

Sept. 12, 2013

## Tunisians Disaffected with Leaders as Conditions Worsen

Doubts about Democracy; Most Support Political Role for Islam

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Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world. It does not take policy positions. Its Global Attitudes Project conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. Since 2001, the project has conducted more than 330,000 interviews in 60 nations.

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## Tunisians Disaffected with Leaders as Conditions Worsen

Doubts about Democracy; Most Support Political Role for Islam

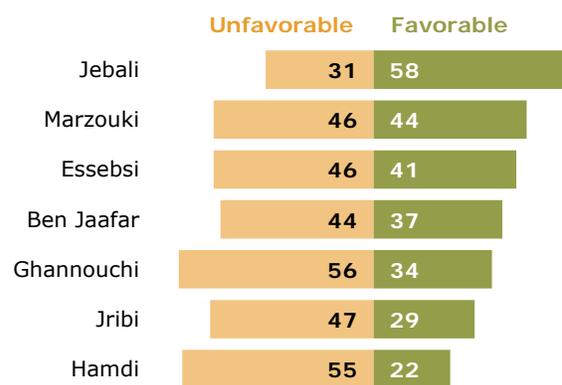
In Tunisia, the euphoric Arab Spring has descended into a summer of discontent. Two years after launching the Arab Spring, setting in motion changes that have convulsed the Middle East and North Africa, worsening national conditions have soured Tunisians' views of both their political leadership and many national institutions associated with the country's democratic awakening. Faith in democracy's efficacy in solving Tunisia's problems has also weakened. But Tunisians continue to support a role for Islam in the nation's politics.

Tunisians are particularly critical of their country's current political leadership. Less than half (44%) view interim president Moncef Marzouki favorably. Just over a third (37%) see President of the Constituent Assembly and Ettakatol party leader, Mustapha Ben Jaafar, in a positive light, and his support is down 21 percentage points since 2012.

There is even less backing for other coalition and opposition figures, and their standing in the public eye has generally deteriorated. Only former Prime Minister Hamadi Jebali manages to garner the support of a majority of Tunisians (58%) and even his approval has declined slightly from last year.

Political parties have suffered the same fate. The popularity of the ruling moderate Islamist party Ennahda has declined 25 percentage points over the past year, and now just four-in-ten Tunisians see it favorably. Ratings for Ennahda's coalition partners, Ettakatol and the Congress Party for the Republic, have suffered declines, with roughly three-in-ten now supporting them. The public is also displeased with the opposition: the Popular Petition Party (Aridha Chaabia) and the Republican Party, the largest non-governmental party in the Constituent Assembly.

### Views on Tunisia's Leaders



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43a-g.

In addition to more negative views of political leaders and parties, the Tunisian public has lost faith in many of the main institutions of Tunisian society. Support for the Constituent Assembly, which is tasked with drafting a national constitution, is down 25 percentage points since last year and just one-in-five Tunisians now say it has a good influence on the country. Positive views of the court system have declined by 11 points. And, less than half the public has faith in religious leaders.

However, the military retains widespread public support, and a majority of Tunisians continue to give high marks to the police and the media as well.

Tunisians' disenchantment with the way their new democracy is working has eroded democratic sentiments. Fully 72% say they are dissatisfied with the way democracy is working. And, while more than half of Tunisians (54%) continue to say they prefer democracy over other forms of government, these democratic leanings have dropped by nine points in the last year.

Despite such disappointment, broad majorities continue to value key democratic principles, such as fair elections, free speech and an uncensored media. But it is democracy with an Islamic flavor. Tunisians believe that the principles of Islam should influence their legal system and that religious leaders should have a role in political matters.

