



**SAHWA Youth Survey 2016
METHODOLOGICAL REPORT
TUNISIA**



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no. 6131174.

Report drafted by : BJKA Consulting - Etudes et conseils en marketing (Tunisia)

The Center of Arab Woman for Training and Research « CAWTAR »



Survey REPORT

**Project SAHWA: « Survey on youth aged between 15 and 29 years old in
Tunisia »**

February 2016

SUMMARY

Introduction	3
Objectives	3
1- Project Overview	4
1.1- Summary	4
1.2- Important dates	4
2. Methodological approach.....	5
2.1- Sampling Approach	
2.1.1- 1 st level: Delegation selection	5
2.1.2- 2 nd level: Sector selection	5
2.1.3- 3 rd level: Starting point selection	7
2.2.4- 4 th level: Identification of 10 HH in each PSU	7
2.1.5- 5 th level: Respondent eligibility	8
2.1.6- 6 th level: Respondent selection	9
1.2.7- 7 th level: Quotas methodology	10
3. Field team, training and pre-test	12
3.1- Field team	12
3.2- Questionnaire	12
3.3- Training	12
3.4- Pre-test	13
4. Quality controls and data management	14
4.1- Enforcement of quality controls	14
4.2- Data Editing	15
4.3- Coding/editing	15
4.4- Data Entry	15
4.5- Data Analysis	15
5. Field Work	16
5.1- Background on Substitution Process	16
5.2- Replacements	16
5.3- Response rate	16
5.4- Survey results	17
6. Survey results	18

Introduction

BJKA Consulting was commissioned to carry out a survey on youth 15-29 years old in Tunisia. This report includes full details of questionnaire preparation, training, sampling, questionnaire pre-testing, data collection and data processing on this project.

Full details of our Quality System, control procedures and main results are also provided.

Objectives

SAHWA is a regional research project conducted in 5 Arab Mediterranean countries (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, Lebanon).

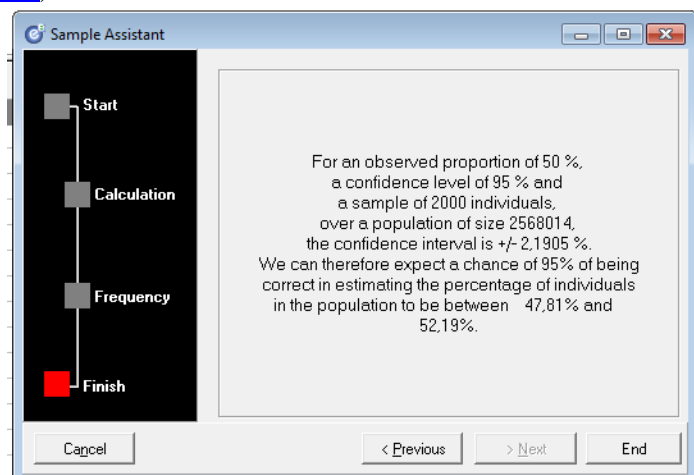
The main objective of this project is to study the behaviour and attitudes of young people aged between 15 and 29 years old in these countries. However, two equivalent studies (quantitative and qualitative) will be conducted in each country of research in aim to answer the research questions of this project. Our mission as a study company is to implement the quantitative study by doing a survey based on face-to-face interviews among 2,000 young aged between 15 and 29 years in Tunisia.

1. Project overview

The information contained within this report covers the methodology for the Tunisia portion of face-to-face interviews conducted from 02/11/2015, to 20/12/2015. A nationally representative sample of 2000 was targeted and achieved, resulting in a margin of error of $\pm 2.1905\%$. All respondents were randomly selected using accepted survey research methods, and all interviewers (local Tunisian citizens) were fully trained.

1.1-Summary:

- Sampling size: 2000 respondents.
- Target Population: Youth between 15 and 29 Yo, in 24 governorate of Tunisia.
- Number of PSU (defined by CAWTAR): 400 PSU.
- Number of respondents by PSU (defined by CAWTAR): 5 respondents.
- Sampling frame: Institute of National Statistics (INS) Census data 2014 (<http://dataportal.ins.tn/fr/DataAnalysis>)
- Margin of error: $\pm 2.1905\%$



See below table for a listing of **important dates during the project**.

Activity	Start Date	End Date
Draft Instrument Crafted / Revised	30/09/2015	28/10/2015
Sample Development	22/09/2015	22/10/2015
Training of Interviewers	11/10/2015	13/10/2015
Pre-test	14/10/2015	14/10/2015
Fieldwork	01/11/2015	22/12/2015
Data Entry	30/11/2015	16/01/2016
Final Report	15/01/2016	15/02/2016

2. Methodological approach

This survey involved a nationally representative sample of 2000 Tunisians aged between 15 and 29 (2000 achieved). The sampling frames used were the 2014 Institute of National Statistics (INS) Census data. Tunisia is sub-divided into 24 regions (Governorates), which are further broken down into 264 delegations. Delegations are broken down into Sectors. And sectors are divided in 2 types : urban sectors and Rural sectors.

Population data of 15-29 Yo exists primarily at the governorate and delegation levels, although we have recently located population data at the sector level. There were no exclusions from the sample, aside from those individuals outside of the age range. Our sampling design includes stratification at the sector level, as well as urban-rural to achieve a national split of 68% urban and 32% rural.

2.1- Sampling Approach :

2.1.1- 1st level : Delegation selection :

The number of delegations by governorate in our sample is proportional to the total population of each governorate and to the distribution urban / rural from each governorate.

The following steps were carried out:

- All delegations were classified as urban, rural or mix, to respect the proportionality urban/rural.
- To determine the final number of delegations by governorate and taking into account the urban/rural distribution and the fact that each PSU will have 5 respondents, we had adjusted the number of respondents by delegation to a multiple of 5.
- A random selection was conducted on urban and mixed delegations of each governorate to select urban delegations to visit in each governorate (equal probability of selection for each delegation).
After this **step 143 urban/mix delegations were selected.**
- A random selection was conducted on rural and mixed delegations of each governorate to select rural delegations to visit in each governorate (equal probability of selection for each delegation).
After this **step 70 delegations rural / mix were selected.**

After these levels 213 delegations were selected (from a total of 264) and will be the basis for drawing the 400 PSU of the survey. The difference with the number of 200 delegations originally planned by CAWTAR is due to the fact that some delegations will have only one sector in our sample in order to respect quotas by sector.

2.1.2- 2nd level: Sector selection :

The number of sectors per governorate in our sample is proportional to the total population of each governorate and to distribution urban / rural from each governorate.

All sectors of Tunisia were divided in urban, rural, or mix (urban and rural) sectors according to INS census data 2014.

The following steps were done in our second level selection:

- A random selection was conducted on urban and mix sectors of each delegation in accordance with the level 1 quotas to select urban sectors to visit in each delegation (equal probability of selection for each sector). **After this step 272 urban sectors were selected.**
- A random selection was conducted on urban and mix sectors of each delegation in accordance with the level 1 quotas to select rural sectors to visit in each delegation (equal probability of selection for each sector). **After this step 128 rural sectors were selected.**

Thus, **400 sectors were randomly selected.** These areas constitute the PSU of our sample.

The number of governorates / delegations / sectors / respondents in our sample using this method was as follows:

	Delegation				Sectors				Sample		
	Urban	Rural	TOTAL		Urban	Rural	TOTAL		Urban	Rural	TOTAL
TUNIS	19	0	19		38	0	38		190	0	190
ARIANA	10	1	11		19	2	21		95	10	105
BEN AROUS	11	1	12		21	2	23		105	10	115
MANOUBA	6	2	8		11	3	14		55	15	70
NABEUL	10	5	15		20	9	29		100	45	145
ZAGHOUAN	2	2	4		3	4	7		15	20	35
BIZERTE	7	4	11		14	7	21		70	35	105
BEJA	3	3	6		5	6	11		25	30	55
JENDOUBA	2	5	7		4	10	14		20	50	70
LE KEF	3	2	5		5	4	9		25	20	45
SILIANA	2	3	5		3	5	8		15	25	40
SOUSSE	10	3	13		20	5	25		100	25	125
MONASTIR	10	0	10		20	0	20		100	0	100
MAHDIA	4	4	8		7	8	15		35	40	75
SFAX	11	7	18		22	13	35		110	65	175
KAIROUAN	4	7	11		7	13	20		35	65	100
KASSERINE	4	5	9		7	9	16		35	45	80
SIDI BOUZID	2	6	8		4	11	15		20	55	75
GABES	5	2	7		10	4	14		50	20	70
MEDENINE	7	2	9		14	4	18		70	20	90
TATAOUINE	2	1	3		3	2	5		15	10	25
GAFSA	5	2	7		9	3	12		45	15	60
TOZEUR	2	1	3		3	1	4		15	5	20
KEBILI	2	2	4		3	3	6		15	15	30
Total	143	70	213		272	128	400		1360	640	2000
	67%	33%			68%	32%			68%	32%	

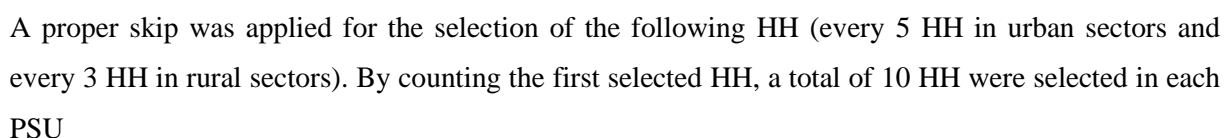
Replacement: Only 1 selected PSU was replaced, due to security factors (the PSU was into military closed zone and it was impossible to enter the zone). This PSU was replaced by the nearest similar PSU, out of the military zone.

Each selected PSU has several starting points, which are defined as places with sufficient public presence to be known by our team such as administrative buildings, schools, mosques, hotels, and stores / supermarkets / souks, etc.

The direction taken will be: The biggest Avenue/street, always on the left.

2.2.4- 4th Level : Identification of 10 HH in each PSU :

Example: If the interview was conducted October 23, the interviewer added $2 + 3 + 1 = 6$, skipped the first five HH, and has begun with the 6th HH on the left side of the street.



Documents required by the field team:

- The supervisor has drawn the physical map of the visited PSU:
 - o The starting point (with exact address).
 - o The name of the selected street (or selected streets).
 - o The 10 selected HH with addresses (number / address).
 - o All elements easy to identify between the starting point and the 10th selected HH: Taxiphone, school, police station, known shop, etc.
- The supervisor has completed “le journal de l’unité de sondage” with 10 selected HH and with the result of each interview:

صحيفة التخصيص				
الولاية : المقاطعة : رمز المقاطعة :		التاريخ : عدد الفريق		
رقم الأسرة	رئيس الأسرة	العنوان	نتيجة المقابلة	الملاحظات

Note: If the 10 pre-selected HH were not sufficient to achieve the 5 respondents per PSU (refusal, eligibility, etc.), a special exception was done.

2.1.5- 5th level : Respondent eligibility :

Interviewers have completed the first part of the questionnaire:

تعريف الأسرة	
رقم الأسرة داخل المقاطعة	الولاية
المنطقة السكنية	البلدية
1. حضرية 2. ريفية	المقاطعة

[illegible]

تقارير الباحث			
3	2	1	
...../...../...../...../...../...../.....	التاريخ (الشهر / اليوم) :
.....	رمز الباحث :
.....	رمز الزيارة :
نتائج الاستبيان			
<p>1. مستوفاة كلياً</p> <p>2. مستوفاة جزئياً</p> <p>3. غير قادر على الاتصال بالأحد</p> <p>أفراد الأسرة</p> <p>3.1. لا أحد في المنزل</p> <p>3.2. غير قادر على الاتصال بالأُسرة / طفل صغير حل الباب .. الخ</p> <p>3.3. واحد من العائلة طلب تأجيل المقابلة في وقت لاحق</p> <p>3.4. المجيب غير قادر على المشاركة في المقابلة (مرضى ، في حالة سكر ، الخ)</p> <p>3.5. لم يعضي على وجود الأسرة في هذا المسكن أكثر من 6 أشهر (زيارة وحدة فقط)</p> <p>3.6. أخرى :</p>		<p>4. رفض</p> <p>5. أخرى</p>	
6. هنالك شخص 15-29 سنة مؤهل للعائلة لكن هذا الشخص خارج العينة			
7. ليس هنالك شخص مؤهل 15-29 سنة للعائلة			

- There is at least one youth 15-29 in the HH: In this case, the interviewer continues with the following steps (selection of the respondent).
- There are no youth 15-29 in the HH: In this case, the interviewer can't continue, and "code 7" will be reported on the questionnaire "no eligible persons in HH".

12

How to select the respondent: It is necessary to refer to the “family part” previously completed and to select all youth 15-29 and to select the respondent who has the next birthday date: It is the closest date to the interview date.

