

# OPINION POLL FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS FOR THE **SOUTHERN** NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNTRIES



## Table of Content

Methodology	3
1. Key Findings	5
» 1.1. Knowledge and Perceptions of the EU	5
» 1.2. Values of the EU	5
» 1.3. Relationship with the European Union	6
» 1.4. Information about the European Union	7
» 1.5. Personal Life in general	7
2. Knowledge and Perceptions of the European Union	8
» 2.1 Knowledge of the European Union	8
» 2.2 Perceived Image of the European Union	11
» 2.3 Characteristics that exemplify the European Union	15
» 2.4 Relation with the European Union	16
» 2.5 Awareness of EU Cooperation	18
» 2.6 Effectiveness of EU's Support	19
» 2.7 Most beneficial Areas of EU Support	21
» 2.8 Areas where the EU could be more engaged or less engaged	22
» 2.9 The EU's Impact on Development	24
» 2.10 Importance of the EU's Partnership	26
» 2.11 Trust in Institutions	29
» 2.12 Leading Donors for Country Support	30
» 2.13 Impact of the War in Ukraine on Perceptions of the EU	31
3. Information on the European Union	33
» 3.1 General Media Landscape	33
» 3.2 Sources of Information about the EU	33
» 3.3 EU Communication Campaign Awareness	35
» 3.4 EU Initiative Awareness	37
» 3.5 Impact of Communications on Perceptions of the EU	38
4. Citizens' Mood	39
» 4.1 Life Satisfaction	39
» 4.2 Issues facing the Country	41

## Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

The survey covers the population aged 15 years.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/european-neighbourhood-policy/southern-neighbourhood\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/european-neighbourhood-policy/southern-neighbourhood_en)

Gender	
Male	51 %
Female	49 %
Age	
15 – 24 years	18 %
25 – 39 years	43 %
40 – 54 years	25 %
55 – 64 years	11 %
65+ years	4 %
Education	
Still studying	9 %
No education	9 %
15 years or less	18 %
16 – 19 years	16 %
20 years and more	49 %
Occupation	
White Collar, Manager	7 %
Employee	28 %
Self employed	8 %
Manual worker	9 %
Not occupied	48 %
Type of locality	
Rural area or village	60 %
Small/middle size town	4 %
Large town	36 %

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

Respondents in Algeria were interviewed by telephone, using fixed lines and mobile. In total, 1000 interviews were conducted with fieldwork taking place Autumn 2022. A national weighting procedure was carried to make sure that the samples match the target population distribution.

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

## 1. Key Findings

### 1.1. Knowledge and Perceptions of the EU

**The image of the EU has slightly eroded (- 5 ppt since 2021) although there is an improved knowledge of the EU.**

- » The data suggests an overall increased general level of knowledge of the EU amongst most of the Algerian population.
- » There has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who believe they know what the EU is all about which has increased to 75% from 70% in the survey conducted in 2021. 13% of Algerian respondents say that they do not know about the EU - 6 ppt from 2021.
- » Younger respondents, non-manual workers and those with the highest level of education or still studying are most likely to feel knowledgeable about the EU.
- » The relatively high level of subjective knowledge is confirmed by the level of correct answers to factual questions about the EU. Indeed, almost nine in ten respondents answered at least one of the questions correctly with an average of 2.8 correct answers out of a possible six.
- » There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of Algerian respondents who have a positive image of the EU – 55% compared to 57% in 2021.
- » The proportion expressing a negative sentiment has increased to 10% (5% in the previous survey).
- » This positive image was related to the EU's democratic values (mentioned by 47%). Those who express a negative image were most likely to mention a lack of support from the EU to Algerian people (16%).

### 1.2. Values of the EU

**The EU is mostly associated with values linked to freedom and protection (of speech, of media) but notably less for religious freedom.**

- » The majority agree that almost all the values presented are representative of the EU.
- » However there have been decreases in the proportion agreeing that several of the values represent the EU:
  - Equality and gender equality (-13 ppt to 51%)
  - Democracy (- 11 ppt)
  - Solidarity and peace and security (both seeing a decrease of -10 ppt).
- » The five values most likely to be associated with the EU and mentioned by over half of respondents were:
  - Human rights (62%)
  - Freedom of speech (58%)
  - Media freedom (56%)
  - Economic prosperity (53%)
  - Democracy (52%).
- » They were least likely to see the European Union as representative of the values of religious freedom - 46% associated the EU with this value (with 36% who disagreed)

### 1.3. Relationship with the European Union

**Most Algerian respondents believe there is a good relationship between Algeria and Europe although a growing number of them describe it as poor. Russia and China are increasingly considered as key partners, far more than the EU.**

- » 61% respondent in Algeria believe that the European Union has a good relationship with their country, a proportion which remains unchanged since 2021.
- » 21% feel that the relationship is poor – a proportion which has increased by +7 ppt from the 14% observed in the 2021 survey.
- » As in 2021, the highest level of awareness is for EU support programmes for health with 39% claiming to have heard of this (+3 ppt since 2021).
- » A similar proportion mention culture (38%), human rights (38%), support for refugees and displaced people (38%) and economic reform (36%).
- » Over half of the respondents in Algeria (55%) think that support of the EU to their country is effective, a decrease from 58% in 2021.
- » The top five areas where respondents think that Algeria has benefited the most from current EU policies include:
  - Health (25%)
  - Human rights (22%)
  - Economic development (16%)
  - Trade and investment (16%)
  - Education and skills (15%)
- » However, the proportion of respondents who believe Algeria has not benefited in any areas from EU support has increased to 23% this year (+14 ppt since 2021).
- » As in 2021, economic development remains the priority area for engagement for half of Algerian respondents (50% cf. 48% in 2021).
- » Access to more products and services (43%), health (43%), trade and investment (41%) and humanitarian aid (40%) all remain high on the list of priority areas for increased EU engagement.
- » However, there is generally a reluctance for increased EU engagement and data indicates that while the EU could provide more economic development support, its involvement in broader aspects of Algerian society – most notably democracy – is less welcome than previously. Indeed, half the respondents favour less engagement in this field, which is + 30 ppt more from last year.
- » Over half (56%) of respondents said that the European Union has a positive impact on the development of their country – consistent with 2021 (58%). A decreasing number qualified the impact as being negative (27%, - 7 ppt since 2021).
- » 44% in Algeria believe the EU is an important partner of their country, a notable fall of - 16 ppt since 2021 with Russia (40%) or China (32%) increasingly considered as key partner (compared to 8% for the EU); both countries are also seen as the lead donors of support to Algeria.
- » The Arab League is the most trusted institution with half saying they trust it compared with 39% who trust the EU and 34% who trust the UN.
- » For 41%, the EU response to the war in Ukraine has changed their view positively. This change is likely to have impacted positively the perception of the EU in Algeria (41% positive vs. 27% negative).

#### 1.4. Information about the European Union

**While there is a low level of exposure to EU related information, EU related communications have an overall positive impact on the perception of the institution although this varies greatly by age.**

- » The top three preferred channels for information about the EU are television (38%), online social networks (20%) and discussions with relatives, friends, and colleagues (11%).
  - While these were also the three preferred channels in 2021, there have been significant increases in the usage of all channels, specifically for television with a proportion that almost doubled since 2021.
- » A minority of respondents (14%) said that they had seen or heard something about the EU in the last 12 months. 70% said they not seen or heard nothing about the EU.
  - Amongst those who have been exposed to information about the EU, their awareness of all the specific campaigns was low – 16% for the Salon International D'Alger, 13% for the 22nd European Festival and 5% for the Bou Saada exhibition.
- » There were also high levels of awareness for some key EU initiatives amongst all respondents – awareness was highest for #StandWithUkraine (77%). Around six in ten said they were aware of the Violence against Women campaign, with just over half aware of the Syria Conference.
- » Where respondents had read or seen something, the impact on overall perceptions of the EU was more likely to be positive (49%) than negative (25%).

#### 1.5. Personal Life in general

**Overall life satisfaction has slightly decreased with a notable increase in concern about unemployment which is the biggest concern for Algerian citizens.**

- » Life satisfaction in Algeria has worsened since 2021 with only 45% describing themselves as very or fairly satisfied (- 3 ppt since 2021). There has been an increase in the level of dissatisfaction – a third of Algerian respondents (33%) describe themselves as not very or not at all satisfied compared with (+ 3 ppt since 2021).
- » By far the most commonly mentioned issue facing Algeria in 2022 is unemployment (55% cf. 41% in 2021) and corruption (45% cf. 31% in 2021).



## 2. Knowledge and Perceptions of the European Union

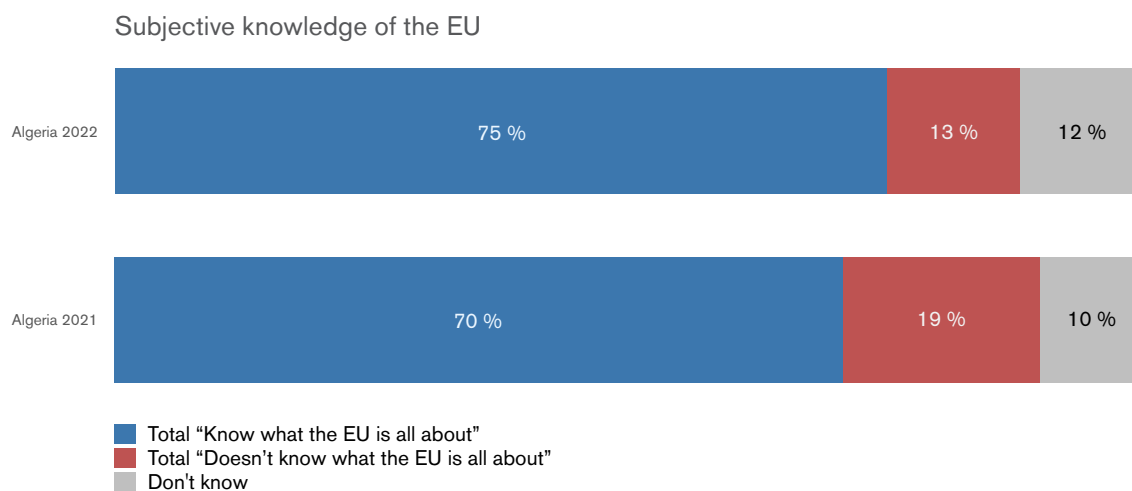
The knowledge and perceptions of Algerian respondents about the European Union are analysed in this section of the report. The analysis covers the following themes:

- » Algerians' overall image of the EU, the characteristics which they believe best represent it, and their assessment of their country's relationship with the EU.
- » The level of awareness of the EU's cooperation, the perceived effectiveness of the EU's support and the areas which benefit most from this support.
- » The respondent's perception of the EU's impact on development in Algeria, the importance of its partnership and the level of trust they have in the EU.

