Regional and Youth Issues in Tunisia

UNDEF

April 30 2015
### About the Data

- Primary Concerns
- Perception of Institutions
- Overall Satisfaction with Services
- Priority Issues
- Political Engagement
- Voting Trends and Public Services
About the Data

• **Household survey conducted May 29-June 15, 2014**, face-to-face among a representative sample of 1,220 Tunisians, 18 years and older. Prof. Dhafer Malouche conducted survey in collaboration with Lindsay Benstead, Ellen Lust, and Jakob Wichmann/JMW Consulting; Implemented by CEMAT and funded by UNDEF.

• **Household survey conducted xx-xx**, face-to-face among a representative sample of 3,600 Tunisians, 18 years and older in 18 municipalities.

Content

• About the Data

• **Primary Concerns**
  • Perception of Institutions
  • Overall Satisfaction with Services
  • Priority Issues
  • Political Engagement
  • Voting Trends and Public Services
Source: UNDEF Survey Data
North = Tunis1, Tunis2, Ben Arous, Zaghouane, Bizerte; Center = Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine, Sfax, Sousse, Monastir, Kairouan; South = Medenine
Poverty and social inequality higher among key concerns in the South

What is the most important task that Tunisia is facing today? Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fight unemployment</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restore economic growth</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce poverty and social inequality</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising prices</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
North = Tunis1, Tunis2, Ben Arous, Zaghouane, Bizerte; Center = Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine, Sfax, Sousse, Monastir, Kairouan; South = Medenine
The youth perceives fighting unemployment as more important than the elderly. The elderly perceives terrorism as the most important task.

What is the most important task that Tunisia is facing today? Demographics

- **Fight unemployment**
  - 18-30: 36%
  - 31-45: 38%
  - 46-60: 31%
  - 60+: 22%

- **Terrorism**
  - 18-30: 21%
  - 31-45: 25%
  - 46-60: 28%
  - 60+: 33%

- **Restore economic growth**
  - 18-30: 15%
  - 31-45: 12%
  - 46-60: 13%
  - 60+: 10%

- **Reduce poverty and social inequality**
  - 18-30: 12%
  - 31-45: 10%
  - 46-60: 9%
  - 60+: 15%

- **Rising prices**
  - 18-30: 7%
  - 31-45: 6%
  - 46-60: 6%
  - 60+: 8%

- **Other**
  - 18-30: 9%
  - 31-45: 10%
  - 46-60: 13%
  - 60+: 11%
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- About the Data
- Primary Concerns
- **Perception of Institutions**
  - Overall Satisfaction with Services
  - Priority Issues
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Citizens in the South tend to trust Institutions to a Lesser Extent, especially the Police

To what extent do you trust the following institutions to improve Tunisians future? Respondents saying they have either “high” or “very high trust”

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
North = Tunis1, Tunis2, Ben Arous, Zaghouane, Bizerte; Center = Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine, Sfax, Sousse, Monastir, Kairouan; South = Medenine
Youths tend to trust Institutions to a Lesser Extent, especially the Media

To what extent do you trust the following institutions to improve Tunisians future? Respondents saying they have either “high” or “very high trust”

- Professional syndicates/Unions: 12%, 7%, 7%
- Media: 14%, 7%, 7%
- Judiciary: 25%, 17%, 17%
- Local government: 14%, 10%, 7%
- Professional syndicates/unions: 12%, 10%, 9%
- Religious organizations: 16%, 12%, 10%
- Constituent Assembly: 6%, 8%, 9%
- Political parties: 5%, 4%, 8%

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
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• Primary Concerns
• Perception of Institutions
• **Overall Satisfaction with Services**
• Priority Issues
• Political Engagement
• Voting Trends and Public Services
With the exception of education, citizens in the South are generally less satisfied with public services compared to other regions.

How do you evaluate the quality of the following services in your area? Respondents evaluating it as either “good” or “very good”:

- **Primary and Secondary Education**
  - North: 51%
  - Center: 54%
  - South: 42%

- **Health facilities**
  - North: 39%
  - Center: 30%
  - South: 21%

- **Roads**
  - North: 34%
  - Center: 32%
  - South: 13%

- **Electricity**
  - North: 63%
  - Center: 55%
  - South: 45%

- **Garbage collection**
  - North: 37%
  - Center: 23%
  - South: 20%

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
North = Tunis1, Tunis2, Ben Arous, Zaghouane, Bizerte; Center = Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine, Sfax, Sousse, Monastir, Kairouan; South = Medenine
With the exception of electricity, youths are generally less satisfied with public services compared to other age groups.