الاسم	الاسرة 5- أحفاد رب الأسرة 6- أقارب آخرون 7- بدون صلة قرابة	الجنس	التاريخ	3- مطلق / 4- متزوج 5- ثانوي 6- جامعي	3- مطلق / 4- متزوج 5- ثانوي 6- جامعي	2- عاطل عن العمل 3- تلميذ / طالب 4- متقاعد / على المعاش 5- ربة بيت 6- حالة أخرى، ما هي؟
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /

The questionnaire was then completed with the selected person, and code 1 has been selected:

/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /
/ / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / / / / / / / / /	/ / /	/ / /	/ / /

1

2 Quota / طريقة الكوتا

1 استكمال طريقة الجيد ميلاد المقبل

Remarks:

- If there was only one youth 15-29 in the HH, he was automatically selected, to the extent that he was still part of the quotas by sex / age of the governorate in what is located the PSU.
- 3 visits were made before the replacement of a HH (following the approval of BJKA supervisors). Page 1 of the questionnaire was completed for this replaced HH and the appropriate code in the “journal de l’unité de sondage” was included.

1.2.7- 7th level : Quotas methodology :

When the questionnaire is completed by a youth 15-29 (code 1), the supervisor has to complete the “governorate quota sheet”. If the quota of a sub-sample (gender, age) is completed, and there are some specific profiles to complete (based on the quota of the governorate), the selection of the next respondents was not based on the next birthday methodology but rather on the basis of quotas:

- If there was only one youth 15-29 in the HH, but that youth was no longer part of the specified quota: In this case, code 6 was assigned to this questionnaire. This code 6 means "there is a youth in the household, but that the questionnaire was not completed because the quotas have already been achieved."

3.6. أخرى:	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. رفض	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. أخرى	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. ذلك شخص 15-29 سنة مؤهل للعائلة. لكن هذا الشخص خارج العينة	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. ليس ذلك شخص مؤهل 15-29 سنة للعائلة	<input type="checkbox"/>

In this case, our team continued with following HH (part of the sample), until the missing profiles in the quota were found.

- If two or more youth 15-29 in the HH: We used the next birthday method:

o If the youth randomly selected by the next birthday method was eligible (quotas by sex / age not already achieved), we continued with this eligible youth, selecting :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

استعمال طريقة الكوتا / Quota 2

استعمال طريقة الجيد ميلاد المقبل 1

o If the youth randomly selected by the next birthday method was not eligible (quotas by sex / age already achieved), we continued with another youth eligible, selecting:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

استعمال طريقة الكوتا / Quota 2

استعمال طريقة الجيد ميلاد المقبل 1

o If all youth selected by the next birthday method were no longer eligible (quotas by sex / age already achieved), we continued to search for the missing profiles in the following HH and we coded the visited household in code 6: "There are eligible youth in the HH, but they are out of quota"

3.4. المجيب غير قادر على المشاركة في المقابلة (مريض، في حالة سكر، الخ)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.5. لم يمض على وجود الأسرة في هذا المسكن أكثر من 6 أشهر (زيارة وحدة فقط)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.6. أخرى:	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. رفض	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. أخرى	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. ذلك شخص 15-29 سنة مؤهل للعائلة. لكن هذا الشخص خارج العينة	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. ليس ذلك شخص مؤهل 15-29 سنة للعائلة	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Field team, training and pre test

3.1- Field team

The field-staff is comprised of 30 field interviewers, each with a team leader (supervisor) and a Senior Project Manager. All team members have, at a minimum, a bac+ 2 degree. Additionally, they have significant field experience from previous survey projects.

3.2- Questionnaire

Largely the client developed the questionnaire, with additional input from BJK. Once an initial draft of the questionnaire was complete, BJK translated it into Tunisian Arabic. The translated and verified questionnaire went through an extensive Q&A with the local field teams, and was piloted in and around Tunis, to identify any questions or concepts that were confusing, incorrectly or unclearly worded, or likely to cause offense. Remarks were sent to CAWTAR before the field work.

3.3- Training

All the team took part in 3 training sessions from the 11th to 13th of October, 2015, in “Cité des Sciences de Tunis”, Tunisia. During this training, Director General of BJK, Mr. Samy Kallel, was present. Training was conducted among ALL interviewers, supervisors, and management staff. The following objectives were covered in the training session:

- Review of timelines
- Developing a sample
- Questionnaire review
- Field planning and movement
- Interviewing techniques
- Mock Interviews
- Pre-test
- Selection techniques
- Data entry process
- Review of Quality Control procedures

BJK conducted a question-by-question review of the survey instrument. More specifically, the training comprised the following elements:

- 1) A brief training session amongst all staff on the objectives of the research project and the integral role that each member of staff would play in its execution and completion.
- 2) Discussion of PSU selection and Starting Point selection. This allowed the CAWTAR expert to ascertain that the agency had a clear understanding of how the sample has been designed and all procedures that must be followed and to receive further feedback on any potential logistical or security issues with the sample.

- 3) A training session on sampling methodology amongst all staff, including starting point selection, selection of the first HH, selection of subsequent HH using skip patterns and respondent selection. All members of staff were trained on how to record response and non-response rates and types of non-response using the grid on the 1st page of the questionnaire. They were also trained on how to use the HH selection grid in multi-household dwellings, and how to apply skip patterns in such dwellings. The team were then tested on what they had learned.
- 4) A review of BJKA's reporting expectations throughout fieldwork, including provision of template spreadsheets for the agency for them to update and deliver to CAWTAR on a regular basis.
- 5) The team were reminded of the importance of BJKA's quality control procedures, including accompanied interviews, back checking, checking of questionnaires, restricting the numbers of interviews done by each interviewer and ensuring that 5 interviews are completed at each starting point. Rules were set in each governorate as to how gender/age quotas would be realised.
- 6) The questionnaire was reviewed in its entirety, so as to ensure every member of the team understood all routing, how to record responses at each question and to check that comprehension of each question and its associated response options was correct. The team also took this opportunity to check the translations on their local versions of the questionnaire.
- 7) Finally, all members of the team were required to practice the questionnaire on one another, whilst the CAWTAR expert watched and listened for any problems and reviewed completed questionnaires.

3.4- Pre-test

Before starting fieldwork, a pre-test took place on 14/11/2015. The following day, 15/11/2015, the supervisors debriefed the interviewers. During this session, methodology and field techniques were discussed, as well as questionnaire comments. Overall, the questionnaire had no issues during the pre-test.

4. Quality controls and data management

4.1- Enforcement of quality controls

BJKA implements rigorous standards during fieldwork to ensure quality control. Quality control was a high priority during the completion of this study and numerous quality control measures were implemented.

To ensure that no one interviewer has the ability to drastically bias the results of the survey by producing false results, no individual interviewer was allowed to conduct more than 5% of the total number of interviews. To ensure proper completion, the team supervisors checked all of the questionnaires. This was done each evening of fieldwork to identify and correct any potential issues as they occurred. During fieldwork, team members met every evening to discuss their experiences and any problems they faced during that particular day, and worked together to build strategies to overcome future problems.

In addition, team supervisors were required to accompany a minimum of 10% of the interviews conducted by each interviewer, checking that the correct instructions and procedures were being followed and the interviewing was of a high standard. Team supervisors were also required to back-check at least 10% of all interviews conducted by each interviewer. Back-checking includes: contacting the respondent directly in-person to ensure that the interview was done, and checking the length of interview, as well as 3 or so fact-based questions.

Back-checking was also done by controller team via phone whenever possible. Interviewer accompaniment took place predominately at the beginning of fieldwork so that problems could be identified early on, and insights shared with the rest of the team.

The quality control review included a step-by-step review of the BJKa field methodology checklist. Main items emphasized included:

- Field organization reminders for supervisors, managers, interviews
- Proper interviewing techniques
- Household selection procedure
- Respondent selection procedure
- Tracking refusals
- Data entry

4.2- Data Editing

As fieldwork progressed, all completed questionnaires were dispatched to the office and the editing team/project manager in BJKa office carried out a full edit check on all questionnaires. If any questionnaires contained errors, these were returned to field for clarification.

The editing consists of checking the completeness as well as the consistency and the respect for the various filters in the questionnaires.

4.3- Coding/editing

For all closed-end questions, BJKA used the codes specified in the original English questionnaire. For all items which include the response option, “Other [SPECIFY],” BJKA was responsible for entry of verbatim responses into the data field for the variable Q[#]-Other[SPECIFY]. For multiple response questions, each response was coded as a separate variable (no multiple dichotomies). All variables were numeric.

4.4- Data Entry

The used data entry software was “Census and Survey Processing System” (CSPPro). The data entry interface was validated by CAWTAR expert before starting the data entry.

Some logic controls were done under CSPPro to have another control step. All “case with consistency problems” were contacted by phone/second visit to verify and correct initial data.

The data was entered directly into CSPPro by a team of 8 people, already trained in the questionnaire. The data entry process was done from 30/11/2015 to 08/01/2016.

4.5- Data Analysis

Further checks were carried out on the live data and any questionnaires with mistakes or routing problems were identified, with feedback given to field interviewers. BJKA project manager carried out final checks of the data from SPSS frequencies and tabulations.

5. Field work

5.1- Background on Substitution Process

Interviewers are never permitted to substitute respondents within a household. Interviewers are required to make 3 separate contacts before substituting households.

In urban and rural areas, if the selected respondent was at home but refused to cooperate, a 2nd attempt was made by the team supervisor, and in case where it remain a refusal, the interview was regarded as an ineffective interview, recorded as such, and the interviewer proceeded to the next household in the skip pattern. These refusals are coded in the final data.

Each ineffective interview was recorded on the questionnaire and classified according to specific reasons, detailed below, and allowing for the accurate calculation of non-response rates.

- Questionnaire completed (code 1)
- No one at home (code 3.1)
- Impossible to contact; the family/child answered the call, etc. (code 3.2)
- Member of the family asks to postpone the interview until another time (code 3.3)
- Respondent is not able to participate in the interview (illness, etc.) (code 3.4)
- Less from 6 months in this HH (code 3.5)
- Others (code 3.6)
- Direct refusal or family member refused (code 4)

5.2- Replacements

Only 1 PSU initially selected (Ain Mazer, coded 23 54 53) was replaced, due to security factors (the PSU was into military closed zone and it was impossible to enter the zone). This PSU was replaced by the nearest similar PSU, out of the military zone (Ain karma).

5.3- Response rate

To complete the 2000 interviews, 3522 households were contacted.

The overall response rate (defined as the number of successful interviews divided by eligible HH contacted-excluding “nobody at home”, “out of quota”, “non eligible”, “refusal of non eligible HH” and “less than 6 months in the HH”) **is 88,45%.**

Response rate calculation (see below) :

$$\text{Response rate} = 2000 / (3522 - (79 + 643 + 363 + 8 + (296 / 3522 * 2000)))$$

$$\text{Response rate} = 2000 / (3522 - (79 + 643 + 363 + 8 + 168))$$

$$\text{Response rate} = 2000 / 2261$$

Response rate = 88,45%

Tracking of all visits can be also found in the final SPSS data file:

	Effectifs	%
finalized	2 000	56,8%
refusal (including HH with no eligible 15-29)	296	8,4%
Other	67	1,9%
out of quota	79	2,2%
no eligible person	643	18,3%
Nobody at home	363	10,3%
Only one child at home	9	0,3%
postponement of the interview	48	1,4%
sick	9	0,3%
less than six months in this house	8	0,2%
Total	3 522	100,0%

In total 5394 contacts were done to complete the 2000 respondents (in 3 visits):

	Result Visit 1		Result Visit 2		Result Visit 3		Total
finalized	1 567	78,4%	280	14,0%	153	7,7%	2 000
refusal	248	45,5%	272	49,9%	25	4,6%	545
Other	45	57,0%	19	24,1%	15	19,0%	79
out of quota	73	92,4%	3	3,8%	3	3,8%	79
no eligible person	604	93,9%	30	4,7%	9	1,4%	643
Nobody at home	715	45,1%	507	32,0%	363	22,9%	1 585
Only one child at home	14	43,8%	9	28,1%	9	28,1%	32
postponement of the interview	240	60,6%	108	27,3%	48	12,1%	396
sick	9	33,3%	9	33,3%	9	33,3%	27
less than six months in this house	7	87,5%	1	12,5%			8
Total	3 522	65,3%	1 238	23,0%	634	11,8%	5 394

6. Survey results

Sample description

Covered regions : As the quotas set by governorate and representative of global population :

	Effectifs	%			
Tunis	190	9,5%	Monastir	100	5,0%
Ariana	105	5,3%	Mahdia	75	3,8%
Ben Arous	115	5,8%	Sfax	175	8,8%
Manouba	70	3,5%	Kairouan	100	5,0%
Nabeul	145	7,2%	Kasserine	75	3,8%
Zaghouan	35	1,8%	Sidi Bouzid	80	4,0%
Bizerte	105	5,3%	Gabès	70	3,5%
Béja	55	2,8%	Médénine	90	4,5%
Jendouba	70	3,5%	Tataouine	25	1,3%
Kef	45	2,3%	Gafsa	60	3,0%
Siliana	40	2,0%	Tozeur	20	1,0%
Sousse	125	6,3%	Kébili	30	1,5%
			Total	2 000	100,0%

Sex : Representative of global population 15-29 :