### 2.1 Knowledge of the European Union

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

75% of the Algerian population surveyed claim to know about the EU, suggesting an overall increased level of knowledge (+5 ppt since 2021). The proportion of the respondents who claim they don't know about the EU, representing 13%, has fallen by - 6 ppt, reaching almost the same level as the proportion answering "don't know".



Base: All respondents (1000)

Sociodemographic<sup>2</sup> analysis shows some clear differences by age, education and occupation.

The most knowledgeable age groups as self-stated are the 15–24 years and 25–39 years with respectively 81% and 83% saying they know about the EU.

Looking at the level of education, almost all who have received education until 20 years or more feel knowledgeable, compared to only 18% of those who have received no education.

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





EU NEIGHBOURS  
south

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Base All Respondents	Algeria 1000		
	Total "Know what the EU is all about"	Total "Don't know what the EU is all about"	Don't know
Total	75 %	13 %	12 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	74 %	14 %	12 %
Female	76 %	12 %	12 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	81 %	14 %	5 %
25 – 39 years	83 %	8 %	8 %
40 – 54 years	68 %	16 %	16 %
55 – 64 years	60 %	19 %	21 %
65+ years*	48 %	18 %	34 %
<b>Education</b>			
No education	18 %	27 %	55 %
15 years or less	46 %	21 %	33 %
16 – 19 years	79 %	13 %	8 %
20 years and more	93 %	7 %	0 %
Still studying	83 %	17 %	0 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White Collar, Manager	80 %	10 %	9 %
Employee	89 %	5 %	6 %
Self employed	71 %	19 %	10 %
Manual worker	66 %	14 %	20 %
Not occupied	69 %	17 %	15 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	77 %	12 %	11 %
Small/ middle size town*	74 %	10 %	15 %
Large town	72 %	16 %	13 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	89 %	9 %	3 %
Neutral	78 %	19 %	3 %
Negative	85 %	9 %	6 %
Don't know	23 %	24 %	53 %

Although still notable, there is a less pronounced difference between non-manual workers and those in manual occupations (66%) or not working (69%).

The level of self-stated knowledge doesn't seem to depend on overall feeling toward the EU with those who feel a positive or negative image both answering similarly.

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

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

By calculating the average number of correct answers, the data provides a more objective assessment of the knowledge that respondents have of the EU. In the case of Algeria, the relatively high level of subjective knowledge indicated by the previous question is confirmed by the factual questions where almost nine in ten respondents answered at least one of the questions correctly with an average of 2.8 correct answers out of a possible six.



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Base All Respondents	Algeria 1000	
	No correct answers	Average number of correct answers
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 %</b>	<b>2,8</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	14 %	2,8
Female	14 %	2,8
<b>Age</b>		
15 – 24 years	13 %	2,8
25 – 39 years	9 %	3,1
40 – 54 years	19 %	2,7
55 – 64 years	27 %	2,2
65+ years*	14 %	2,8
<b>Education</b>		
No education	68 %	0,8
15 years or less	34 %	2,0
16 – 19 years	10 %	2,7
20 years and more	1 %	3,5
Still studying	0 %	3,1
<b>Occupation</b>		
White Collar, Manager	8 %	3,2
Employee	5 %	3,4
Self employed	12 %	2,9
Manual worker	21 %	2,5
Not occupied	19 %	2,5
<b>Type of locality</b>		
Rural area or village	13 %	2,8
Small/ middle size town*	26 %	2,4
Large town	14 %	2,8
<b>Image of the EU</b>		
Positive	2 %	3,4
Neutral	2 %	3,0
Negative	2 %	3,3
Don't know	74 %	0,4
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>		
Total "know what the EU is all about"	2 %	3,3
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	26 %	2,1

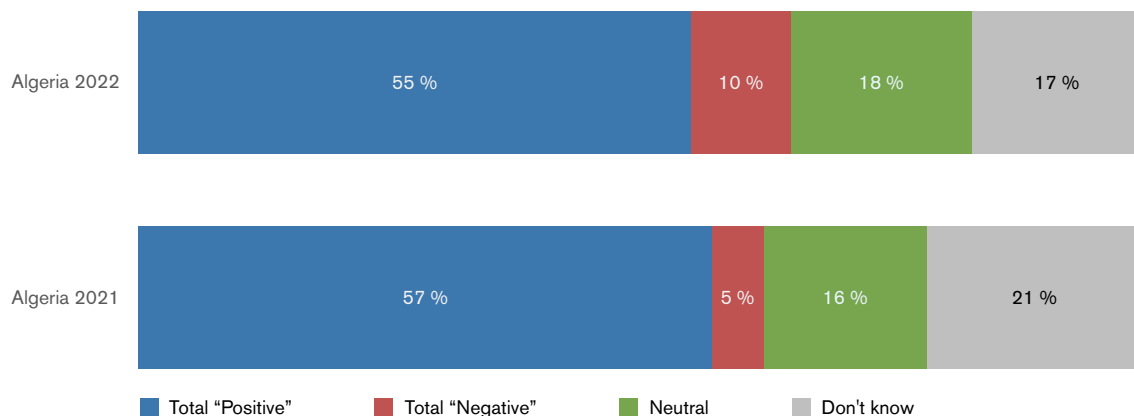
Those who believed they were knowledgeable about the EU were indeed more likely to answer correctly– an average of 3.3 correct answers compared to 2.1 of those who felt they were not knowledgeable.

The profiles of the respondents who were more likely to correctly answer these factual questions are: individuals with a high level of education, non-manual workers and those with a positive image of the EU.

## 2.2 Perceived Image of the European Union

With 55% of respondents claiming to have a positive image of the EU, the data shows a slight decrease in those with a positive image of the EU in Algeria in 2022 in comparison to 2021 (- 2 ppt for positive, +5 ppt for negative, - 2 ppt for neutral or don't know).

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



Base: All respondents (1000)

Image varies depending on the gender and age, with women and young respondents more likely to have a positive view. The 55 – 64 years age group is the one who expressed the most negative views (35%).

A positive correlation is also observed between the proportion of positive answers and the level of education received. Similarly, those who claimed to feel knowledgeable about the EU were also most likely to view it positively.

Base All Respondents	Algeria 1 000			
	Total "Positive"	Neutral	Total "Negative"	Don't know
Total	55 %	18 %	10 %	17 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	52 %	18 %	12 %	17 %
Female	58 %	18 %	7 %	17 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	63 %	18 %	8 %	10 %
25 – 39 years	63 %	18 %	11 %	9 %
40 – 54 years	48 %	20 %	9 %	24 %
55 – 64 years	40 %	17 %	8 %	35 %
65+ years*	26 %	8 %	23 %	43 %
<b>Education</b>				
No education	17 %	9 %	4 %	69 %
15 years or less	41 %	15 %	11 %	33 %
16 – 19 years	50 %	18 %	12 %	20 %
20 years and more	66 %	21 %	11 %	3 %
Still studying	68 %	18 %	7 %	6 %
<b>Occupation</b>				
White Collar, Manager	62 %	24 %	7 %	7 %
Employee	62 %	18 %	14 %	6 %
Self employed	68 %	18 %	5 %	9 %
Manual worker	41 %	13 %	16 %	29 %
Not occupied	51 %	18 %	8 %	23 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	55 %	19 %	10 %	16 %
Small/ middle size town*	46 %	5 %	15 %	33 %
Large town	56 %	18 %	9 %	17 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	65 %	19 %	12 %	5 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	25 %	16 %	6 %	52 %

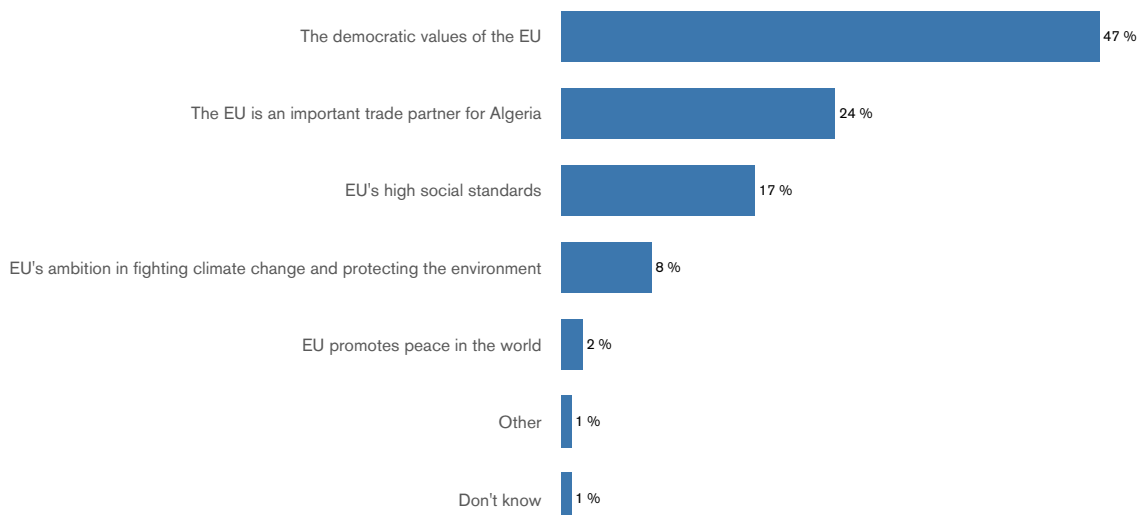
## Reasons for positive or negative perceptions of the EU

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

For those with a positive image of the EU, they associate it first with EU democratic values (47%), followed by a much smaller proportion who mention the importance of EU as a trade partner for Algeria (24%).

The EU's ambition in fighting climate change and promoting peace in the world were the least cited reasons for a positive image (respectively by 8% and 2%).