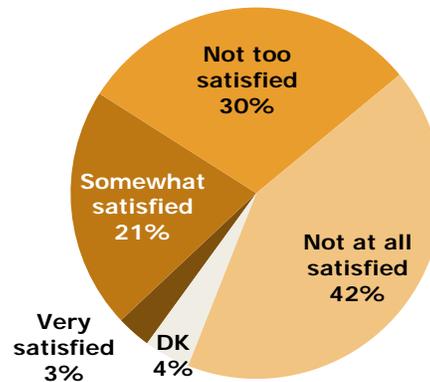
These are among the key findings from a nationwide survey of Tunisia by the Pew Research Center. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 1,000 adults in Tunisia from March 4 to March 19, 2013.

### Key Institutions Lose Favor

<i>% Good influence on Tunisia</i>	2012	2013	Change
Constituent Assembly	45	20	-25
Court system	53	42	-11
Military	97	90	-7
Religious leaders	50	44	-6
Media	63	57	-6
Police	69	71	+2
Trade unions	32	42	+10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q34c-g, j, k.

### Disaffection with Democracy



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q90.

## Public Troubled with Current Conditions

Much Tunisian political disaffection grows out of concern for the state of their nation. There is a growing number of people who think things are worse today than before the Arab Spring.

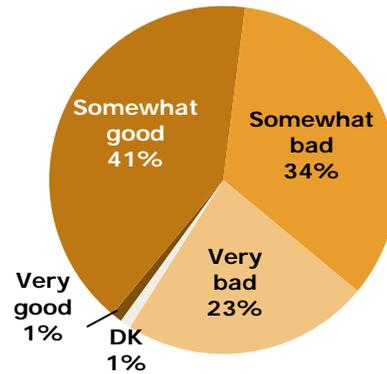
Large majorities of Tunisians say their economy is doing poorly (88%) and that they are dissatisfied with the direction of the country (81%). Optimism that the economy will improve in the coming year has declined from 75% in 2012 to just 50% today.

Tunisians' personal economic situation has also gotten worse over the past 12 months. In 2013, 42% say their personal finances are very or somewhat good, down from 56% last year.

Given this widespread disappointment in the economy, about half of Tunisians (52%) say Tunisia is worse off today than when Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, the ousted strongman, was in power. Only a third believe the country is better off. This represents a significant shift in attitudes from 2012, when the public was divided – 42% said worse off and 45% said better off.

## Tunisians Struggling Financially

*Thinking about your personal economic situation, is it...*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q6.

## Worsening Country Conditions

<i>Way things are going in our country</i>	2012 %	2013 %	Change
Satisfied	20	13	-7
Dissatisfied	78	81	+3
Don't know	2	5	+3
<i>With Ben Ali not in power, Tunisia is...</i>			
Better off	45	33	-12
Worse off	42	52	+10
Neither/Both (Vol)	13	13	0
Don't know	1	1	0

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1 & Q10TUN.

## Disaffected with Democracy but Supportive of Democratic Principles

As conditions have deteriorated, Tunisians' faith in democracy has weakened over the past year. The percentage who thinks democracy is preferable to any other kind of government has declined from 63% last year to 54% this year.

Nonetheless, broad majorities still prioritize key democratic principles and institutions. At least six-in-ten say that a fair judiciary, competitive elections, an uncensored media, equal rights for women, and free speech are very important for the country's future. More than half also think it is high priority for religious parties to be able to participate in politics. Overall, there has been minimal change in the past year in the value Tunisians place on these democratic principles.

### Support for Democratic Principles

<i>% Very important for country's future</i>	2012	2013	Change
	%	%	
Uncensored media	57	69	+12
Religious parties allowed to participate in gov't	48	53	+5
Equal rights for women	59	63	+4
Fair judiciary	79	81	+2
Free speech	64	62	-2
Honest elections with at least two parties	77	71	-6

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q122a-c,f,h,j.

However fewer Tunisians today say a democratic government is better able to solve their country's problems than a leader with a strong hand (53% preferred a democratic form of government in 2013 vs. 61% in 2012).