	Effectifs	%
Male	999	49,95%
Female	1 001	50,05%
Total	2 000	100,00%

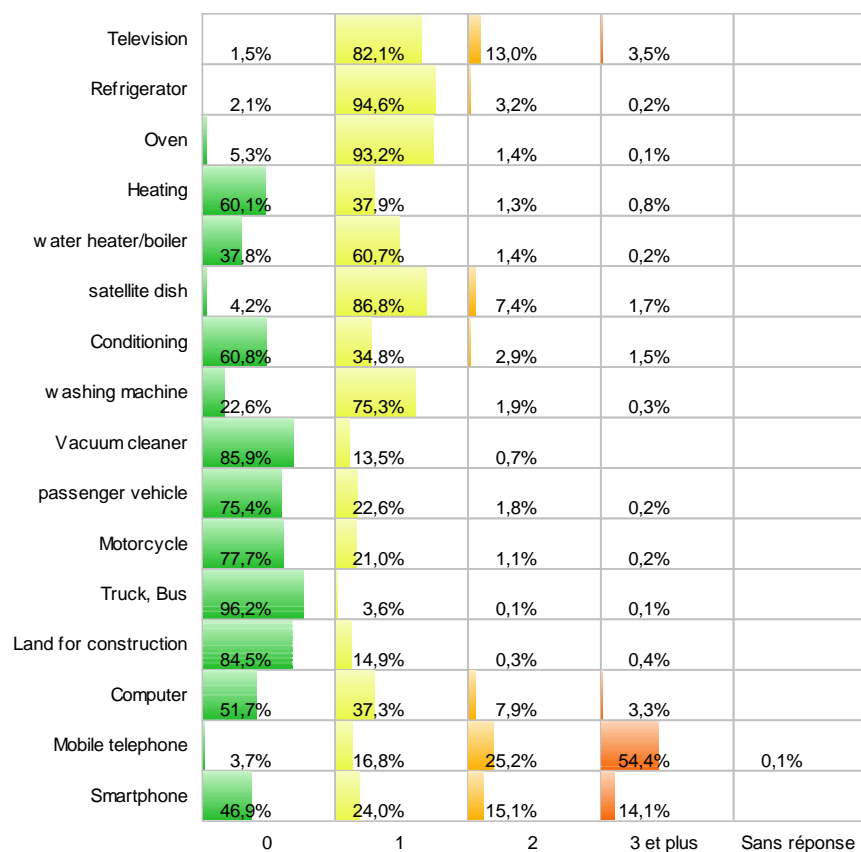
Age : Representative of global population 15-29 :

	Effectifs	%
15 to 19 yo	633	31,65%
20 to 24 yo	665	33,25%
25 to 29 yo	702	35,10%
Total	2 000	100,00%

Housing characteristics

- 73,1% of respondents are living in houses/villas, 16,2% in traditional houses and 10,3% in apartments
- 82,3% of respondents are owners
- Number of rooms : 3 rooms in average (39,6%). 2,2% with 1 room, 18,5% with 2 rooms, 26,2% with 4 rooms and 13,6% with 5 rooms and more
- 97,8% have kitchen, 86,9% bathrooms and 98,5% toilets
- 90,2% are connected to SONEDE (public water supplier), 98,4 have public electricity and 67,1% are connected to ONAS
- The main fuel source is « bottled gas » 78,2% and « town gaz » 21,8%
- 72,7% have a public collection of waste

- Equipments :



- 16,1% of respondents have land lines and 30,1% are connected to Internet

Youth Characteristics

- 72,2% of respondents are living with both parents, 10,3% with only one parent (68% father/mother deceased and 22,8% divorced/separated) and 17,5% are not living with parents
- 54,4% have their own bedroom
- Fathers profiles :
 - Education: 18,4% no education, 42,3% primary level, 12,7% middle level, 19,1% secondary level and 7,5% higher level
 - Work : 27% unskilled workers, 15,5% middle manager, 13,7% skilled worker, 12,8% self employed
 - 64,8% are insured by the social security system
- Mothers profiles :
 - Education: 34,9% no education, 38,8% primary level, 9,2% middle level, 13,3% secondary level and 3,9% higher level
 - Work : 78% at home
 - 25,7% are insured by the social security system

Education

Education of the Selected Youth

- 98,9% of respondents are/were students : 33% are currently student, 65,4% in the past
- 95,2% of students attended public schools and 9% private schools
- Main languages for scholarship is Arabic (64,3%), then French (34,7%)
- Level of education:

	Effectifs	%
Primary	207	10,5%
Middle	507	25,6%
Secondary	793	40,1%
Higher	472	23,9%
Total	1 979	100,0%

- Specialisation in education:

	Effectifs	%
Education	38	3,0%
Humanities and arts	236	18,7%
Social sciences, journalism and information	18	1,4%
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	257	20,3%
Business, administration and law	242	19,1%
Information and communication technology	183	14,5%
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary sciences	6	0,5%
Health and social care	25	2,0%
Services (tourism, hostelry, etc.)	5	0,4%
Other	72	5,7%
without specialty	183	14,5%
Total	1 265	100,0%

- 19,4% of respondents are carrying out/ have done practical work experience as part of their studies and 71,4% of these youth think that the work experience they have done will be useful for their professional career

- 36,6% of respondents think their studies prepare them/have prepared them for the labour market (68,8% if we include “more or less”)
- The main reason to leave school is the difficulty of studies (21%). Then “fees too high” (15,8%) and “helping the family with work (11,4%)
- If there’s an opportunity to rejoin school, 41% of respondents would you take it (49,4% if we include “DK/not sure”)
- 24,3% of respondents had “formation professionnelle”
- Highest diploma in “formation professionnelle”: CAP (39,6%), BTP (25,5%), BTS (19,6%) and CC (3,7%)
- Respondents who never attended school (1,1%) : The main reason is parent opposition (28,6%), health problems (19%) and long distance from school (19%)
- The highest level of education respondent would like/ would have liked to reach is: “University degree” (41,3%), “doctorate” (16,7%), “middle school” (14,2%) and master degree (13,5%).

Employment

Employment Status of the Selected Youth

- 79,1% of respondents are unoccupied and 20,8% employed
- 5,2 other respondents worked at least 1 hour last week

Non-working Youth (73,9%)

- 56,5% of respondents would be prepared to start work without less than 2 weeks if they were offered a job
- These youth can accept these works even if : it’s far from house (20,8%), badly paid (18%), different from specialization (10,9%).
- The others do not want to or could not work because they are still students (66,1%), the opposition of parents (8,9%), to be with the family/household work (6,2%) or they don’t want to work (5,9%)
- The non workers get money to cover their personal needs from their fathers (50,4%), mothers (23%) or other relatives/friends (12,8%)

Characteristics of the Employed (521 respondents)

- Working respondents started working for the first time between 16-20 yo (43%), 21-25 yo (24,8%), 11-15 yo (23,2%)
- Respondents positions were a temporary contract (44,5%), permanent contract (21,7%), apprentice (11,1%) or self-employed (9,8%)
- Type of contract : 60,5% without contract, 18,1% fixed contract, 15,4% indefinite duration and 6% with employment aid measures
- Sector of activity:

	Effectifs	%
Agriculture	62	11,9%
Industry	108	20,7%
Building and public works (construction)	76	14,6%
Health services	26	5,0%
Education	30	5,8%
Trade	86	16,5%
Other commercial services	96	18,4%
Administration, non-commercial services	37	7,1%
Total	521	100,0%

- 88,5% are working in private sector and 11,3% in public sector
- 30,3% are insured by the social security system. The others are mainly “not interested (40,1%)
- In average they work 42 hours per week : 5,5 days per week and 7,7 hours per day
- People who had worked less than 40 hours/week tell us that reasons are : Current work need less than 40 hours/week (40,4%), “it’s a casual work” (31,8%) or part time work (17,2%)
- 38,2% of respondents get their current job from personal contacts, 28% family contacts
- 58,3% are satisfied with their current job and 41,6% are not satisfied (mainly for salary reasons)
- 44,9% of workers are looking for another job
- Salary average is less than 300 dinars/month for 52,3% of respondents workers
- Salary is used to meet personal needs (84,9%), to contribute to household expenses (48,9%), to assist family members (18,4%) and to save money (5,8%). People who save money want to get married (32,4%) or without reasons (56,8%)

Characteristics of the Unemployed (421 respondents)

- In average these respondents spent **about 2 years** for searching a job (1,71 year)
- Different ways to search a job :

	Yes		Total
Registration at a public employment office	173	8,6%	2 000
Registration at a private employment office	35	1,8%	2 000
Sending CV to administrations and companies	82	4,1%	2 000
Sending employment requests	157	7,9%	2 000
Travelling to the workplaces	225	11,3%	2 000
Answering newspaper advertisements	21	1,1%	2 000
Using the internet (social networks...)	77	3,9%	2 000
Asking for assistance from parents	37	1,9%	2 000
Waiting to be contacted by the employer	12	0,6%	2 000
Approaches to companies, competitions, exams,	37	1,9%	2 000
Through personal contacts	20	1,0%	2 000
Researching financial means, permits and so on for setting up their own busin...	7	0,4%	2 000
Attempts to work abroad	3	0,2%	2 000
Other	4	0,2%	2 000

- In average these respondents dedicate between 1-3 hours per week to search for a job (37,5%), more than 3 hours (34,4%) or less than 1 hour (28%)
- These respondents prefer public jobs (30,2%) but 39,7% have not preferences
- 56,5% have worked in the past, and mainly as non-permanent worker (75,2%)
- Last work sector: 95,4% private sector :

	Effectifs	%
Agriculture	12	5,0%
Industry	55	23,1%
Building and public works	38	16,0%
Health services	15	6,3%
Education	6	2,5%
Trade	35	14,7%
Other commercial services	63	26,5%
Administration, non-commercial services	14	5,9%
Total	238	100,0%

- 16,8% were insured by the social security system in their last work
- They think they are unemployed mainly because there’s a lack of jobs (80%)

Characteristics of the Inactive (1058 respondents)

- Main reasons for not looking for work in recent months :

	Effectifs	%
I am studying or in training	601	56,8%
I am waiting for the results of the approaches made	23	2,2%
Health reasons/ serious disability	30	2,8%
I do not want/ do not need to work	57	5,4%
Discouraged after looking for work for a long time	56	5,3%
No appropriate jobs on offer	117	11,1%
Parents' refusal	12	1,1%
Spouse's refusal	44	4,2%
Other specify	118	11,2%
Total	1 058	100,0%

- 31,8% have you made attempts in the past to seek work
- 24,5% have worked in the past and in average have left in July 2014 (1 year and a half)
- They left their last work to complete studies/training (34%), for marriage (14,7%), or due to the end of contract (9,7%) or end of company activity (6,9%)
- 57,4% of these respondents intend to work if the opportunity arises

Job Mobility (1018 respondents)

- Last work (742 respondents):
 - In commercial services (27,9%), industry (26,7%), trade (16,2%), building/public works (14,4%) and agriculture (8%)
 - 93% in private sector
 - As temporary worker (60,1%), without contract (79,5%)
 - 55,4% were covered by social insurance
 - 98,4% in Tunisia
 - This job was left because of resignation (18,1%), to complete studies/training (17,2%), end of company activity (13,9%) or the end of the contract (9,9%)
- Before last work (116 respondents):
 - In industry (31%), commercial services (22,4%), building/public works (17,2%), trade (12,9%) and agriculture (9,5%)
 - 95,7% in private sector
 - As temporary worker (58,6%), without contract (87,9%)
 - 46,2% were covered by social insurance
 - 98,3% in Tunisia
 - This job was left because the end of the contract (15,5%), resignation (13,8%), end of company activity (12,9%) or to complete studies/training (10,3%)
- Before before last work (20 respondents):
 - In industry (40%), commercial services (20%), trade (15%), building/public works (10%) and agriculture (10%)
 - 85% in private sector
 - As temporary worker (80%), without contract (100%)
 - 100% in Tunisia
 - This job was left because the end of the contract (20%), end of company activity (15%), family obligation (10%) or to complete studies/training (10%)