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

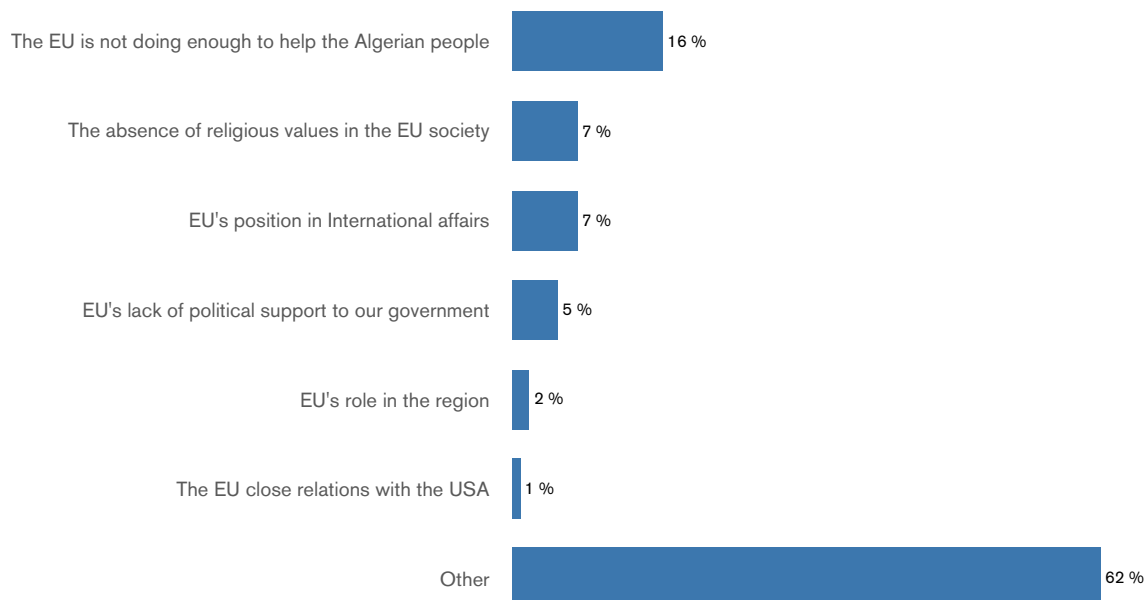


Base: All respondents with a positive image of EU (551)

Democratic values were most likely to be mentioned by those who feel knowledgeable about the EU – 48% compared with 34% of those who do not feel knowledgeable. Overall base sizes are too small to draw meaningful comparisons between sociodemographic groups although it is interesting to highlight that self-employed respondents were most likely to mention the EU's important role as a trade partner to Algeria for the positive image of the institution.

For the ones with a negative image of the EU, a large majority refer to reasons not listed in the survey. 16% cite that the EU does not enough to help Algerian people, 7% refer to a perceived absence of religious values in EU society and its position in international affairs, 5% to the EU's lack of political support for the Algerian government and 2% to the EU's role in the region.

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

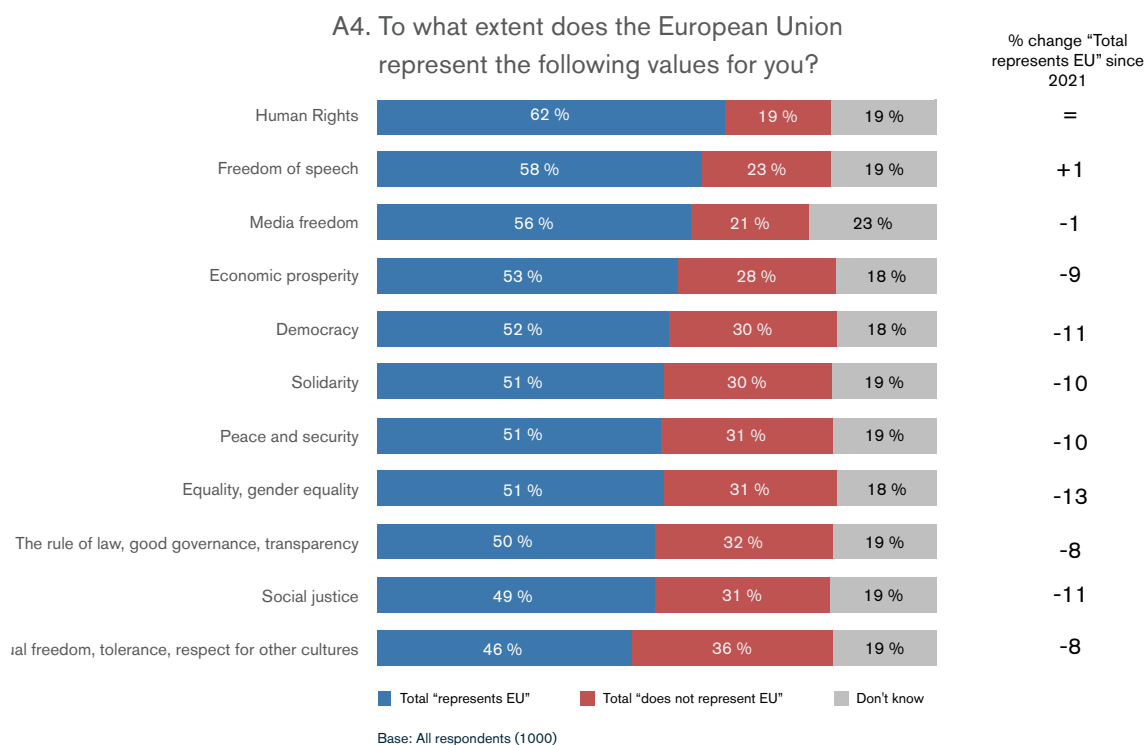


Base: All respondents with a negative image of EU (269)

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

## 2.3 Characteristics that exemplify the European Union

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



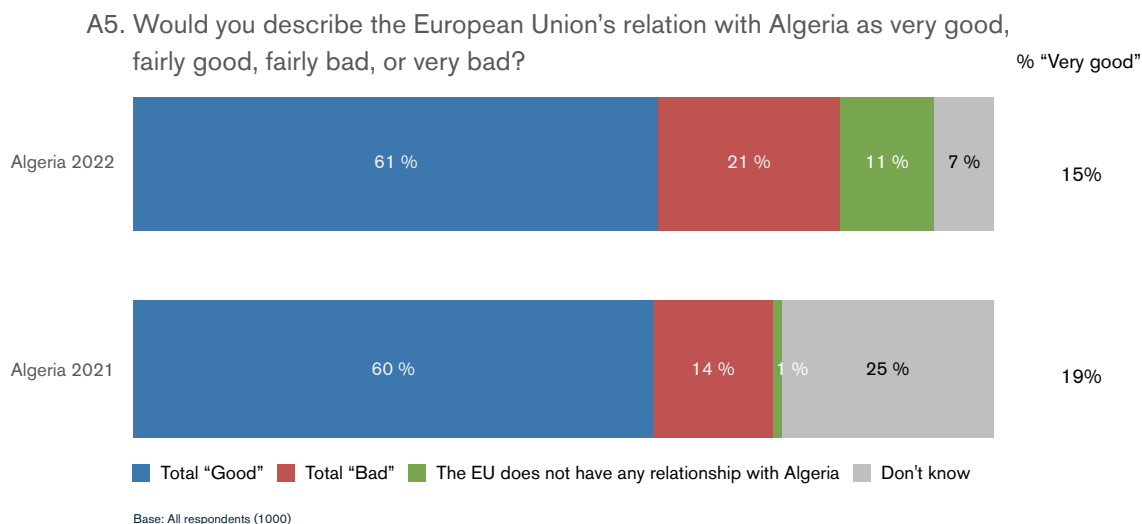
The majority agree that almost all the values presented are representative of the EU. Even where the highest level of disagreement is seen for religious freedom, this value is still more likely to be seen as representative of the EU (46%) than not (36%). However there have been notable decreases in the proportion agreeing that several of the values represent the EU – most strikingly equality and gender equality (-13 ppt to 51%), democracy (- 11 ppt) and solidarity and peace and security (both seeing a decrease of - 10 ppt).

The five values most likely to be associated with the EU and mentioned by over half of respondents were, Human rights (62%), freedom of speech (58%), media freedom (56%), economic prosperity (53%) and democracy (52%).



## 2.4 Relation with the European Union

Overall, the appreciation of Algeria's relations with the EU is good and stable (61%). However, in 2022 a lower proportion described this relation as very good (- 4 ppt) and more described it as poor (+7 ppt). There is a considerably lower proportion who were unable to describe the relationship (-18 ppt), with a corresponding increase in the proportion who consider the relationship as non-existent (+ 11 ppt).



The socio-demographic analysis reveals slight differences by age and gender, with women more likely to view the relationship positively (62% cf. 59% of men) as are those aged 15 – 24 (72% describe the relationship as good).

While there is no clear pattern by occupational status or areas of residence, the level of education shows some differences: only 41% of those with no education view the relationship positively compared with 60% of those who finished aged 20 and over.

The main differentiator in this appreciation of the Algeria's relationship with the EU is the overall sentiment towards the EU: 81% of those with a positive image of the EU also describe the relationship between the two as positive (81%) compared to those with a negative view (28%).

Knowledge of the EU also seems to impact positively the way respondents see the relationship between the EU and Algeria: 65% of those who claim to know what the EU is all about see the relationship positively compared to 46% of those who do not feel knowledgeable about the EU.