How do you evaluate the quality of the following services in your area? Respondents evaluating it as either “good” or “very good”.

- **Primary and Secondary Education**: 47% (18-30), 50% (31-45), 48% (46-60), 32% (60+)
- **Health facilities**: 32% (18-30), 34% (31-45), 35% (46-60), 32% (60+)
- **Roads**: 31% (18-30), 30% (31-45), 31% (46-60), 37% (60+)
- **Electricity**: 62% (18-30), 57% (31-45), 58% (46-60), 47% (60+)
- **Garbage collection**: 27% (18-30), 27% (31-45), 31% (46-60), 39% (60+)

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
Content

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- Primary Concerns
- Perception of Institutions
- Overall Satisfaction with Services
- **Priority Issues**
  - Political Engagement
  - Voting Trends and Public Services
Health Services
Satisfaction with Health Services Across Districts

Source: Public opinion survey 2014

Very good
- Sidi Bouzid: 2%
- Kasserine: 15%
- Medenine: 20%
- Kairouan: 17%
- Zaghouane: 2%
- Bizerte*: 2%
- Tunis1*: 2%
- Tunis2*: 1%
- Sfax1*: 1%
- Monastir*: 2%
- Ben Arous: 2%
- Sousse*: 2%

Good
- Sidi Bouzid: 13%
- Kasserine: 13%
- Medenine: 20%
- Kairouan: 20%
- Zaghouane: 33%
- Bizerte*: 1%
- Tunis1*: 1%
- Tunis2*: 33%
- Sfax1*: 33%
- Monastir*: 30%
- Ben Arous: 51%

Poor
- Sidi Bouzid: 35%
- Kasserine: 35%
- Medenine: 39%
- Kairouan: 39%
- Zaghouane: 60%
- Bizerte*: 2%
- Tunis1*: 0%
- Tunis2*: 43%
- Sfax1*: 41%
- Monastir*: 42%
- Ben Arous: 51%

Very poor
- Sidi Bouzid: 50%
- Kasserine: 46%
- Medenine: 41%
- Kairouan: 18%
- Zaghouane: 12%
- Bizerte*: 12%
- Tunis1*: 12%
- Tunis2*: 23%
- Sfax1*: 23%
- Monastir*: 20%
- Ben Arous: 26%
Distance from a general hospital and number of beds per governorate

Average distance from a general hospital

- Zaghouan
- Tunis*
- Tozeur
- Tataouine
- Kebili
- Kasserine
- Medenine
- Gafsa
- Le Kef
- Jendouba
- Gabes
- Sidi Bouzid
- Siliana
- Beja
- Kairouan
- Bizerte
- Nabeul*
- Mahdia*
- Monastir*
- Sousse*
- Manouba
- Ariana
- Ben Arous
- Monastir*
- Ariana
- Ben Arous
- Monastir*
- Manouba
- Sousse*
- Mahdia*
- Nabeul*
- Bizerte
- Kairouan
- Jendouba
- Sidi Bouzid
- Siliana
- Beja
- Kasserine
- Medenine
- Gafsa
- Le Kef
- Kebili
- Tozeur
- Zaghouan
- Tunis*

Beds per 10000 inhabitants (public+private)

- Majority in public opinion data evaluate service positively
- Majority in public opinion data evaluate service negatively
- No public opinion data

Note: Governorate of Sfax not included due to a lack of data

Source: African Development Bank Group: What policies should be implemented to address inequalities in health care in Tunisia, data from 2010
Unemployment
Fighting unemployment is the most important task facing Tunisia today in the majority of districts.

