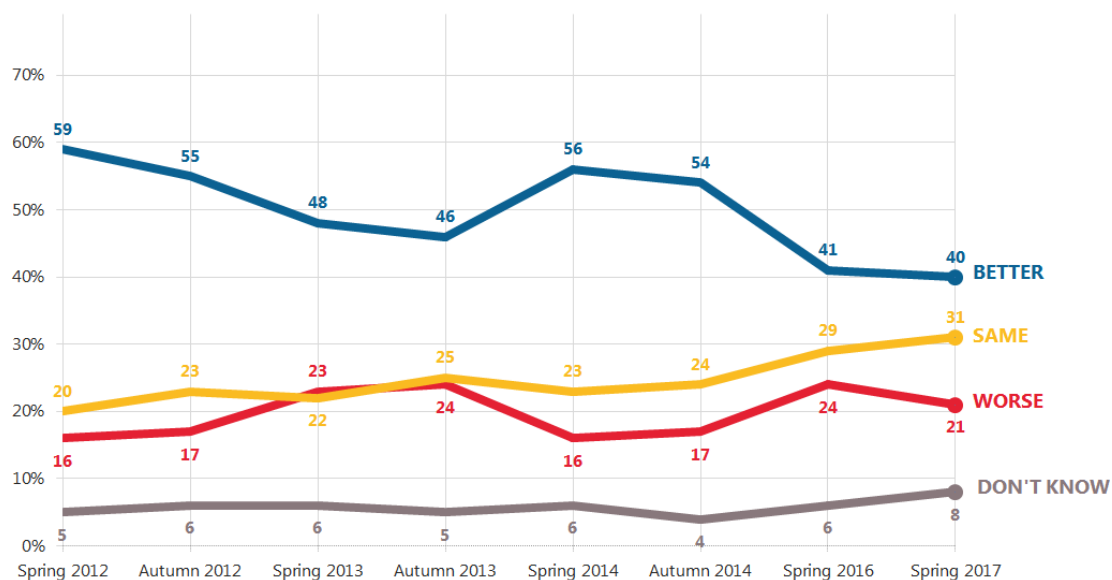
The financial situation of your household (% - MASHREK)



The expectations are less optimistic when respondents consider the economic situation in the country, particularly in the Mashrek region where pessimism is at its second highest level.

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)