EU NEIGHBOURS  
south

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Base All Respondents	Algeria 1000			
	Total "Good"	Total "Bad"	No relation	Don't know
<b>Total</b>				
	61 %	21 %	11 %	7 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	59 %	21 %	11 %	8 %
Female	62 %	19 %	12 %	6 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	72 %	19 %	8 %	2 %
25 – 39 years	59 %	24 %	12 %	5 %
40 – 54 years	61 %	16 %	11 %	12 %
55 – 64 years	54 %	15 %	18 %	12 %
65+ years*	48 %	25 %	12 %	14 %
<b>Education</b>				
No education	41 %	9 %	26 %	24 %
15 years or less	57 %	14 %	13 %	16 %
16 – 19 years	60 %	16 %	15 %	9 %
20 years and more	63 %	27 %	8 %	1 %
Still studying	74 %	19 %	7 %	1 %
<b>Occupation</b>				
White Collar, Manager	62 %	23 %	14 %	2 %
Employee	62 %	28 %	7 %	3 %
Self employed	63 %	19 %	13 %	5 %
Manual worker	51 %	17 %	16 %	15 %
Not occupied	62 %	17 %	13 %	9 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	62 %	20 %	11 %	7 %
Small/ middle size town*	56 %	18 %	18 %	8 %
Large town	59 %	22 %	11 %	7 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	81 %	13 %	5 %	1 %
Neutral	41 %	44 %	14 %	1 %
Negative	28 %	50 %	19 %	3 %
Don't know	33 %	3 %	25 %	39 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	65 %	25 %	8 %	2 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	46 %	8 %	22 %	22 %

## 2.5 Awareness of EU Cooperation

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

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

	Algeria 2021	Algeria 2022	Difference since 2021
Health	36 %	39 %	+3
Culture	36 %	38 %	+2
Human rights	36 %	38 %	+2
Support for refugees and displaced people	34 %	38 %	+4
Economic reform or business and small or medium enterprises (SMEs)	34 %	36 %	+2
Digital transition	36 %	33 %	-3
Education and skills	35 %	31 %	-4
Infrastructure development	35 %	30 %	-5
Civil society	35 %	30 %	-5
Agricultural and rural development	35 %	29 %	-6
Youth	34 %	28 %	-6
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	34 %	26 %	-6
Justice or police reforms	35 %	25 %	-10
Support for social protection	34 %	25 %	-9
Lowest awareness			
Highest awareness			

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

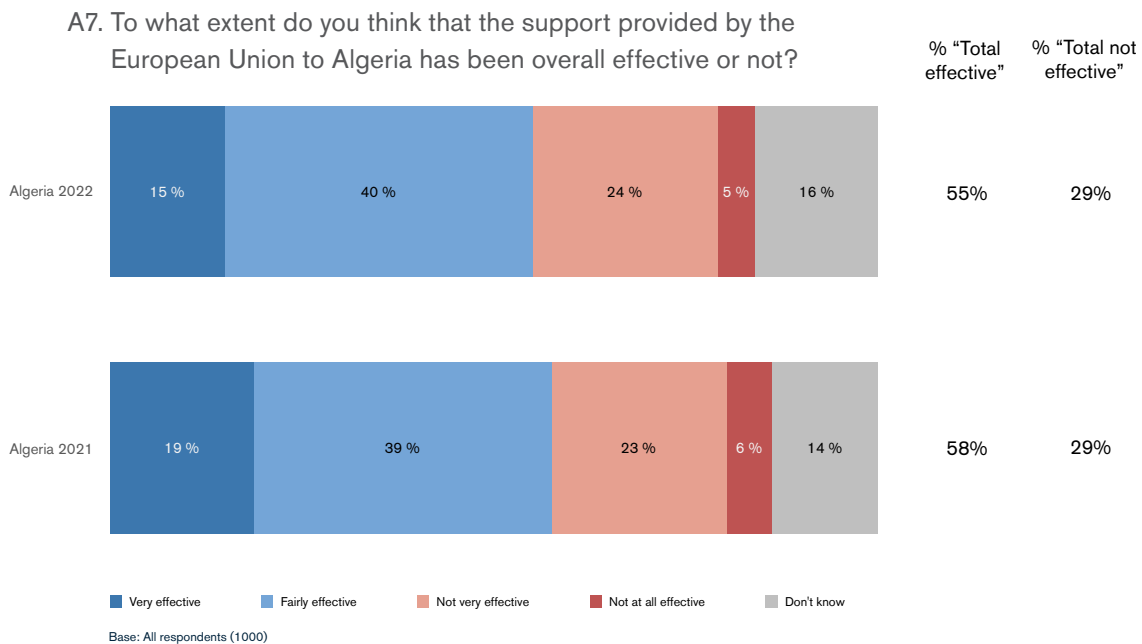
There has been an increase in the level of awareness in Algeria for the most frequently mentioned cooperation programs. As in 2021, the highest level of awareness is for EU support programmes for health with 39% claiming to have heard of this (+3 ppt since 2021). A similar proportion mention culture (38%), human rights (38%), support for refugees and displaced people (38%) and economic reform (36%).

When asked whether they were personally involved in an EU-funded project<sup>3</sup>, participation remains fairly low – 87% have never been involved as part of any project. While only a small number of respondents say they have either been involved as an employee (1%) or beneficiary (2%), none of those interviewed had volunteered.

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

## 2.6 Effectiveness of EU's Support

Over half of the respondents in Algeria think that support from the EU to their country is effective: 40% believe it to be fairly effective and 15% find it very effective. This represents a decrease of - 3 ppt since 2021 when 58% considered EU support to be effective.



29% describe EU support as ineffective. Overall, the answers to these questions were very similar to those seen in 2021.

The sociodemographic analysis shows limited differences between the different subgroups of the population. More highly educated respondents were more likely to find the support efficient.

Age wise, the 15–24 age group were more positive about the efficiency of the support, compared to older respondents.

Overall image and knowledge of the EU are again the most notable discriminating sociodemographic differences with 76% of those with a positive image describing EU support as effective compared with 27% of those with a negative image. While two thirds (63%) of those who feel knowledgeable about the EU describe support as effective, this compares with only 30% of those do not feel knowledgeable.



EU NEIGHBOURS  
south

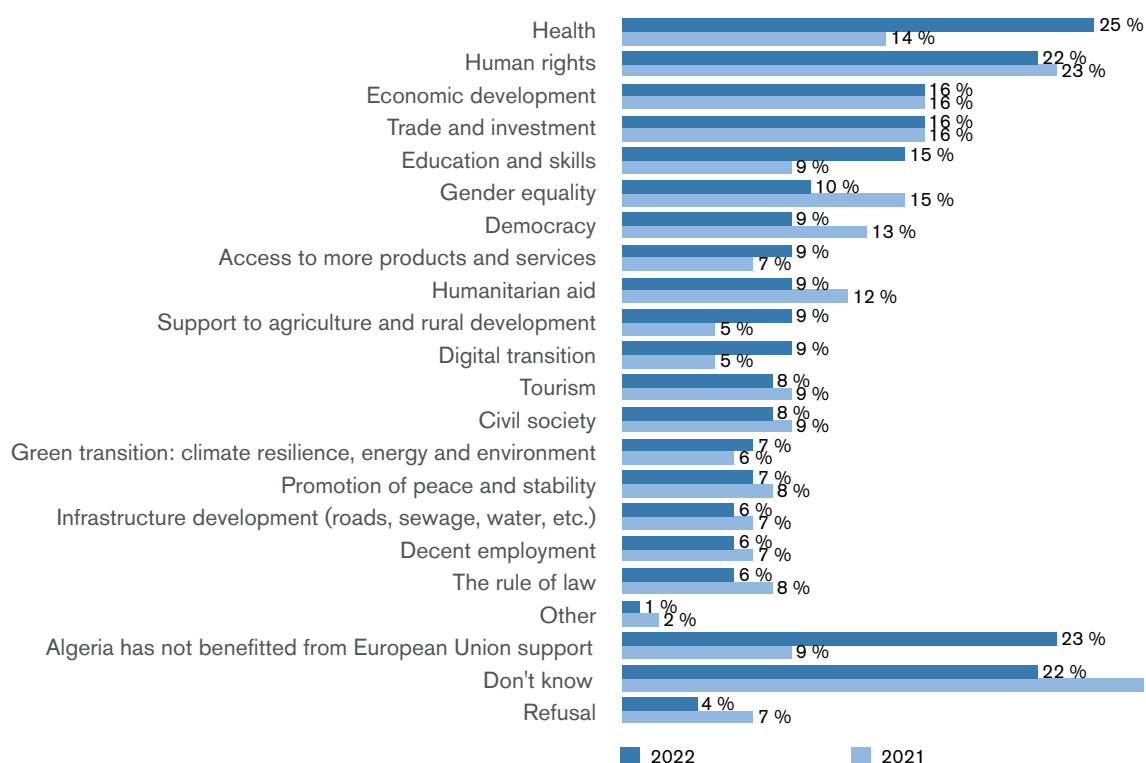
GALLUP  
INTERNATIONAL

Base All Respondents	Algeria		
	Total "Effective"	Total "Not effective"	Don't know
1000			
Total	55 %	29 %	16 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	53 %	31 %	16 %
Female	57 %	27 %	16 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	66 %	27 %	7 %
25 – 39 years	55 %	35 %	9 %
40 – 54 years	55 %	22 %	22 %
55 – 64 years	50 %	20 %	31 %
65+ years*	22 %	35 %	43 %
<b>Education</b>			
No education	20 %	13 %	67 %
15 years or less	50 %	19 %	30 %
16 – 19 years	52 %	30 %	18 %
20 years and more	61 %	36 %	3 %
Still studying	72 %	23 %	5 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White Collar, Manager	62 %	29 %	9 %
Employee	59 %	34 %	6 %
Self employed	54 %	32 %	14 %
Manual worker	49 %	27 %	24 %
Not occupied	54 %	26 %	21 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	58 %	28 %	14 %
Small/ middle size town*	43 %	23 %	33 %
Large town	51 %	31 %	17 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	76 %	22 %	2 %
Neutral	46 %	49 %	4 %
Negative	27 %	70 %	3 %
Don't know	12 %	6 %	82 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	63 %	32 %	5 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	30 %	21 %	50 %

## 2.7 Most beneficial Areas of EU Support

Respondents were asked about the areas where they feel that their country benefited the most from current EU policies. In Algeria, health and human rights are the areas most likely to be mentioned.

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



Base: All respondents (1000)

The top five areas where respondents think that Algeria has benefited the most from current EU policies include:

- » Health (25%), increasing by + 14 ppt since 2021.
- » Human rights (22%)
- » Economic development (16%)
- » Trade and investment (16%)
- » Education and skills (15%), increasing by + 6 ppt since 2021.

However, 23% of respondents believe Algeria has not benefited in any areas from EU support, a proportion that has increased dramatically since 2021, + 14 ppt.

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

Respondents were asked whether they think the European Union should have a greater role to play (i.e. be more engaged) in their country in a range of areas. As observed in the 2021 survey, economic development remains the priority area for engagement for half of Algerian respondents (50% cf. 48% in 2021).

While areas including access to more products and services (43%), health (43%), trade and investment (41%) and humanitarian aid (40%) all remain high on the list of priority areas for EU engagement, there have been some notable decreases since 2021.

The areas showing the most notable decreases in support for more EU engagement include:

- » Gender equality, Civil society, Decent employment (- 6 ppt each)
- » Education and skills, Rule of law (- 7 ppt each)
- » Green transition (- 8 ppt)
- » Promotion of peace and stability (- 11 ppt)
- » Democracy (- 12 ppt)

The answers to the follow-up question (asking to cite explicitly in which areas the EU should be less engaged) mirrors these figures. More than half wish for less engagement in democracy, promotion of peace and stability, green transition, education and skills and human rights, increasing by more or less 20 ppt each since 2021.