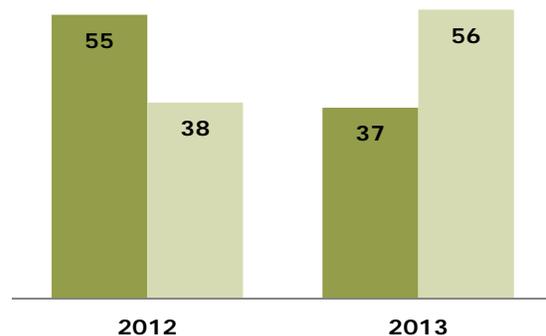
Increasingly, Tunisians prioritize the economy and political stability over democracy. In 2012, 59% of the public said it was more important to have a strong economy than to have a good democracy (40%). Today, the balance of opinion is even more strongly in favor of improving the economy: 65% put a priority on the economy, while just 30% say democracy.

Similarly, the public's demand for political stability rose dramatically in the past twelve months. Last year, a majority (55%) said it was more important to have a democratic government, even if there was some political instability. Roughly four-in-ten (38%) thought it was more important to have stability. In 2013, attitudes have flipped – just 37% now choose democracy and 56% say stability is a higher priority, even if the government is not fully democratic.

### Stability Trumps Democracy

*Which is more important?*

- Democracy, even if some political instability
- Stability, even if not fully democratic



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q125.

## Desire for Islam in Politics

Tunisians continue to want Islam to play a role in politics, despite the declining popularity of the ruling Islamist Ennahda party. Most think Tunisian laws should either strictly follow the Quran (29%) or follow the principles of Islam, but not strictly follow the Quran (59%). Few say the Quran should have *no* influence over their legal system. There has been little change in such sentiment in the past year.

In addition, today, more than half of the public (54%) says that religious leaders should have at least some influence in political matters. However, a considerable minority (41%) prefer religious leaders to have little or no role in politics.

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## Backing for Islam in Politics

<i>Which comes closer to your view?</i>	2012	2013	Change
	%	%	
Laws should strictly follow the Quran	23	29	+6
Laws should follow principles of Islam but not strictly follow the Quran	64	59	-5
Law should not be influenced by the Quran	12	11	-1
Don't know	2	1	-1
<i>How much influence should religious leaders have in politics?</i>			
Large	--	24	--
Some	--	30	--
Not too much	--	14	--
No influence at all	--	27	--
Don't know	--	4	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q37 & Q57.

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## 1. Sour National Conditions

Tunisians are extremely disappointed with conditions in their country and their economy. A broad majority (81%) says the nation is headed in the wrong direction. Just 13% think things are going well, down slightly from the 20% who felt that way in 2012.

Roughly half (52%) say Tunisia is worse off now that Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, the former president who resigned his post in 2011 amid mass protests, is not in power. Only a third thinks things are better. This is a significant shift from last year, when the public was divided, with 42% who said Tunisia was worse off and 45% who said the country was better off.

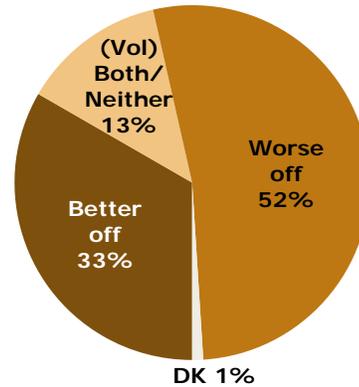
### Growing Economic Dissatisfaction, Declining Optimism

Nearly nine-in-ten Tunisians (88%) say the economic situation in their country is bad, including 53% who say it is *very* bad. Economic despair has deepened since 2012, when 40% said conditions were *very* bad.

Half of Tunisians say the economy will improve in the coming year; however, optimism has declined by 25 percentage points since last year. About two-in-ten think things will stay the same over the next 12 months. And, a quarter believe economic conditions will get worse – an increase in pessimism of 13 points since 2012.

### Country Now Seen as Worse Off after Ben Ali

*Now that Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali is not in power, is Tunisia better off or worse off?*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q10TUN.