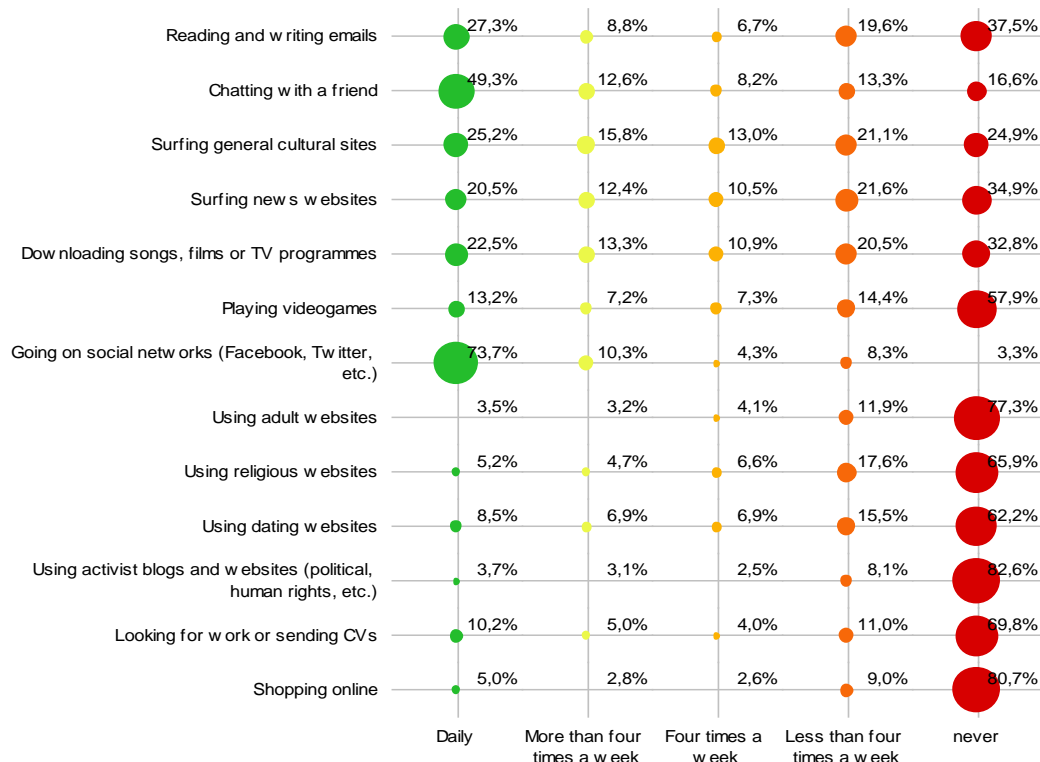
Culture and values

Personal Possessions

	Yes	Total
Radio	516 25,8%	2 000
Video or DVD player	178 8,9%	2 000
Smartphone	815 40,8%	2 000
Laptop	649 32,5%	2 000
MP3 player/ iPod	101 5,1%	2 000
Videogames	113 5,7%	2 000
Personal car	75 3,8%	2 000

Internet Use

- 73,7% of respondents use Internet
- In average : 6 days per week, 4 hours per day
- At home for 62,1%, 10,9% in an Internet café, 7,9% at school, 5,1% at work and 4,1% in friend's houses
- How often respondents use the internet for these activities:

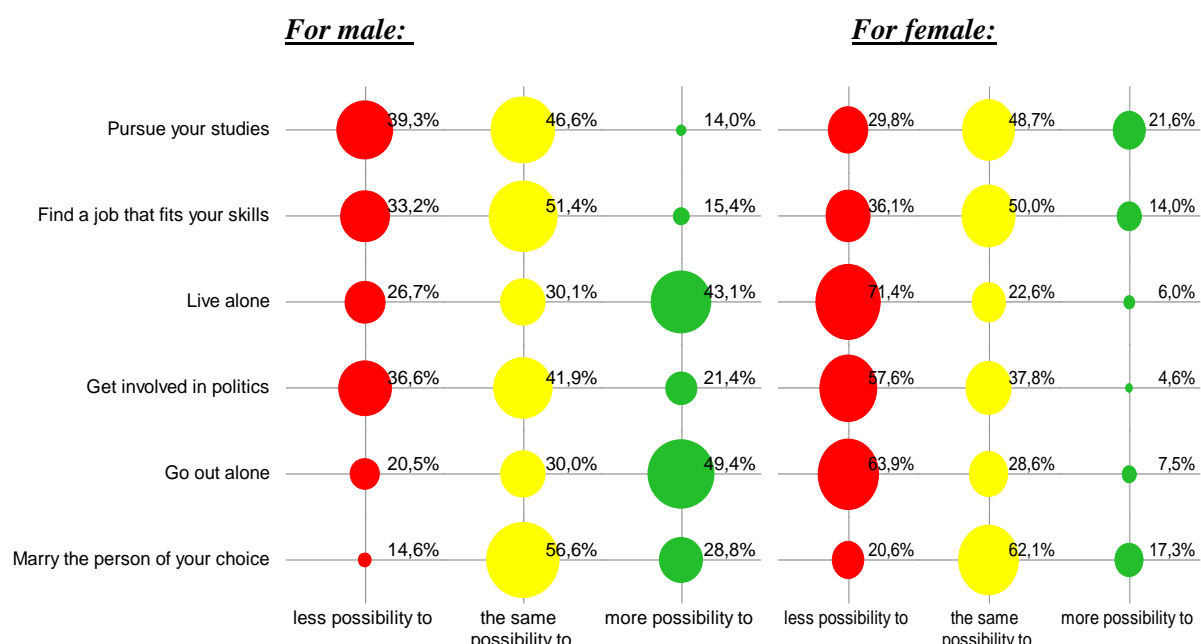


Marriage Perspectives

- 78,7% of respondents are single
- The others have met their partner from: The family (37,3%), the neighbours (20,4%), the friends (13,6%), at school/training (10,6%) or at work (6,8%)
- 69,3% of single doesn't see their selves married, mainly because they don't want (23,9%), they don't work (18,7%) or the high costs for wedding (14,8%)

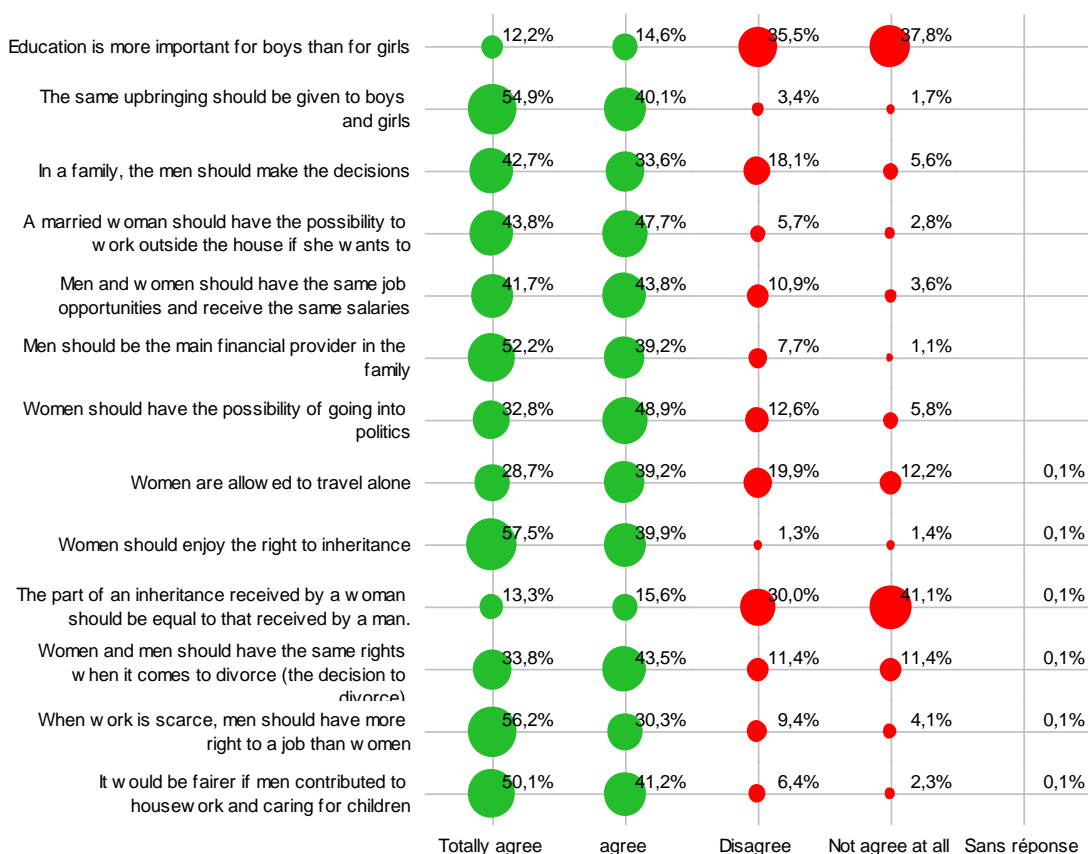
Comparison with Opposite Gender

Respondents think that they have (comparing with their opposite gender) :



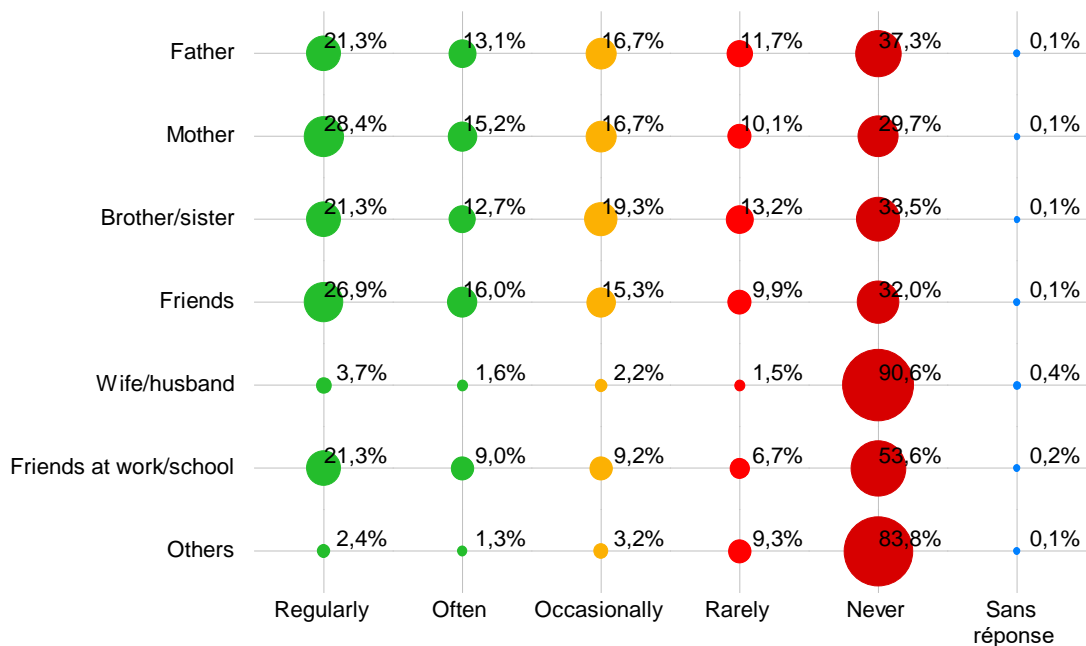
Views of Gender Differences and/or Equality

Respondents think:

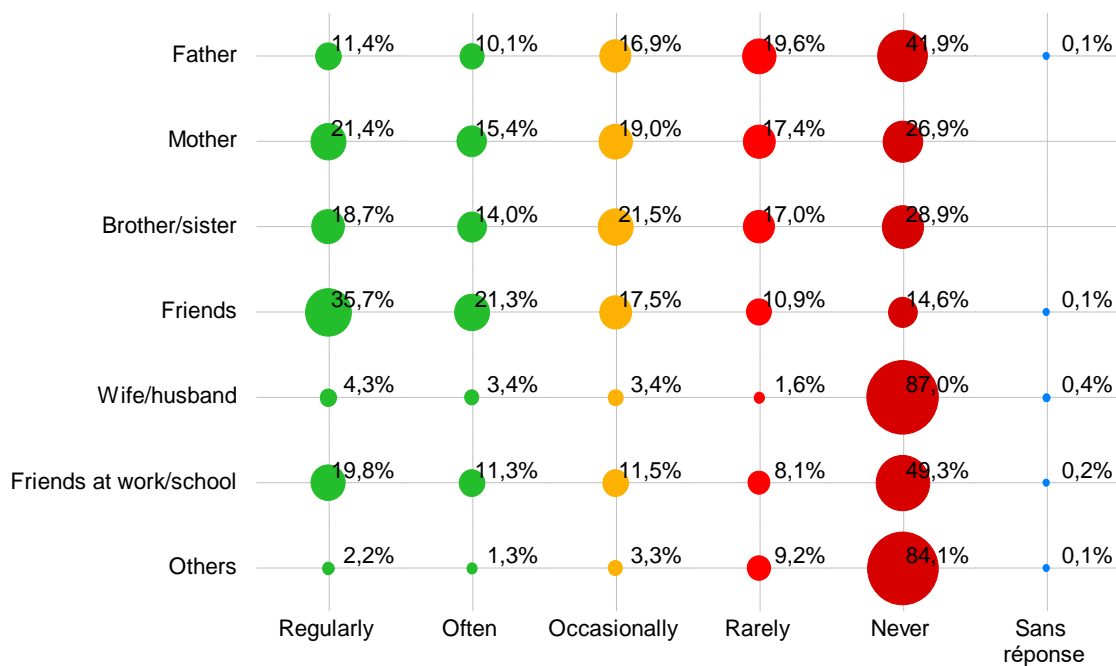


Dialogue with Family/Friends

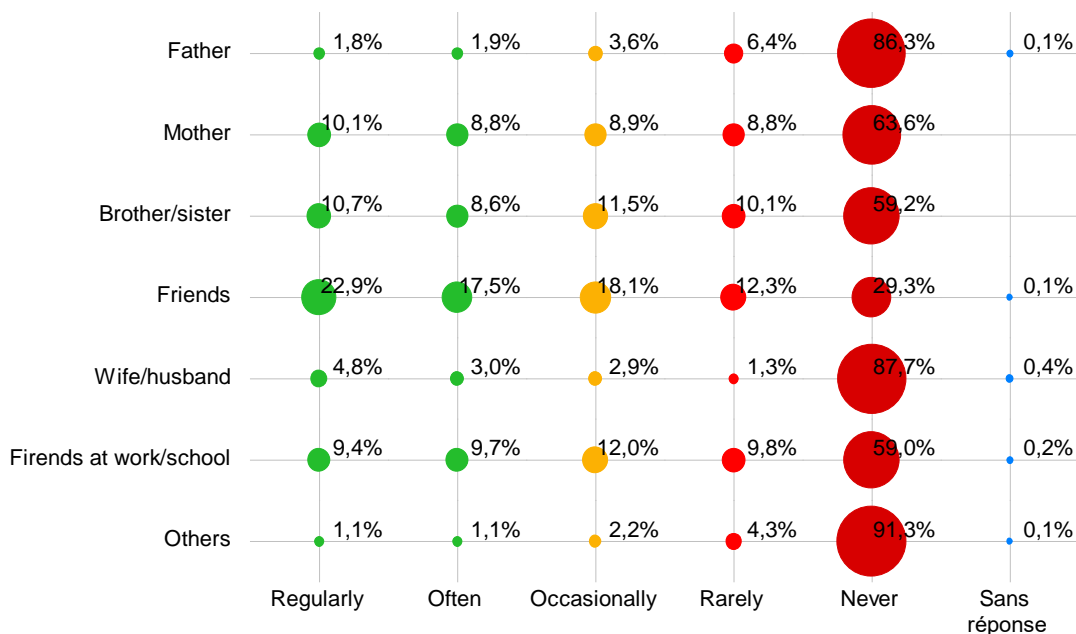
About school performance: With friends, mothers, fathers and colleagues :



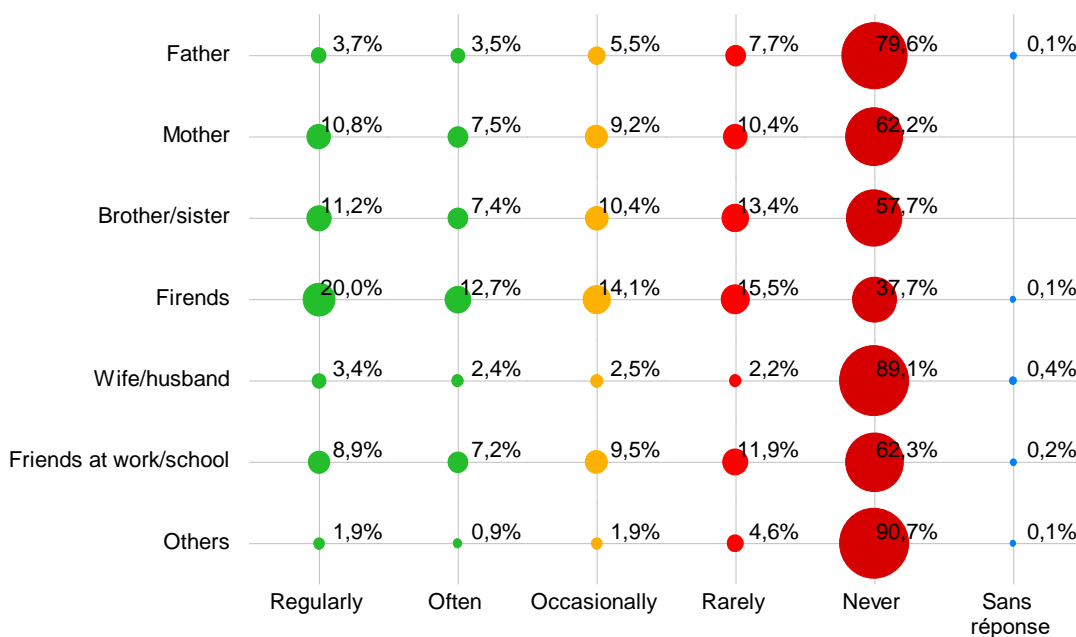
About Friendship: With friends, mothers, colleagues and fathers:



About emotional relationship, sexuality, boy/girl relationship: With friends, brothers/sisters, mothers and colleagues:

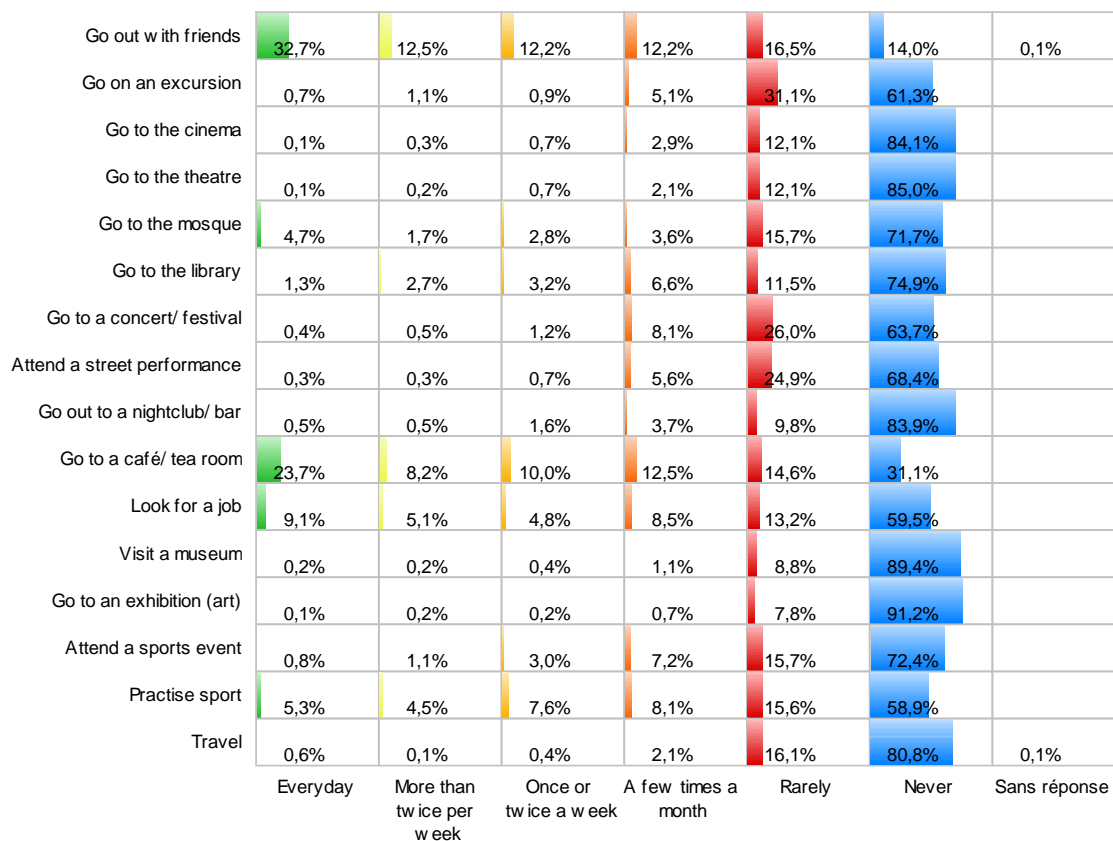


About intimidation/Harassment at school/work: With friends, brothers/sisters, mothers and colleagues:



Activities and Outings

Main activities for youth 15-29 are: Going out with friends, going to “café/salon de thé”, looking for jobs and practise sport:

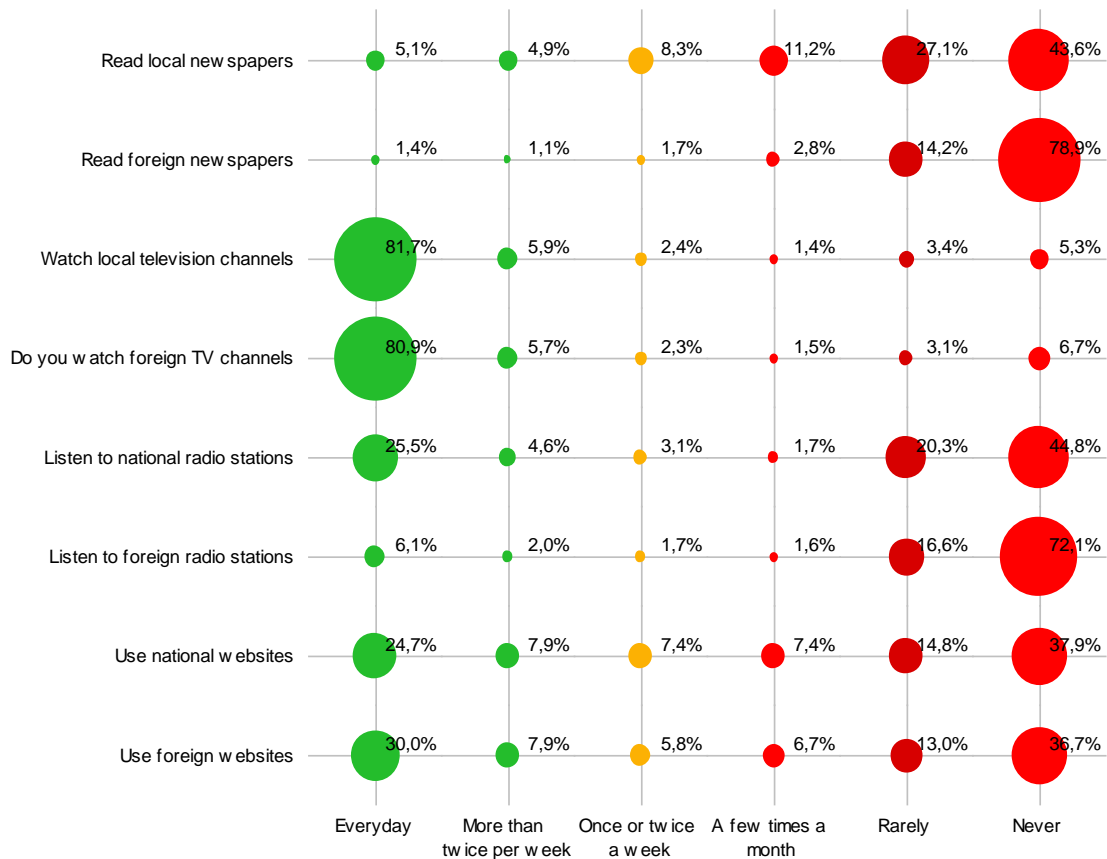


TV/Radio/Newspapers/Internet habits

During a classic day, respondents mainly listen to radio (3,1 hours/day) and watch TV (2,5 hours/day):

	Moyenne
Watching television : Hours	2,5
Watching television : Minutes	2,4
Listening to the radio : Hours	0,7
Listening to the radio : Minutes	3,1
Playing video games : Hours	0,3
Playing video games : Minutes	1,7
Reading books : Hours	0,2
Reading books : Minutes	2,9

Media consumption: They watch every day local TV channels, and foreign TV channels. They also use national and international websites (few times a week). Their consumption of newspapers (local and foreign) and of radio (national ad foreign) is less important:



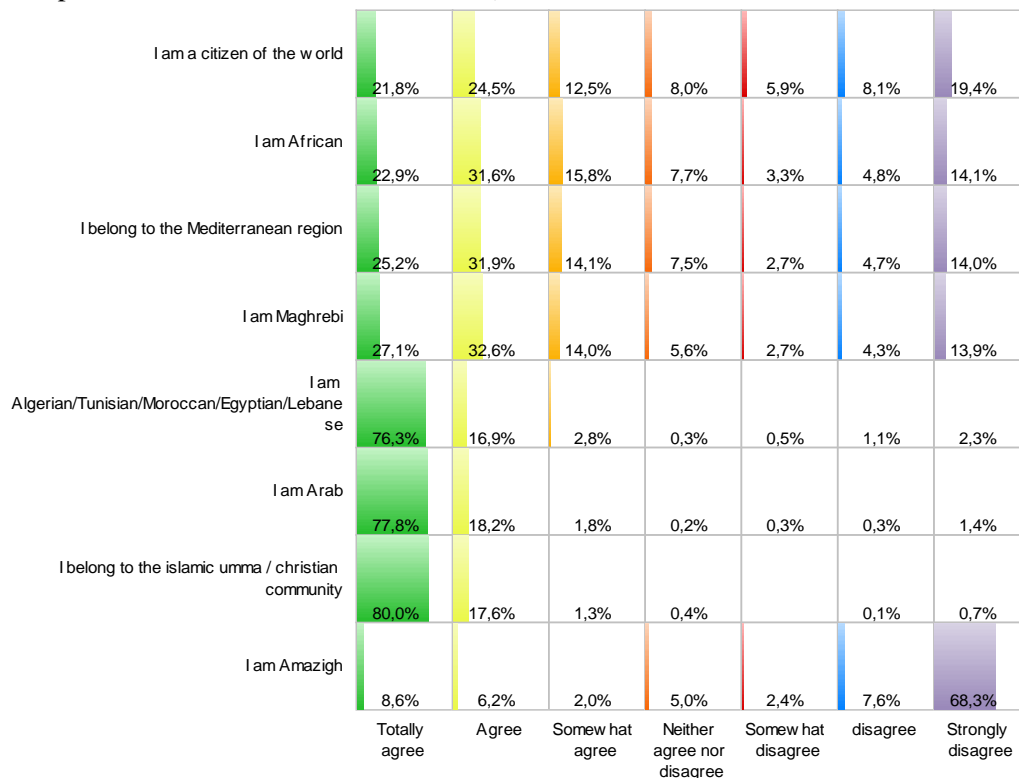
Role of Religion Identity

In general, **religion is very important in the live of these youth** (except for the political choices and for travelling, where religion is not very important):