The figures suggest that while the EU is seen as important economically, there is an increasing reluctance for its involvement in broader aspects of Algerian society, most notably democracy.



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

Algeria	2021	2022
Economic development	48 %	50 %
Access to more products and services	41 %	43 %
Health	40 %	43 %
Trade and investment	46 %	41 %
Humanitarian aid	38 %	40 %
Tourism	35 %	38 %
Human rights	33 %	34 %
Digital transition	39 %	34 %
Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	35 %	32 %
Gender equality	37 %	31 %
Education and skills	37 %	30 %
Support to agriculture and rural development	34 %	30 %
The rule of law	37 %	30 %
Civil society	36 %	30 %
Decent employment	35 %	29 %
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	33 %	25 %
Democracy	35 %	23 %
Promotion of peace and stability	34 %	23 %

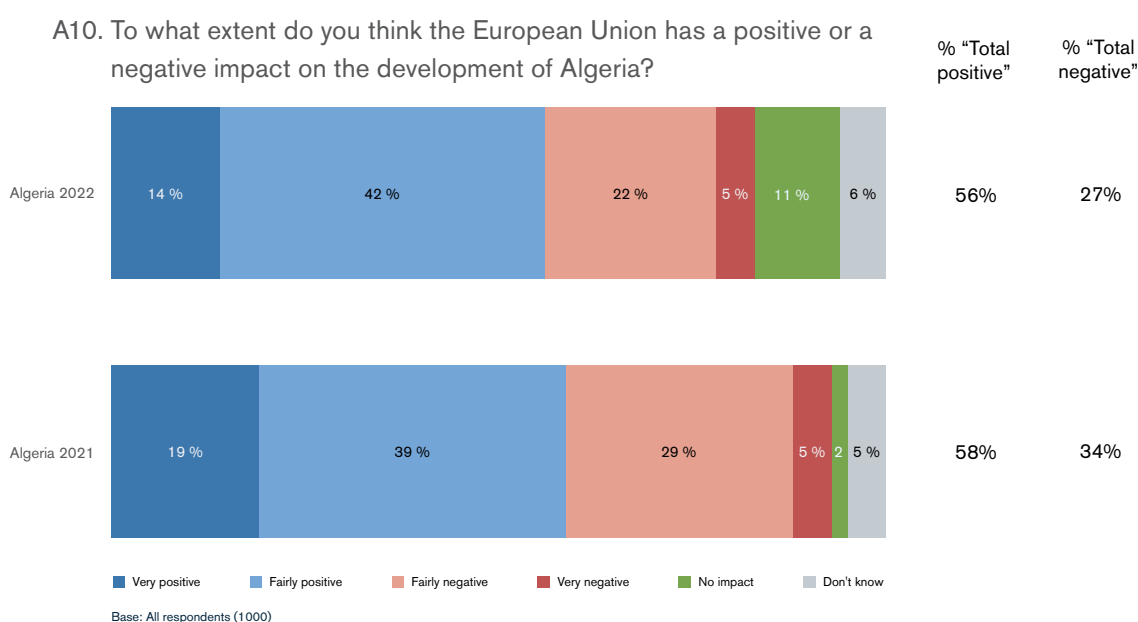
A12. And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union could be **less engaged** in Algeria?

Algeria	2021	2022
Democracy	25 %	55 %
Promotion of peace and stability	35 %	54 %
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	33 %	52 %
Education and skills	32 %	47 %
Human rights	28 %	44 %
Support to agriculture and rural development	35 %	36 %
Tourism	33 %	35 %
Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	33 %	35 %
The rule of law	32 %	33 %
Decent employment	34 %	32 %
Access to more products and services	28 %	30 %
Health	28 %	30 %
Humanitarian aid	32 %	30 %
Gender equality	24 %	28 %
Civil society	31 %	28 %
Trade and investment	24 %	26 %
Economic development	24 %	25 %
Digital transition	28 %	25 %

## 2.9 The EU's Impact on Development

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

In Algeria, consistently with 2021, 56% of respondents said that the European Union has a positive impact on the development of their country, with 14% believing that it has a “very” positive impact. Over a quarter said that the impact has been negative, by - 5 ppt lower than the 34% observed in 2021. The proportion who do not feel that the EU has any impact, either positive or negative, has increased from 2% to 11%.



The most notable difference in the sociodemographic analysis can be seen by gender, age and education – with women, younger respondents, and more highly educated respondents tending to be more positive about the impact of the EU. The largest difference was between those who feel the EU has a positive image overall and those who feel knowledgeable about the EU.



EU NEIGHBOURS  
south

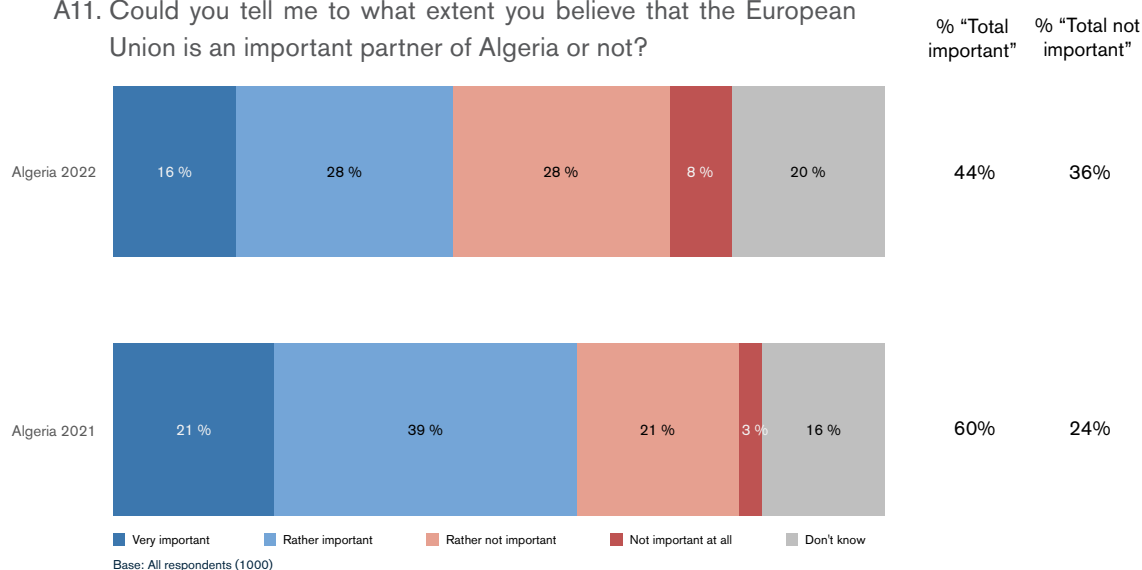
GALLUP  
INTERNATIONAL

Base All Respondents	Algeria 1000			
	Total "Positive"	Total "Negative"	No impact	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	56 %	27 %	11 %	6 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	54 %	30 %	10 %	6 %
Female	58 %	24 %	12 %	5 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	67 %	24 %	9 %	1 %
25 – 39 years	56 %	34 %	7 %	4 %
40 – 54 years	55 %	22 %	16 %	7 %
55 – 64 years	50 %	19 %	19 %	12 %
65+ years*	22 %	32 %	26 %	20 %
<b>Education</b>				
No education	20 %	12 %	35 %	33 %
15 years or less	51 %	19 %	17 %	14 %
16 – 19 years	53 %	28 %	18 %	2 %
20 years and more	62 %	34 %	4 %	–
Still studying	75 %	19 %	7 %	–
<b>Occupation</b>				
White Collar, Manager	62 %	26 %	6 %	6 %
Employee	60 %	33 %	5 %	2 %
Self employed	55 %	28 %	11 %	6 %
Manual worker	48 %	27 %	16 %	9 %
Not occupied	55 %	24 %	15 %	7 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	59 %	26 %	10 %	5 %
Small/ middle size town*	43 %	21 %	20 %	15 %
Large town	53 %	29 %	13 %	5 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	77 %	21 %	2 %	0 %
Neutral	49 %	44 %	5 %	2 %
Negative	29 %	64 %	5 %	1 %
Don't know	12 %	6 %	52 %	30 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	65 %	30 %	5 %	0 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	31 %	18 %	30 %	21 %

## 2.10 Importance of the EU's Partnership

44% of Algerian respondents believe that the EU is an important partner of their country (16% say that the EU is a very important partner and 28% a rather important partner). This represents a significant drop of - 16 ppt compared to 2021 when 60% described the partnership as important, and a corresponding increase of - 12 ppt can be seen in the proportion who disagree that the EU is an important partner: from 24% in 2021 to 36%.

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



The sociodemographic analysis shows that those who believe the EU to be an important partner are most likely to be female, aged 15–24 and those with a higher level of education. By contrast, fewer than one in ten of those without an education consider the EU an important partner, with 70% unsure. Once more, those with a positive image of the EU overall or feel knowledgeable about the EU were the most likely to describe Algeria's relationship with the EU as important.