### Tunisians Suffering Economically

<i>Economic situation in Tunisia is...</i>	2012 %	2013 %	Change
Good	17	11	-6
Bad	83	88	+5
Don't know	1	1	0

<i>In next 12 months, economic situation will...</i>	2012 %	2013 %	Change
Improve	75	50	-25
Remain the same	12	19	+7
Worsen	12	25	+13
Don't know	1	6	+5

<i>Personal finances are ...</i>	2012 %	2013 %	Change
Good	56	42	-14
Bad	43	57	+14
Don't know	1	1	0

<i>In next 12 months, personal finances will...</i>	2012 %	2013 %	Change
Improve	--	48	--
Remain the same	--	24	--
Worsen	--	21	--
Don't know	--	6	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4-Q7.

Tunisians are also much more likely to say they are personally suffering today. Nearly six-in-ten (57%) report that their personal finances are doing poorly, an increase of 14 percentage points since the previous survey. A minority (42%) now says things are going well at home, compared with 56% in 2012.

About half of Tunisians (48%) are optimistic that their personal finances will improve in the next year. Roughly a quarter (24%) believe things will stay the same and 21% think things will worsen.

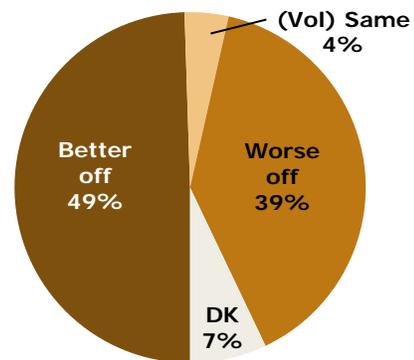
Older people in particular are disappointed with their personal finances today and skeptical that they will improve tomorrow. Fewer than four-in-ten Tunisians age 50 or older (36%) say their personal economic situation is good, compared with 48% of those 18-29 years old. Similarly, a minority of older Tunisians (42%) think their personal finances will improve in the next 12 months while a majority of young people (55%) are optimistic.

Despite the overall dismal economic picture, roughly half of Tunisians (49%) believe that when young people in their country grow up, they will be better off financially than their parents. About four-in-ten (39%) say they will be worse off. Those who report that their personal finances are doing well today are much more optimistic about the future for Tunisia's youth than those who are struggling (59% better off vs. 43%).

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### Children's Financial Future

*When children today in Tunisia grow up, will they be better off or worse off financially than their parents?*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8.

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## 2. National Leaders and Institutions in Disrepute

Tunisians are increasingly disenchanted with their nation's leaders and institutions. Last year saw strong support for the country's political leadership and the ruling political party, Ennahda. This year, however, public approval ratings for all leaders and most political parties have dropped. Many of the country's institutions, such as the Constituent Assembly and the court system, have also lost favor.

### National Leaders Losing Support

The Tunisian public gives overall low marks to the country's leaders. Only former Prime Minister Hamadi Jebali manages to garner the support of a majority of Tunisians (58%). Still, Jebali's popularity is down eight points from last year, when roughly two-thirds (66%) of Tunisians held a favorable opinion of the leader. Supporters of the moderate Islamist party Ennahda are significantly more likely (84%) to view Jebali positively than supporters of the secular Nidaa Tounes party (54%).

Interim President of Tunisia, Moncef Marzouki, receives modest support from the Tunisian public. More than four-in-ten Tunisians (44%) view Marzouki favorably in his second year as interim leader. Tunisians who say a democratic form of government is important for the country are more likely to support Marzouki than those who say a strong leader is important (49% to 40%, respectively).

Beji Caid Essebsi, former interim Prime Minister of Tunisia, is viewed favorably by roughly four-in-ten Tunisians (41%), while last year he was popular with over half of all Tunisians (56%). President of the Constituent Assembly and leader of the social democratic Ettakatol Party, Mustapha Ben Jaafar, is also considerably less popular. Over a third of Tunisians (37%) view Ben Jaafar favorably, compared to last year when a majority of Tunisians (58%) favored him (a 21 percentage point drop).