What is the most important task that Tunisia is facing today? Demographics

- **Fight unemployment**: 52% (Sidi Bouzid), 49% (Zaghouane), 46% (Tunis1), 43% (Bizerte), 39% (Medenine Kairouan), 37% (Tunis2), 36% (Monastir Kasserine), 34% (Sfax1), 23% (Ben Arous), 16% (Sousse)
- **Terrorism**: 14% (Sidi Bouzid), 28% (Zaghouane), 22% (Tunis1), 18% (Bizerte), 15% (Medenine Kairouan), 15% (Tunis2), 19% (Monastir Kasserine), 14% (Sfax1), 13% (Ben Arous), 16% (Sousse)
- **Restore economic growth**: 19% (Sidi Bouzid), 8% (Zaghouane), 9% (Tunis1), 12% (Bizerte), 15% (Medenine Kairouan), 19% (Tunis2), 25% (Monastir Kasserine), 14% (Sfax1), 14% (Ben Arous), 13% (Sousse)
- **Reduce poverty and social inequality**: 6% (Sidi Bouzid), 3% (Zaghouane), 3% (Tunis1), 9% (Bizerte), 5% (Medenine Kairouan), 4% (Tunis2), 12% (Monastir Kasserine), 6% (Sfax1), 15% (Ben Arous), 6% (Sousse)
- **Rising prices**: 8% (Sidi Bouzid), 8% (Zaghouane), 9% (Tunis1), 8% (Bizerte), 15% (Medenine Kairouan), 14% (Tunis2), 10% (Monastir Kasserine), 9% (Sfax1), 16% (Ben Arous), 23% (Sousse)
- **Other**: 8% (Sidi Bouzid), 8% (Zaghouane), 9% (Tunis1), 8% (Bizerte), 8% (Medenine Kairouan), 4% (Tunis2), 14% (Monastir Kasserine), 3% (Sfax1), 9% (Ben Arous), 1% (Sousse)
Poverty and unemployment rates per governorate

Education
Satisfaction with Primary and Secondary Education Across Districts

- **Very good**: 0% (Kasserine), 2% (Sidi Bouzid), 1% (Kairouan), 5% (Tunis1), 2% (Bizerte), 11% (Sfax1)
- **Good**: 28% (Kasserine), 27% (Sidi Bouzid), 32% (Kairouan), 35% (Tunis1), 45% (Bizerte), 57% (Sfax1)
- **Poor**: 28% (Kasserine), 48% (Sidi Bouzid), 32% (Kairouan), 31% (Tunis1), 41% (Bizerte), 57% (Sfax1)
- **Very poor**: 44% (Kasserine), 23% (Sidi Bouzid), 36% (Kairouan), 30% (Tunis1), 41% (Bizerte), 25% (Sfax1)
Number of schools and students per governorate

Source: the Tunisian National Institute of Statistics (INS), data from 2012
Public Infrastructure
Satisfaction with Roads Across Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Very good</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Very poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medenine</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasserine</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizerte</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunis1</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunis2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kairouan</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sfax1</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidi Bouzid</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaghouane</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monastir</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Arous</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sousse</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sanitation
Satisfaction with Electricity

- Very good: Kasserine (3%), Medenine (3%), Sousse (0%), Tunis1 (3%), Sidi Bouzid (3%), Zaghouane (0%), Kairouan (3%), Sfax1 (0%), Monastir (4%), Bizerte (0%), Ben Arous (5%)
- Good: Sfax1 (48%), Bizerte (70%), Ben Arous (71%)
- Poor: Sfax1 (41%), Bizerte (56%), Ben Arous (71%)
- Very poor: Kasserine (11%), Medenine (16%), Sousse (20%), Tunis1 (29%), Sidi Bouzid (20%), Zaghouane (23%), Kairouan (24%), Sfax1 (21%), Monastir (25%), Bizerte (20%), Ben Arous (16%)
Access to water and electricity per governorate

Households with no access to potable water*, %

Households with no electricity, %

Source: the Tunisian National Institute of Statistics (INS), data from 2004

* Potable water is water with microbial, chemical and physical characteristics that meet national standards on drinking water quality.
Satisfaction with Garbage Collection

- Very good: 13%
- Good: 16%
- Poor: 4%
- Very poor: 83%

Cities:
- Kasserine: 69%
- Tunis1: 86%
- Kairouan: 124%
- Medenine: 91%
- Tunis2: 60%
- Sidi Bouzid: 105%
- Sousse: 112%
- Ben Arous: 83%
- Sfaq1: 106%
- Monastir: 127%
- Bizerte: 91%
- Zaghouane: 60%
Sanitation facilities across urban and rural areas

- **Improved sanitation facilities** are likely to ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact.
- **Shared sanitation facilities** are of an otherwise acceptable type shared between two or more households.
- **Unimproved sanitation facilities** do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Unimproved sanitation facilities include pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.
- **Open defecation**: Human faeces are disposed of in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or disposed of with solid waste.