Base All Respondents	Algeria 1000		
	Total "Important"	Total "Not important"	Don't know
Total	44 %	36 %	20 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	41 %	40 %	19 %
Female	46 %	32 %	21 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	59 %	32 %	9 %
25 – 39 years	44 %	41 %	14 %
40 – 54 years	42 %	34 %	25 %
55 – 64 years	32 %	29 %	40 %
65+ years*	18 %	34 %	49 %
<b>Education</b>			
No education	8 %	22 %	70 %
15 years or less	27 %	36 %	37 %
16 – 19 years	37 %	39 %	24 %
20 years and more	56 %	38 %	6 %
Still studying	63 %	33 %	5 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White Collar, Manager	53 %	36 %	10 %
Employee	44 %	43 %	12 %
Self employed	49 %	38 %	13 %
Manual worker	26 %	45 %	29 %
Not occupied	45 %	30 %	25 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	46 %	36 %	18 %
Small/ middle size town*	29 %	38 %	33 %
Large town	42 %	37 %	21 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	63 %	31 %	6 %
Neutral	38 %	54 %	8 %
Negative	14 %	79 %	7 %
Don't know	2 %	10 %	87 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	51 %	40 %	9 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	20 %	26 %	54 %

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

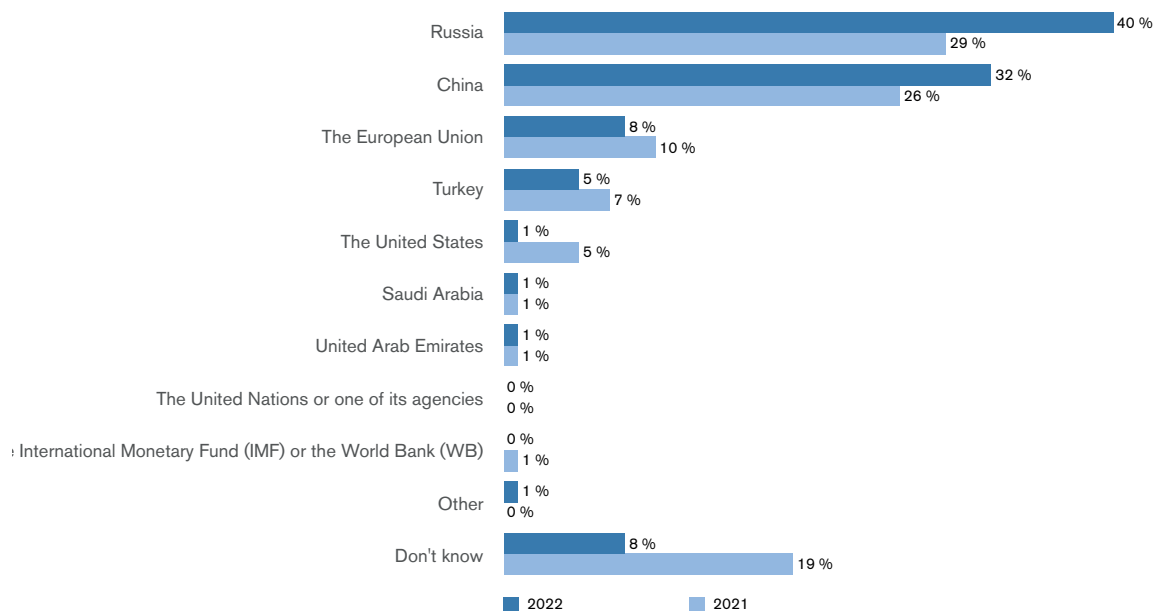
Only 8% of respondents considered the EU as their closest partner, far behind China 32% and Russia 40%, both increasing by respectively + 6 ppt and + 11 ppt since 2021.

Compared with the 2021 survey, there is a lower level of uncertainty from 19% answering don't know in the previous survey to 8% this year.

These results were overall homogenous and didn't seem to vary by any sociodemographic groups.

Even those with a positive overall image of the EU or who feel knowledgeable about the EU are more likely to see the Russia or China as Algeria's closest partner.

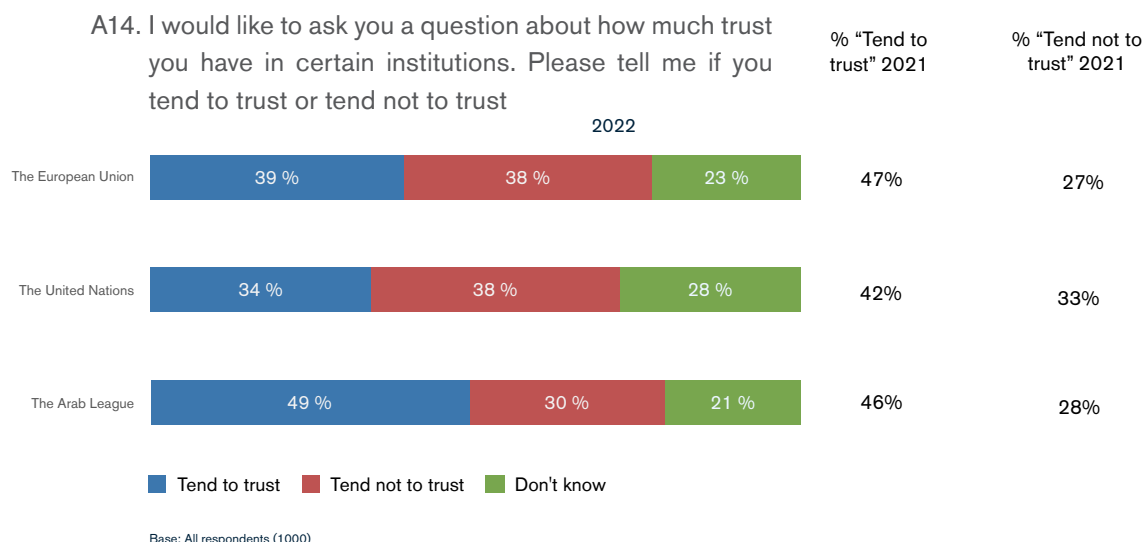
A13. In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to Algeria?



Base: All respondents (1000)

## 2.11 Trust in Institutions

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



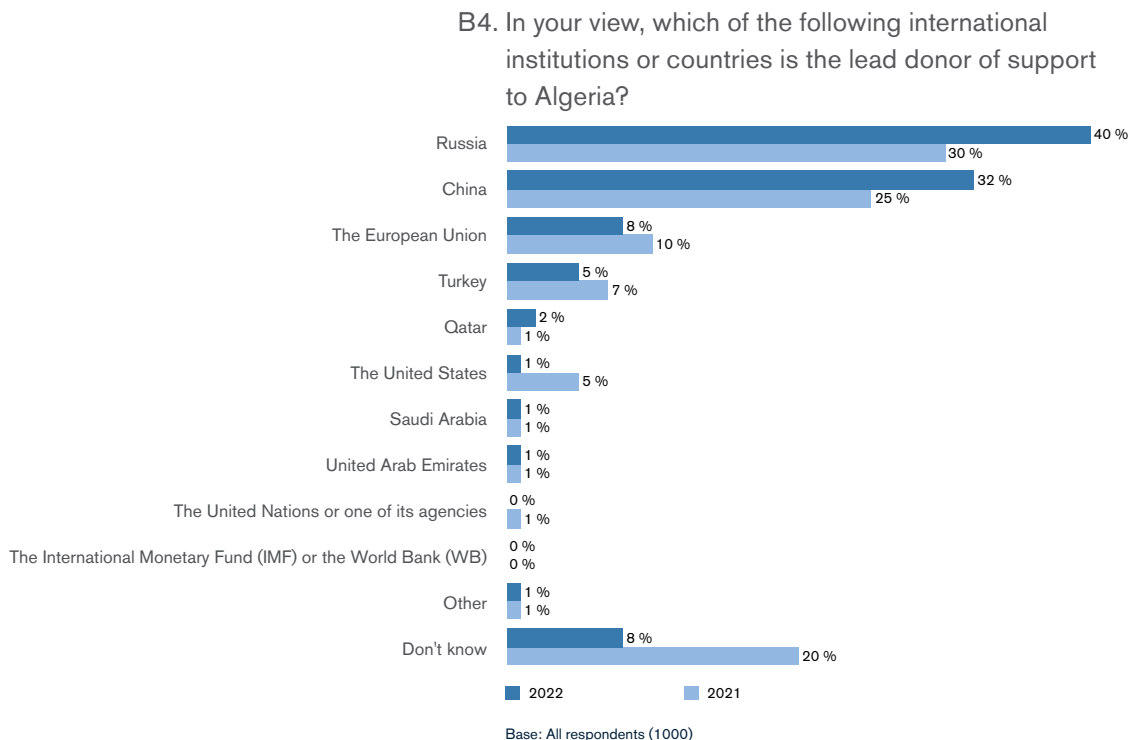
In Algeria, the Arab League is the most trusted institution with half (49%) saying they trust it compared with 39% who trust the EU and 34% who trust the UN. While trust in the Arab League has increased since 2021 (from 46% to 49%), trust in both the EU and the United Nations has decreased considerably. Four in ten respondents (38%) say that they distrust the EU and the United Nations compared with 30% for the Arab League.

Looking at sociodemographic analysis, trust in the EU tends to be higher amongst women (44% cf. 35% of men), 15 – 24-year-olds (46%), those most educated (43%) or still studying (58%), those employed in white collar occupations (42%) or employees (48%), and those with a positive overall opinion of the EU (55%) or feel knowledgeable about it (47%).



## 2.12 Leading Donors for Country Support

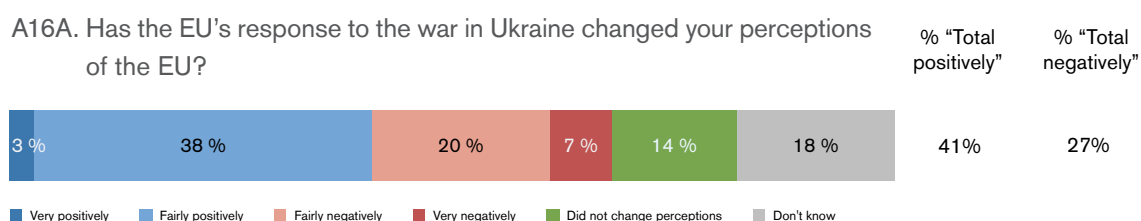
A list of international institutions and countries was read out to respondents asking them to select which, in their views, was the leading donor or institution supporting their country.



Russia and China are not only seen as the closest partners but as the lead donors of support to Algeria, mentioned by 40% and 32% respectively. Both proportions have increased considerably since the 2021 survey (+ 10 ppt for Russia). The European Union is mentioned by 8% (compared to 10% in 2021) followed by Turkey (5%). Once again, there has been a large decrease in the proportion unable to answer the question, from 20% to 8%, likely showing a shift to a support to Russia and China.

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

For the 2022 survey, a question was asked to measure to what extent the EU's response to the war in Ukraine had affected perceptions of the EU, and whether positively or negatively. For 41% of the respondents, the EU's response has changed their view positively. Thus, where respondents' perceptions had changed, it was much more likely to be positively than negatively (27%). However, for one in three respondents in Algeria, the EU's response was described as either not changing their perception (14%) or they were unable to answer (18%).



Base: All respondents (1000)

Across almost all sociodemographic groups, the EU response to the war in Ukraine was considerably more likely to have a positive impact on perceptions rather than negative, despite the growing number describing Russia as the main and trusted partner of Algeria.