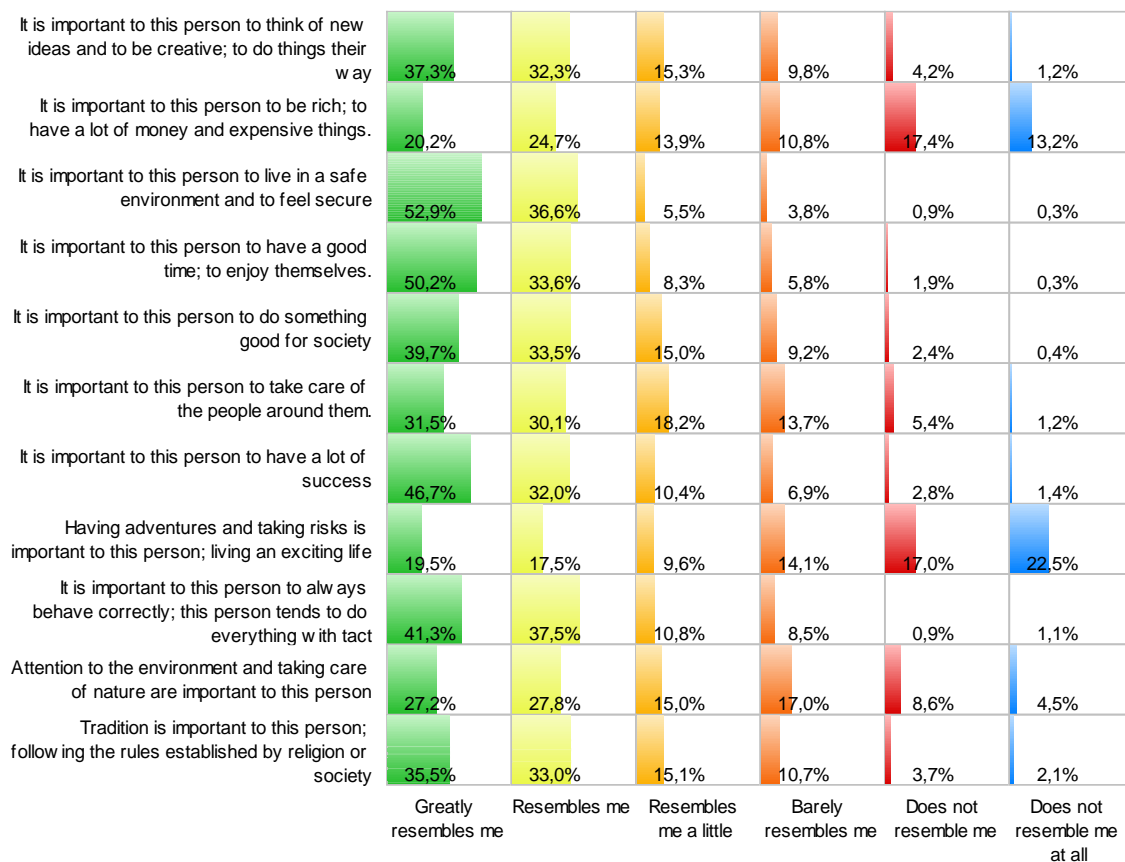


Profile Picture

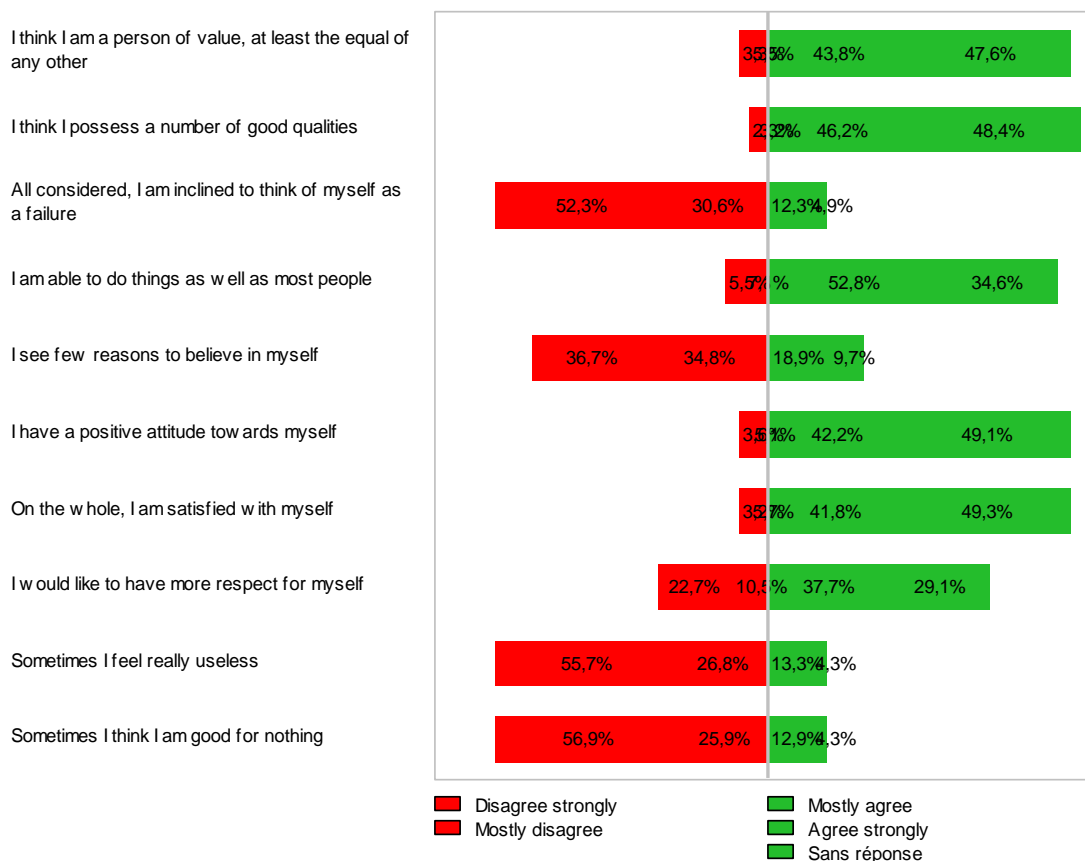
The respondents see themselves as **Muslims, Arab and Tunisian**:



They describe themselves as:



In general, they have good perception of their person:



Migration, Internal Mobility and Emigration

- 80% of respondents still live in the place (town, village, area) where they were born
- For the other 20%, 62,5% (401 respondents) had moved in the last 5 years: In average 1 time from the place (town, village, area) where they were born (69,2%). 14,8% moved 2 times, 8% 3 times and 8% 4 times and more.
- For respondents who had moved in the 5 last years, it was with the family in 42,8% of cases and alone in 57,2% of cases; in different wilaya for 46%, in the same wilaya for 31,6% and in the same municipality for 19,6%
- The reasons were: Marriage (34,8%), family move (28,4%), housing (15,2%) and work (12,4%)
- Respondents would be prepared to change their place of residence if the opportunity presented itself in case of professional opportunities (63,3%), for marriage (41,3%), for studies (34,1%) or for housing (14,1%). 16,4% are not prepared to change their place
- 5% of respondents have lived abroad, to work (42,4%), for tourism (17,2%), with their families (14,1%) or to study (11,1%)
- Most important countries for these respondents are: Libya (27%), Italy (19%) and France (18%)
- 19,2% were without legal permission to stay in the country where they spent most time. 29,3% with short term visa, 24,2% with work permit and 9,1% with study visa
- These respondents came back for the following reasons:

	Effectifs	%
End of my work contract	13	13,1%
End of my studies	9	9,1%
Rejoin my spouse	2	2,0%
Return with my parents	14	14,1%
Expiration of residence period	15	15,2%
I wanted to come back to my country	15	15,2%
I was expelled/ forced to return to my country	12	12,1%
Other specify	19	19,2%
Total	99	100,0%

- 52,8% of respondents would like to emigrate or re-emigrate: To France (36,9%), Germany (16,7%), Italy (7%), USA (5,9%), Canada (5,3%), UAE (4,2%)
- Specific reasons for selecting these countries are: Rich job opportunities (34,6%), standards of living (19%), speaking local language (15,7%), and presence of family members (13%). It's a random choice for 13%
- Main reasons pushing the respondents to want to emigrate are:

	Yes	Total
Lack of professional opportunities in this country	744 37,2%	2 000
Income in this country is lower than abroad	275 13,8%	2 000
Poor living conditions	336 16,8%	2 000
To escape family pressure and problems	73 3,7%	2 000
To help my family	89 4,5%	2 000
The opportunities for study and training are inadequate	173 8,6%	2 000
Lack of opportunities to gain experience	66 3,3%	2 000
Political and security circumstances	29 1,5%	2 000
Other specify	40 2,0%	2 000

- Main reasons encouraging the respondents to move abroad are :

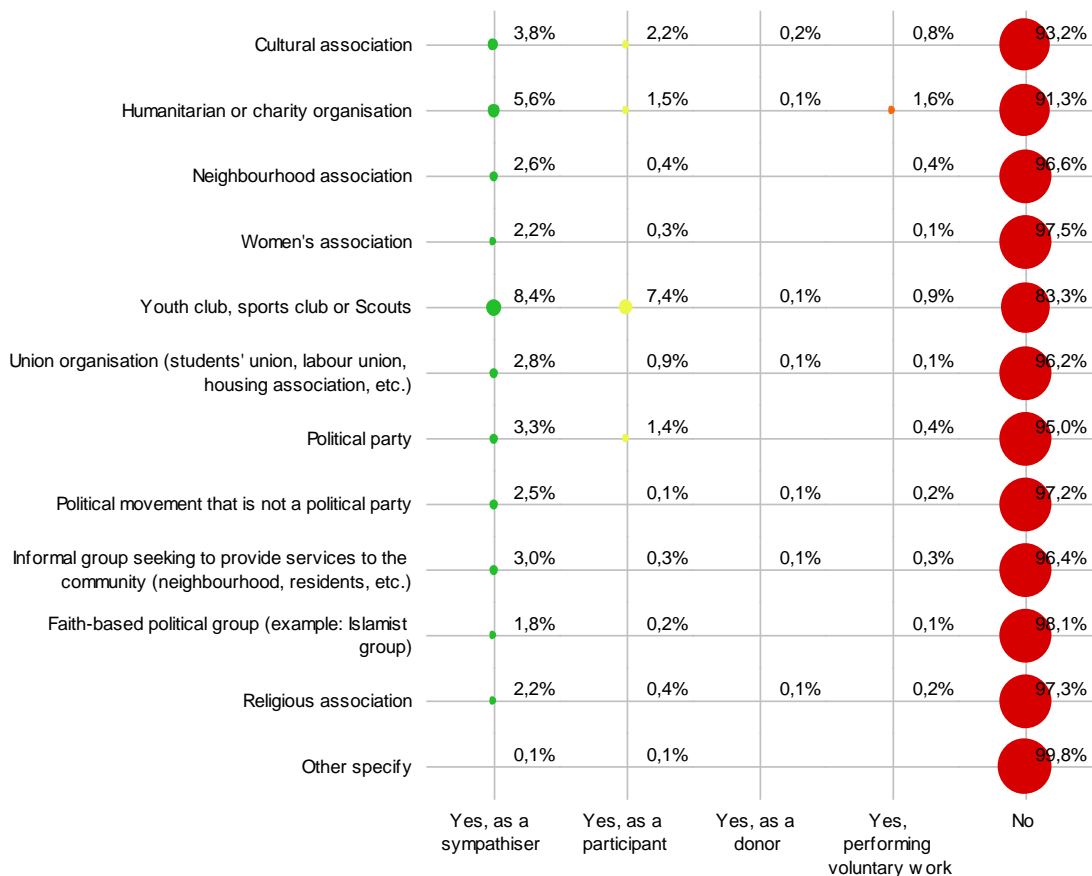
	Effectifs	%
I want to discover other countries	287	26,4%
I want to live abroad	212	19,5%
Rejoin my family/ friends	54	5,0%
I have a job opportunity to seize	27	2,5%
I can study there	60	5,5%
Attracted by the way of life	272	25,0%
Attracted by the social advantages	85	7,8%
My skills will be more highly valued	48	4,4%
Other specify	43	4,0%
Total	1 088	100,0%