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for water supply and sanitation, data from 2012.
Drinking water coverage across urban and rural areas

- **Piped onto premises**: piped household water connection located inside the user’s dwelling, plot or yard
- **Improved drinking water sources**: Public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater collection
- **Unimproved drinking water sources**: Unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, bottled water
- **Surface drinking water sources**: River, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for water supply and sanitation, data from 2005
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**Political Engagement**

- Voting Trends and Public Services
Intention of voting if parliamentary and presidential elections were held tomorrow is highest among those aged between 46 and 60 years old.

If parliamentary elections are to be held tomorrow, would you vote? Demographics

If presidential elections are to be held tomorrow, would you vote? Demographics

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
Youths are more likely to have participated in protests since 2011

Have you ever participated in a strike or demonstration since February 2011? Demographics

- Yes: 31%
- No: 69%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Participated</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-30</td>
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<td>18-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>31-45</td>
<td>351</td>
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<tr>
<td>46-60</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>46-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>60+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Have you ever worked on a political campaign? Demographics

- Yes: 8%
- No: 92%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Worked on a Political Campaign</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>18-30</td>
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<td>18-30</td>
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<td>31-45</td>
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<td>46-60</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>46-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>60+</td>
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</table>

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
Citizens in the South are more likely to Participate in Elections

If parliamentary elections are to be held tomorrow, would you vote? Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>28%</td>
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</table>

If presidential elections are to be held tomorrow, would you vote? Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>North</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>South</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
North = Tunis1, Tunis2, Ben Arous, Zaghrouane, Bizerte; Center = Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine, Sfax, Sousse, Monastir, Kairouan; South = Medenine
Citizens in the South are more likely to be active in political campaigns and demonstrations

| Have you ever participated in a strike or demonstration since February 2011? Demographics |
|---|---|---|
| North | Center | South |
| Yes | 28% | 20% | 48% |
| No | 72% | 80% | 52% |

| Have you ever worked on a political campaign? Demographics |
|---|---|---|
| North | Center | South |
| Yes | 8% | 5% | 14% |
| No | 92% | 95% | 86% |

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
North = Tunis1, Tunis2, Ben Arous, Zaghouane, Bizerte; Center = Sidi Bouzid, Kasserine, Sfax, Sousse, Monastir, Kairouan; South = Medenine
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• Voting Trends and Public Services
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<th>District</th>
<th>Ennahda</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sousse</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<td>Monastir</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sfax 1</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>31%</td>
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<td>Mednine (Madin)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kairouan</td>
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<td>Kasserine</td>
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<td>Manouba</td>
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<td>Kebili</td>
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<td>Gabès</td>
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<td>Gafsa</td>
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<td>17%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Nabeul 2</td>
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<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunis 1</td>
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<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunis 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kef</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahdia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Arous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siliana</td>
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<td>Tunis 1</td>
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<td>31%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Béja</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kef</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<td>Ariana</td>
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<td>Ben Arous</td>
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<td>Zaghouan</td>
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<td>Mednine (Madin)</td>
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<td>Tozeur</td>
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<td>Mednine (Madin)</td>
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<td>Kebili</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gabès</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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Nidaa Vote Share and Public Services
Rural population share and Nidaa Vote Share

% rural population

Vote share Nidaa

Source: Statistique Tunisie
Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Distance from a general hospital and Nidaa Vote Share

Source: African Development Bank Group: What policies should be implemented to address inequalities in health care in Tunisia, data from 2010 Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Unemployment Rate and Nidaa Vote Share

Unemployment Rate (2010)

Vote share Nidaa

Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Unemployment key priority and Nidaa Vote Share

Source: UNDEF Survey data
Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Poverty rate and Nidaa Vote Share

Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Evaluation of Access to Electricity and Nidaa Vote Share

Source: UNDEF Survey data
Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Evaluation of Roads and Nidaa Vote Share

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Ennahda Vote Share and Public Services
Rural population share and Nidaa Vote Share

% rural population

Vote share Ennahda

Source: Statistique Tunisie
Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Distance from a general hospital and Ennahda Vote Share

Source: African Development Bank Group: What policies should be implemented to address inequalities in health care in Tunisia, data from 2010 Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Unemployment Rate and Ennahda Vote Share

Unemployment Rate (2010)

Vote share

Ennahda

Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections
Evaluation of Roads and Ennahda Vote Share

Poor evaluation of roads (share) vs. Ennahda vote share

Source: UNDEF Survey Data
Election Results Data, Instance Supérieure Indépendante pour les Élections