Those most likely to say the impact on their perceptions had been positive were women (45% cf. 38% of men), those aged 15 – 24 (50%), those who finished education aged 20 or over (50%) and those still studying (53%). Those with a positive image of the EU overall are the most likely socio-demographic group to say their perceptions were positively affected (65%), with 51% of those who feel knowledgeable saying it had positively affected their opinion compared with 12% who do not feel knowledgeable.

Those most likely to say the impact is negative were the ones expressing a negative or neutral view of the EU overall or those who did not feel knowledgeable about the EU.



EU NEIGHBOURS  
south

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Base All Respondents	Algeria 1000			
	Total "positively"	Total "negatively"	Did not change perceptions	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	41 %	27 %	14 %	18 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	38 %	30 %	15 %	18 %
Female	45 %	25 %	13 %	18 %
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	50 %	23 %	18 %	8 %
25 – 39 years	43 %	32 %	14 %	11 %
40 – 54 years	39 %	23 %	14 %	24 %
55 – 64 years	33 %	23 %	9 %	35 %
65+ years*	17 %	35 %	3 %	46 %
<b>Education</b>				
No education	14 %	12 %	2 %	71 %
15 years or less	31 %	21 %	14 %	34 %
16 – 19 years	35 %	32 %	12 %	21 %
20 years and more	50 %	32 %	15 %	3 %
Still studying	53 %	22 %	20 %	4 %
<b>Occupation</b>				
White Collar, Manager	49 %	31 %	9 %	12 %
Employee	48 %	34 %	12 %	7 %
Self employed	48 %	20 %	19 %	13 %
Manual worker	24 %	34 %	12 %	30 %
Not occupied	40 %	23 %	15 %	23 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	42 %	26 %	15 %	16 %
Small/ middle size town*	39 %	26 %	5 %	31 %
Large town	39 %	30 %	12 %	18 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	65 %	19 %	13 %	3 %
Neutral	26 %	39 %	28 %	8 %
Negative	7 %	79 %	12 %	2 %
Don't know	1 %	13 %	3 %	84 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	51 %	28 %	14 %	6 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	12 %	25 %	12 %	51 %

### 3. Information on the European Union

#### 3.1 General Media Landscape

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

On television, Echorouk TV is the most watched channel (60%), followed by Ennahar TV (54%) and ENTV (35%). A fifth (21%) never watch TV.

Radio El Bahdja along with local radio stations are the listened to (both 20%), followed by Radio Jil FM (15%). Two thirds (65%) do not listen to radio.

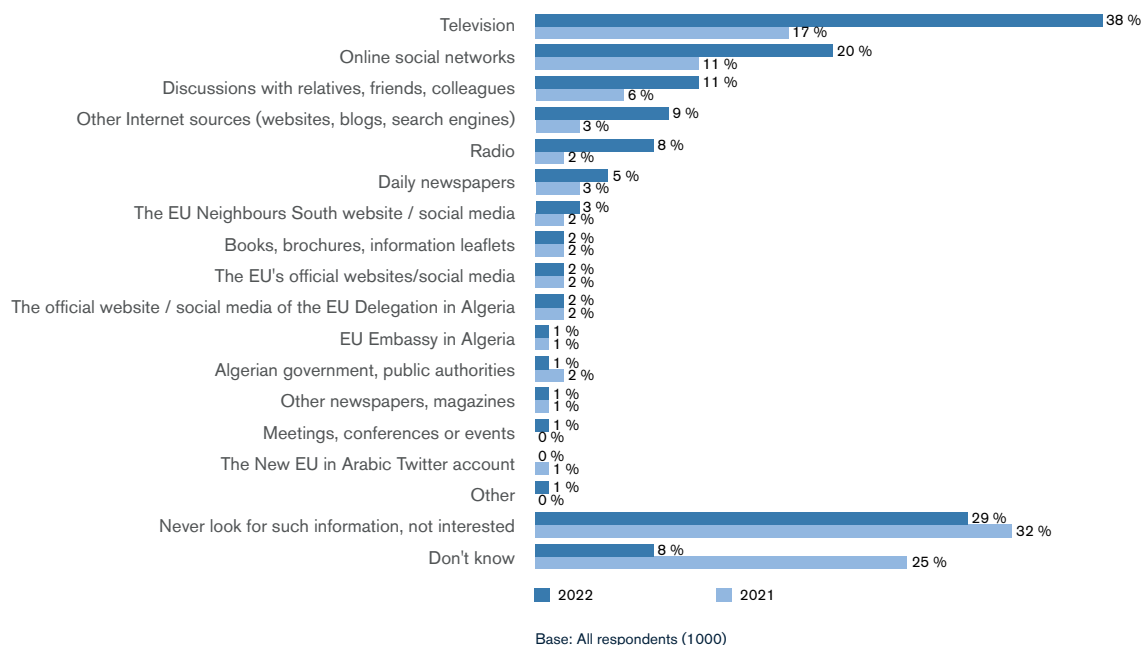
Only 21% of respondents read at least one newspaper regularly, with Ennahar (11%), El khabar (11%), and El chorouk (10%) most likely to be mentioned.

The most common social media used regularly are Youtube (64%), Facebook (46%) and Instagram (44%). One in five (19%) never use the internet.

#### 3.2 Sources of Information about the EU

In Algeria, while there have been some shifts in media usage since 2021, the top three preferred channels for information about the EU are television (38%), online social networks (20%) and discussions with relatives, friends and colleagues (11%). While these were also the three preferred channels in 2021, there have been significant increases in use of all of the channels with television usage for example almost doubling since 2021.

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



The usage of EU “official” online information sources remains very low.

It should be noted however that as in 2021, around a third of respondents never look for information about the EU (29%).

### 3.3 EU Communication Campaign Awareness

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

- » Salon International D'Alger
- » 22nd European Festival
- » The Exhibition « Bou Saada, regards croisés »

Overall, a minority of respondents (14%) said that they had seen or heard anything about the EU in the last 12 months. Seven in ten (70%) said they had not seen or heard anything while 16% answered don't know.

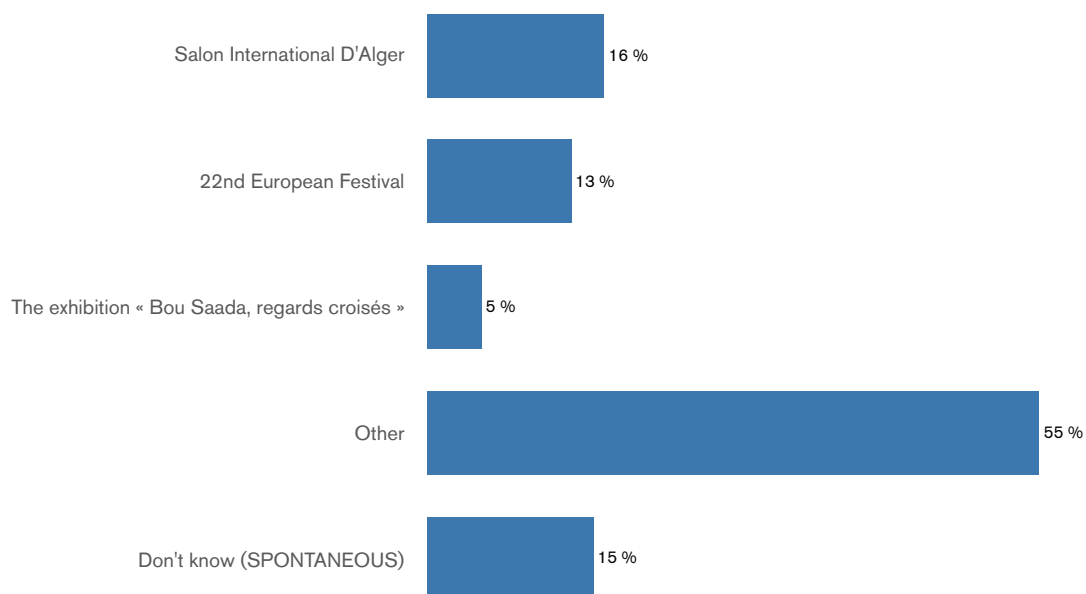
Younger age groups, those with a higher level of education, and those who are knowledgeable or positive about the EU were the most likely groups to have seen or heard anything.

Base All Respondents	Algeria		
	Yes	No	Don't know
Total	14 %	70 %	16 %
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	15 %	67 %	18 %
Female	13 %	73 %	14 %
<b>Age</b>			
15 – 24 years	20 %	72 %	9 %
25 – 39 years	14 %	75 %	11 %
40 – 54 years	12 %	66 %	22 %
55 – 64 years	7 %	62 %	30 %
65+ years*	17 %	49 %	34 %
<b>Education</b>			
No education	5 %	46 %	49 %
15 years or less	13 %	56 %	31 %
16 – 19 years	11 %	72 %	17 %
20 years and more	15 %	79 %	6 %
Still studying	23 %	71 %	6 %
<b>Occupation</b>			
White Collar, Manager	15 %	73 %	12 %
Employee	11 %	82 %	8 %
Self employed	29 %	55 %	16 %
Manual worker	10 %	61 %	29 %
Not occupied	14 %	67 %	19 %
<b>Type of locality</b>			
Rural area or village	13 %	72 %	15 %
Small/middle size town*	15 %	62 %	23 %
Large town	16 %	67 %	17 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>			
Positive	18 %	79 %	3 %
Neutral	13 %	74 %	13 %
Negative	13 %	83 %	4 %
Don't know	4 %	29 %	68 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>			
Total “know what the EU is all about”	15 %	78 %	7 %
Total “don't know what the EU is all about”	11 %	46 %	43 %

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

Prompted recall of specific campaigns amongst this group was low although 85% recalled seeing or hearing something. The Salon International D'Alger was mentioned by 16%, just over one in ten claimed to be aware of the 22nd European Festival, followed by 5% who mentioned the Bou Saada exhibition. A total of 55% mentioned something else with a final 15% who couldn't remember.