- Respondents will fund their emigration by parent's assistance (31,9%), savings (22,5%) and friend's assistance
- 30,1% of these people will stay in the destination a number of years, 22,2% will settle in the destination country and 15,3% will move from a country to another
- Only 16,9% of respondents would emigrate without legal permission if they had the opportunity
- Emigrating is likely for 47,3% of respondents who want to emigrate (52,8%)

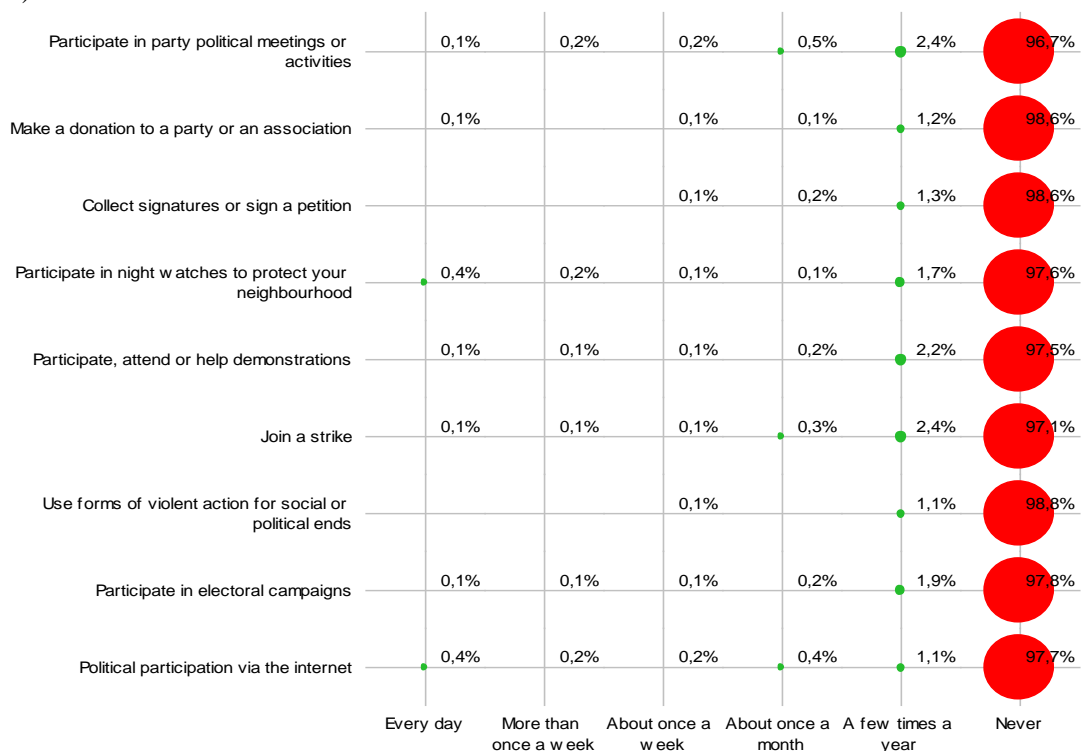
Politic views

Belonging to or Supporting Different Groups

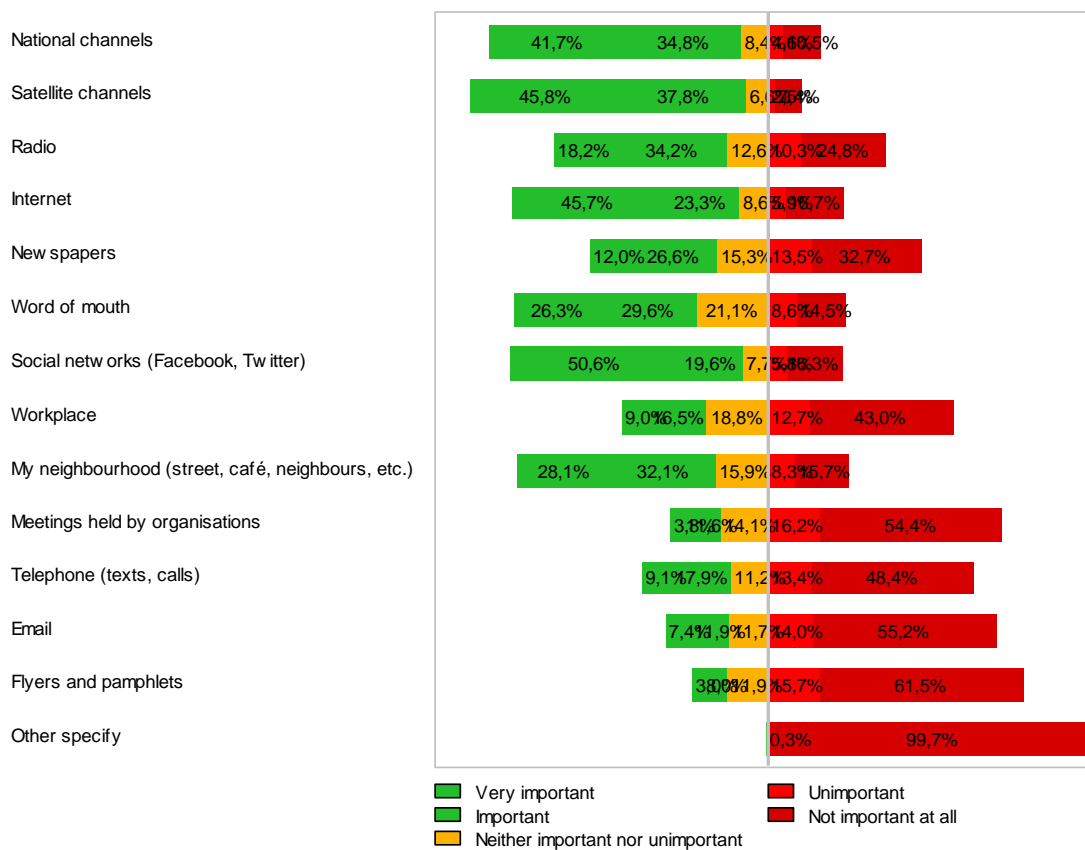
- There's no great involvement of youth in politic activities (as sympathiser, participant, donor or volunteer):



- There's no great participation in politic activities (quite the same comparing with period before 2011):

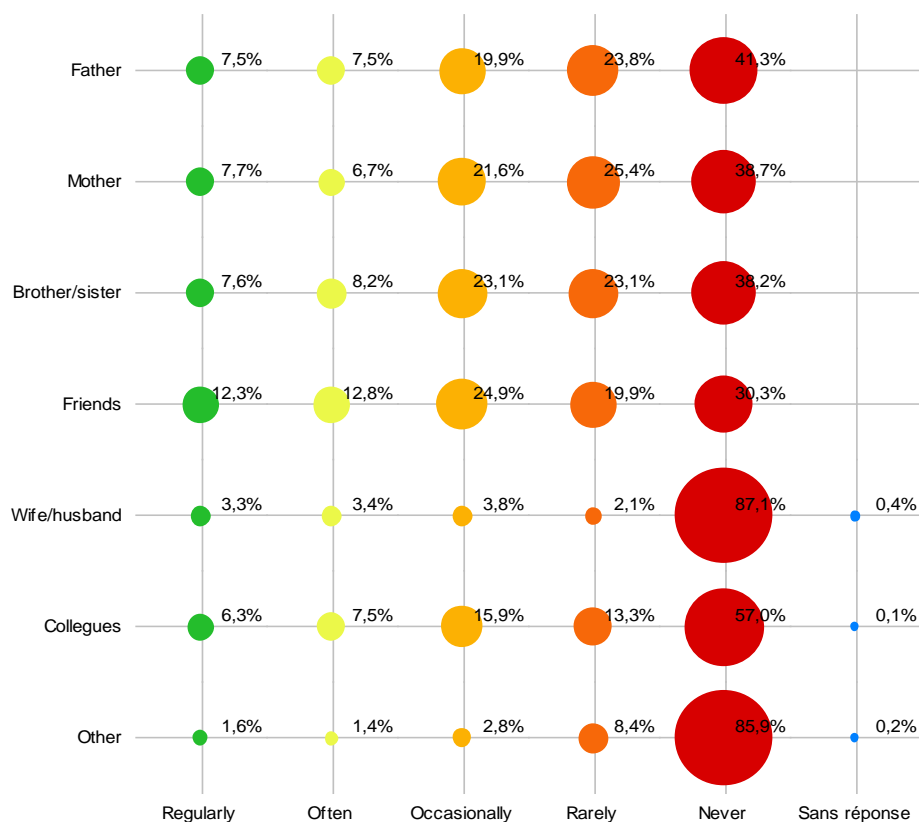


- Main sources in informing respondents about the events of 2010-2011 are Social networks, Internet and TV (foreign/local channels)



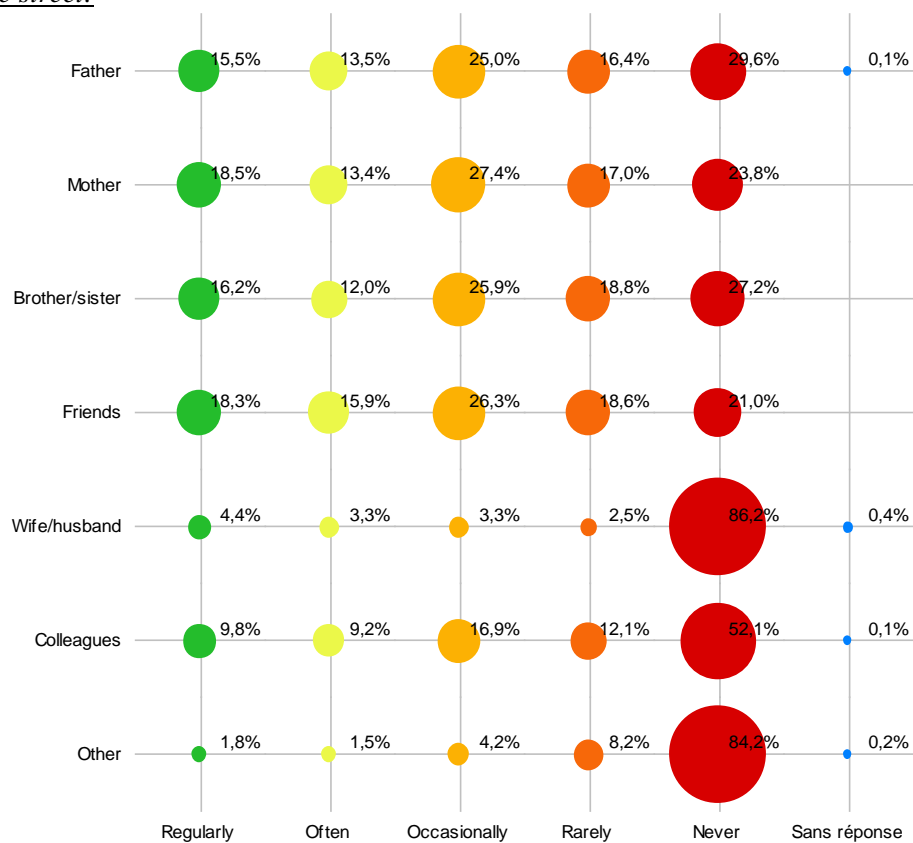
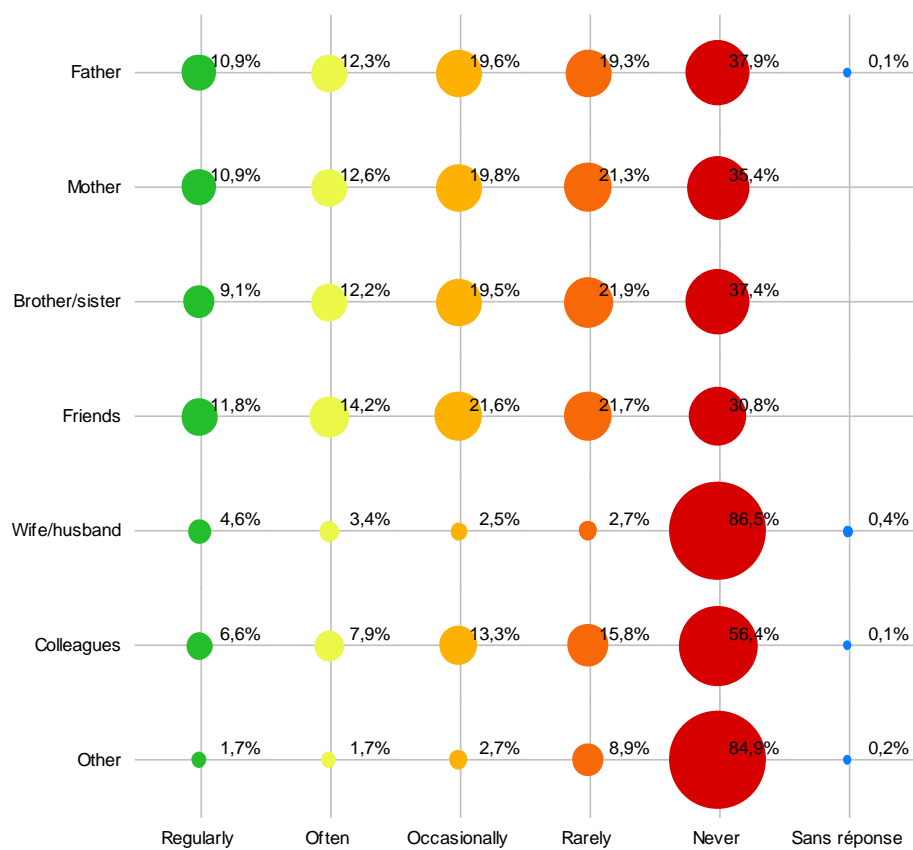
Discussion of Political, Safety and Economic Issues