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



Base: All respondents who have seen or heard something about the EU in the last 12 months (141)

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



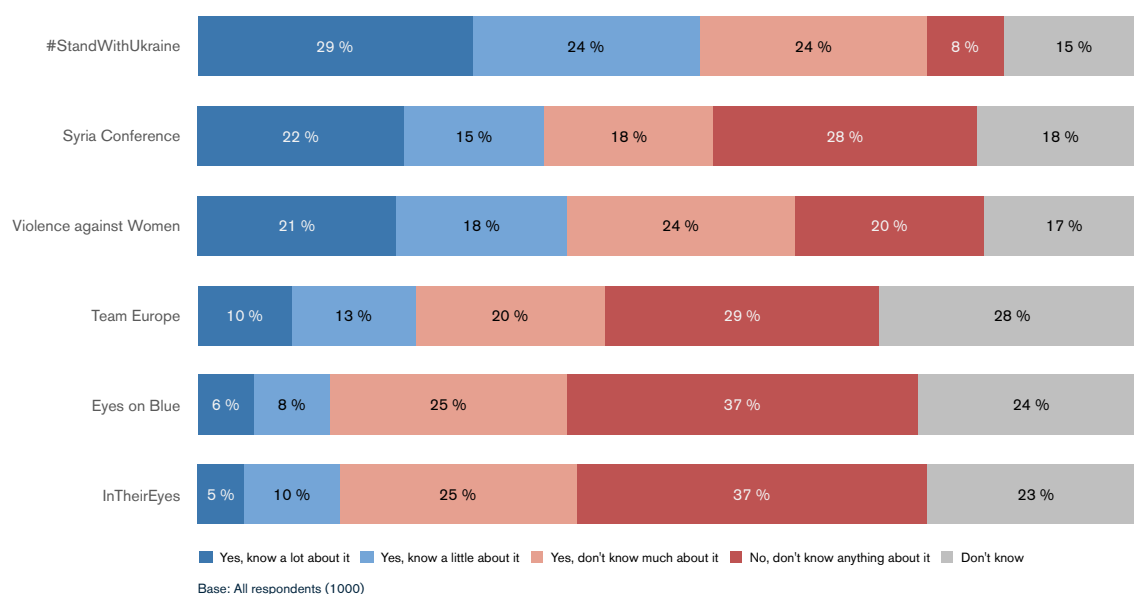
### 3.4 EU Initiative Awareness

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

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

Awareness was highest for #StandWithUkraine with (77%) claiming to be aware of it (and 29% saying they knew a lot about it). 63% heard, seen or read something about Violence against Women, while over half were aware of the Syria Conference. Each of the remaining initiatives were mentioned by around four in ten respondents – Team Europe (43%), InTheirEyes (40%), and Eyes on Blue (39%).

A3A. Level of knowledge of specific EU communications

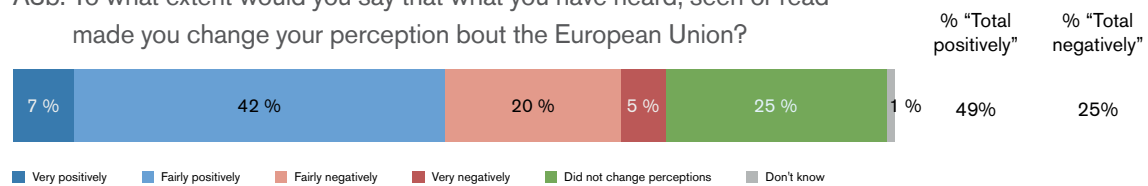


Although #StandWithUkraine was mentioned by a majority in all sociodemographic groups, there were small differences with men, younger, highly educated and employed respondents being most likely to be aware of it, similarly for those who know about the EU and feel positively towards it in general. There was a similar pattern across each of the initiatives.

### 3.5 Impact of Communications on Perceptions of the EU

Respondents were asked whether what they had heard, seen, or read about the EU had changed their perceptions of the EU. Half said the communications had changed their perception positively with 7% saying very positively. A quarter said that these communications had negatively affected their perception, while the same proportion said that it did not change their perceptions.

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



Base: All respondents who have heard or seen something about EU in last 12 months (814)

Sociodemographic analysis reveals that the answers were sensitive to the gender, age, and level of education. Indeed, women, those aged 15–24 and those who are either still studying or have left education at 20 years or over were the age group most likely to mention a positive. However, the key differentiator is existing sentiment towards the EU and level of knowledge of it. 65% of those who already feel positive about the EU in general are the most likely to feel their perceptions had been improved by the communications they had seen, as did 52% of those who already feel knowledgeable.

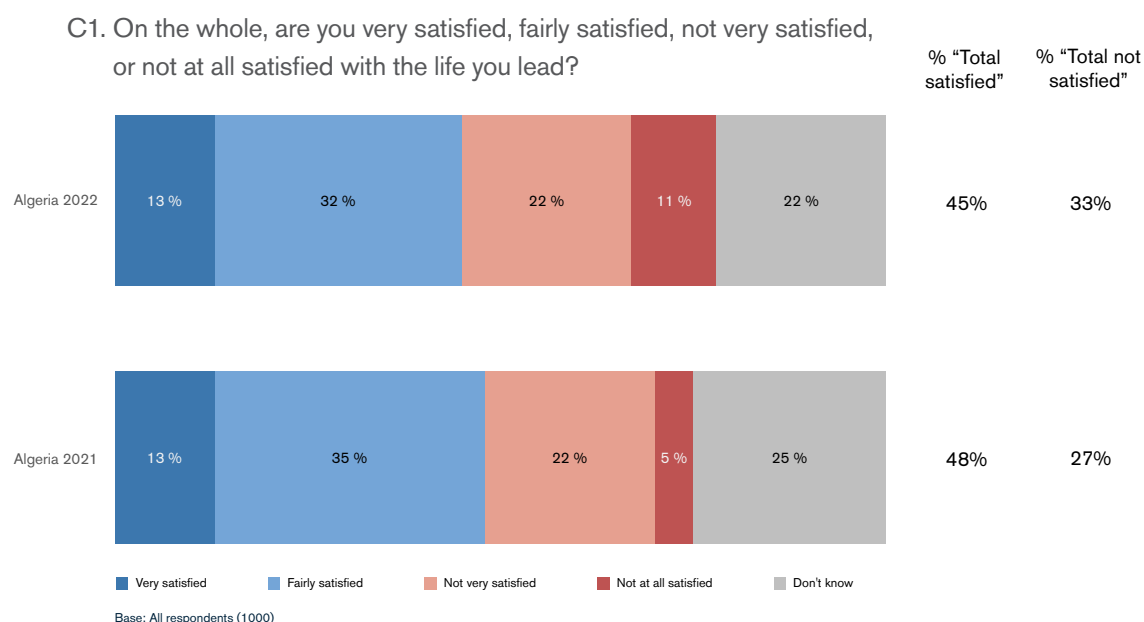
Base: All respondents who have heard or seen anything about the EU in the last 12 months				
	Algeria 1000			
	Total "positively"	Total "negatively"	Did not change perceptions	Don't know
<b>Total</b>	49 %	25 %	25 %	1 %
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	46 %	28 %	25 %	1 %
Female	53 %	22 %	24 %	–
<b>Age</b>				
15 – 24 years	57 %	15 %	28 %	–
25 – 39 years	48 %	27 %	24 %	1 %
40 – 54 years	46 %	27 %	25 %	2 %
55 – 64 years	49 %	28 %	23 %	–
65+ years*	37 %	57 %	5 %	–
<b>Education</b>				
No education	36 %	24 %	40 %	–
15 years or less	44 %	23 %	29 %	5 %
16 – 19 years	47 %	28 %	24 %	1 %
20 years and more	51 %	27 %	22 %	–
Still studying	54 %	16 %	30 %	–
<b>Occupation</b>				
White Collar, Manager	48 %	25 %	25 %	2 %
Employee	47 %	33 %	20 %	–
Self employed	49 %	17 %	34 %	–
Manual worker	47 %	36 %	15 %	3 %
Not occupied	51 %	20 %	28 %	1 %
<b>Type of locality</b>				
Rural area or village	49 %	24 %	25 %	1 %
Small/middle size town*	48 %	33 %	19 %	–
Large town	50 %	26 %	23 %	1 %
<b>Image of the EU</b>				
Positive	65 %	16 %	20 %	–
Neutral	23 %	32 %	44 %	1 %
Negative	8 %	70 %	21 %	–
Don't know	46 %	23 %	13 %	17 %
<b>Knowledge of the EU</b>				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	52 %	26 %	22 %	–
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	30 %	21 %	43 %	6 %

## 4. Citizens' Mood

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

### 4.1 Life Satisfaction

Life satisfaction in Algeria has slightly worsened since 2021 with only 45% describing themselves as very or fairly satisfied (48% in 2021). There has been an increase in the level of dissatisfaction: 33% (+ 6 ppt) describe themselves as not very or not at all satisfied. 11 % (+ 6 ppt) say that do not feel at all satisfied with their life.



The sociodemographic analysis reveals some differences between subgroups of the population. Men, older respondents, and those with a high level of education were amongst the least satisfied groups.



EU NEIGHBOURS  
south

GALLUP  
INTERNATIONAL

Base All Respondents	Algeria		
	Total "Satisfied"	Total "Not satisfied"	Don't know
1000			
Total	45 %	33 %	22 %
Gender			
Male	42 %	39 %	19 %
Female	49 %	27 %	25 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	48 %	31 %	21 %
25 – 39 years	45 %	34 %	21 %
40 – 54 years	41 %	36 %	22 %
55 – 64 years	45 %	29 %	26 %
65+ years*	61 %	19 %	20 %
Education			
No education	50 %	24 %	26 %
15 years or less	40 %	37 %	23 %
16 – 19 years	43 %	40 %	17 %
20 years and more	47 %	31 %	23 %
Still studying	48 %	33 %	20 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager	46 %	24 %	30 %
Employee	47 %	30 %	22 %
Self employed	46 %	41 %	13 %
Manual worker	35 %	48 %	17 %
Not occupied	45 %	31 %	23 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	46 %	33 %	21 %
Small/ middle size town*	41 %	41 %	18 %
Large town	43 %	33 %	23 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	51 %	24 %	24 %
Neutral	33 %	50 %	17 %
Negative	51 %	37 %	12 %
Don't know	34 %	40 %	26 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	47 %	31 %	21 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	37 %	39 %	24 %

## 4.2 Issues facing the Country

Respondents were asked about the most important issues facing Algeria. The chart below shows all of the issues mentioned in total by at least 5% of respondents.

The economic situation or rising prices/inflation (both 24%) and unemployment (22%) were cited as the most important issues Algeria faces in 2022. They were followed by housing, crime, and migration (all 25%) and freedom of speech mentioned by 24%.

In total, unemployment was of overall concern to 55% of respondents (+14 ppt in 2021) followed by corruption cited overall by 45% of the respondents.

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