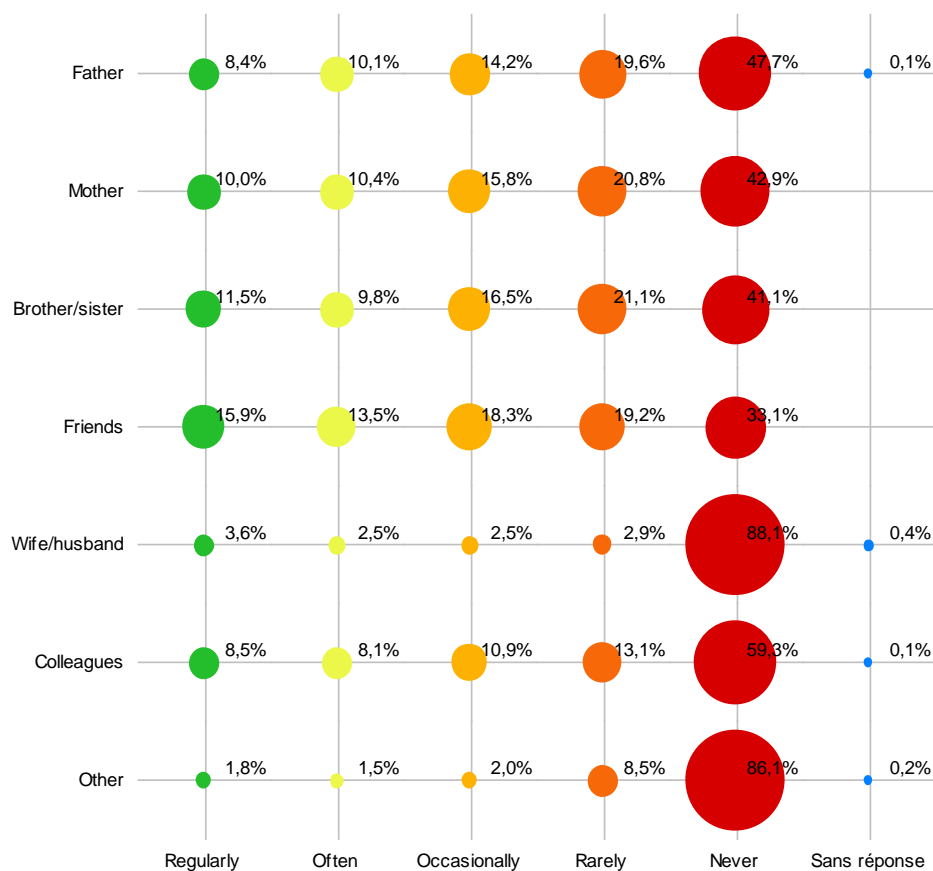
National political affairs:



International and regional political affairs:



Safety on the street:Economic issues:

More space for young people to express themselves:Main Problems Facing Tunisia

According to respondents, main problems for Tunisia are :

	Moyenne
Employment	1,32
People's standard of living	1,18
The economic situation	0,96
Terrorism	0,86
The education system	0,43
The health system	0,28
Housing	0,18
Corruption	0,17
Criminality and drugs	0,17
Democracy/ human rights	0,15
Morals in society	0,13
The increasing influence of religion ov...	0,05

Confidence in Government Institutions

Very low confidence in government institutions: average of a scale from 1 to 10 :

	Average
The police	5,29
People in general	4,57
The foreign media	4,35
The national media	3,54
The European Union	3,52
The legal system	3,41
The education system	3,31
Elections	3,21
Religious associations	2,95
The United Nations	2,92
Religious leaders	2,92
The administration in general	2,53
The United States	2,53
Government	2,36
The local administration	2,36
The associations and unions	2,33
The Arab League	2,24
The Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	2,19
Parliament	1,89
Elected local officials	1,84
Employers	1,81
Political parties	1,67
Politicians	1,63
Total	2,84

Political News and perceived Role in the Political System

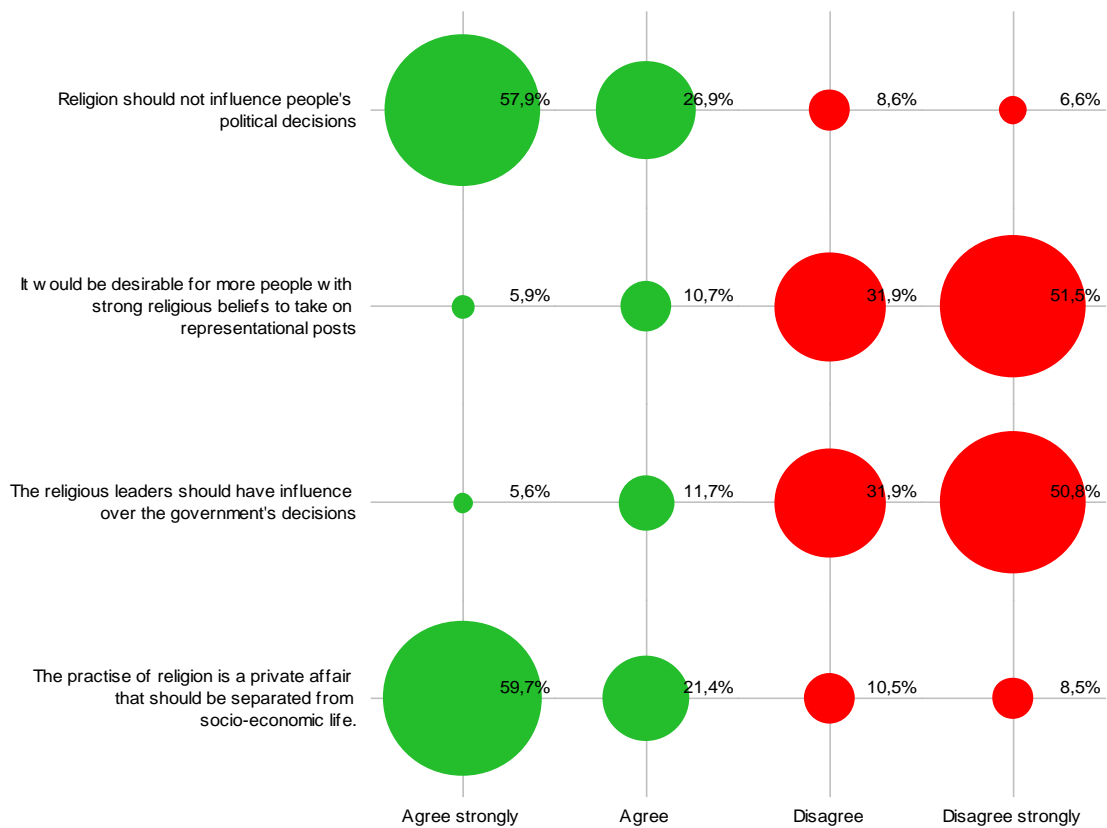
- 41,5% of respondents follow political news rarely, 28% never. Only 9,1M% of them follow political news every day
- They are not also involved in elections votes: 59,8% never, 9,8% rarely and 10,9% rarely
- Only 32,4% had voted in the last national elections. This low rate is mainly due to the low age of respondents (35,9%) or because they are not interested (42,8%)
- 36,3% of respondents will certainly vote in the next elections, 39,2% probably and 24,6% certainly not
- 86% of respondents don't have a political party to which they feel closer than others
- They feel that the political system in Tunisia don't allow people like them to have their say on the government's actions (2,82/10) and that they are not to play an active role in a politically engaged group (2,66/10)

Corruption and Nepotism

- 98,8% of respondents think that corruption currently takes place in Tunisia (9,7% had encountered corruption)
- 98,7% of respondents think that nepotism currently takes place in Tunisia (20,7% had encountered nepotism)

Religion and Politics

Respondents are globally **against religion in politic life:**

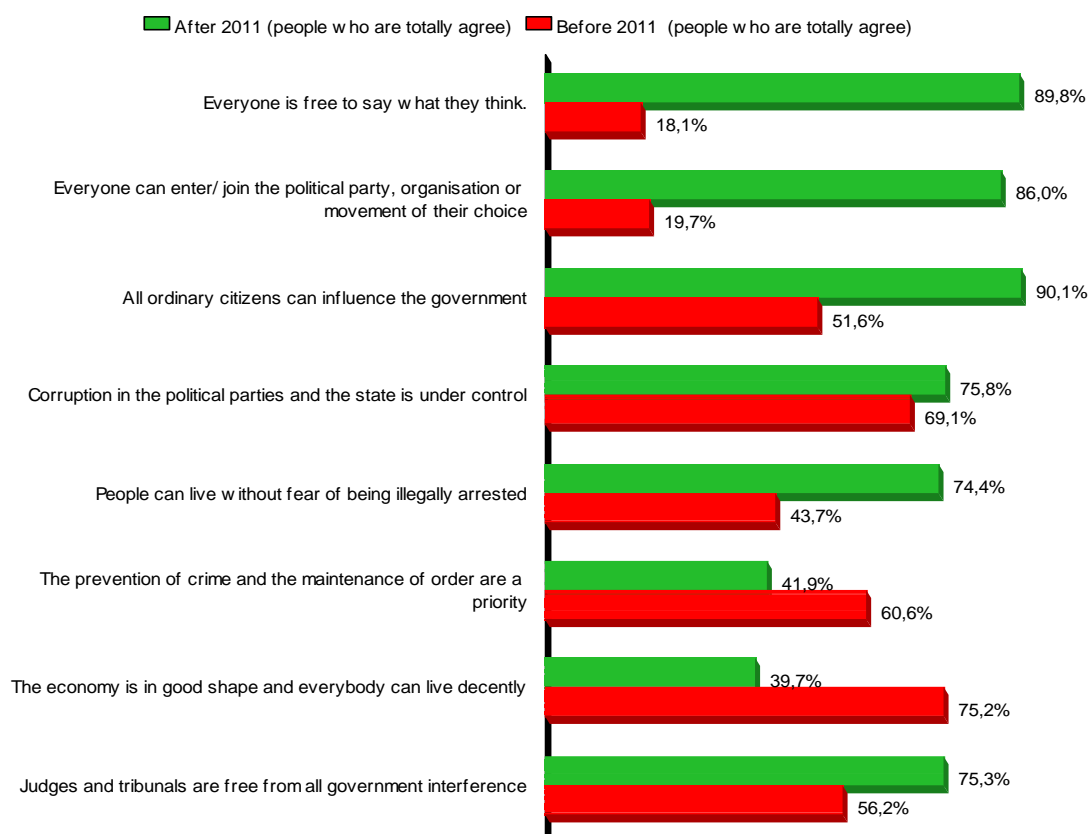


Preferred Government System

Globally respondents are:

- 89,6% against a system led by a strong group that depends neither on parliament nor elections
- 72,9 for a system where experts - and not a government - take decisions on what is best for the country.
- 94% for a regime in which representatives depend on and should be accountable to the citizens

Their opinion of the current system of government is globally better than the system of government before the events of 2010-2011:



Awareness of government Programs

Respondents think that the government should promote equality between men and women in education, labour market, political participation and family code:

	Yes, absolutely		Yes, to some extent		No, not at all		Total
Labour market	1 090	54,5%	671	33,6%	239	12,0%	2 000
Education	1 339	67,0%	521	26,1%	140	7,0%	2 000
Political participation	1 022	51,1%	739	37,0%	239	12,0%	2 000
Family code (marriage, inheritance, childcare, divorce, etc.)	962	48,1%	736	36,8%	302	15,1%	2 000

Awareness of European Union Programs

Respondents are not aware of European Union programs (98,3%)

Exposure to Physical Violence and to Confrontations

- Over the past 12 months, 7,9% of respondents had been subject to any form of physical violence, mainly from strangers (34,8%), friends (13,9%), neighbours (11,4%) or family members (11,4%); in general from a man (91,8%)
- Over the past 12 months, 13% of respondents had been confronted by a person or persons acting towards them in an offensive or undesired manner, mainly from strangers (39%), managers/instructors/coaches (16,6%), friends (12,7%), work/study colleagues (10,8%) or neighbours (7,3%); in general from a man (88,8%)