### Tunisians Increasingly Disenchanted with Leaders

	2012	2013	Change
<i>% Favorable</i>	%	%	
Ghannouchi	66	34	-32
Ben Jaafar	58	37	-21
Essebsi	56	41	-15
Jebali	66	58	-8
Jribi	33	29	-4
Hamdi	26	22	-4
Marzouki	--	44	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43a-g.

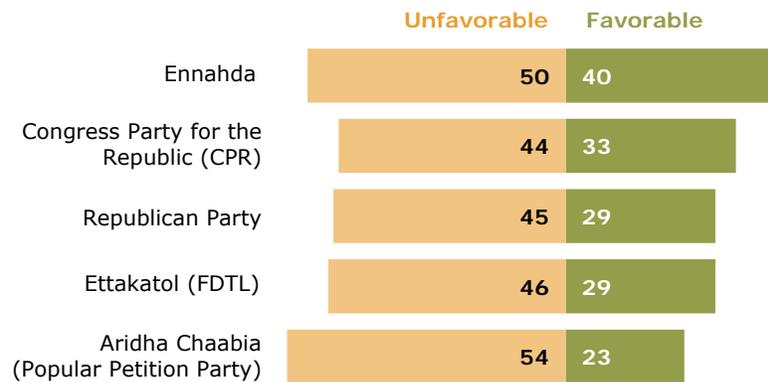
The Tunisian public shows low levels of support for Ennahda party leader Rached Ghannouchi. Only 34% say they have a favorable view of Ghannouchi, down a full 32 percentage points from last year when nearly two-thirds (66%) of all Tunisians viewed him favorably. Supporters of the Ennahda party are much more likely (74%) to view Ghannouchi favorably than supporters of the secular Nidaa Tounes party (7%). Those Tunisians who say a democratic form of government is important for the country are more likely to support Ghannouchi than those who say a strong leader is important (39% to 30%, respectively).

Maya Jribi, leader of the centrist Republican Party, also ranks low with the public, with just 29% of Tunisians viewing her favorably. Only 22% view Hachmi Hamdi, a journalist and leader of Aridha Chaabia (known as the Popular Petition Party), in a favorable light.

### Coalition Partners Lack Popularity

Tunisia’s political parties also receive low marks, with more people generally viewing the parties unfavorably than favorably. The leading moderate Islamist party, Ennahda, is the most popular, but only four-in-ten Tunisians view it favorably. Ennahda’s support has dropped significantly since last year, however, when nearly two-thirds of all Tunisians (65%) viewed the party in a positive light, a decline of 25 percentage points. Religious Tunisians are more likely to support Ennahda: those who pray five times a day (45%) and who believe laws should strictly follow the Quran (53%) are more supportive of the party than those who pray less (29%) and believe laws should be decided separately from Quranic teachings (34%).

#### Low Overall Support for Political Parties



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43h-I.

#### Party Ratings Drop

	2012	2013	Change
% Favorable	%	%	
Ennahda	65	40	-25
Ettakatol (FDTL)	44	29	-15
Congress Party for the Republic (CPR)	48	33	-15
Aridha Chaabia (Popular Petition Party)	23	23	0
Republican Party	--	29	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q43h-I.

Ennahda's coalition partners have likewise fared poorly. Center-left leaning Ettakatol (FDTL) garners support from around three-in-ten Tunisians (29%), down from a modest but higher 44% last year. Just over three-in-ten Tunisians (33%) view Marzouki's Congress Party for the Republic (CPR) favorably, a decline from 48% in 2012.

There is low support for Aridha Chaabia (Popular Petition Party), with just over two-in-ten Tunisians (23%) viewing the party favorably. The Republican Party, a centrist party formed only last year, garners support from only about three-in-ten Tunisians (29%).

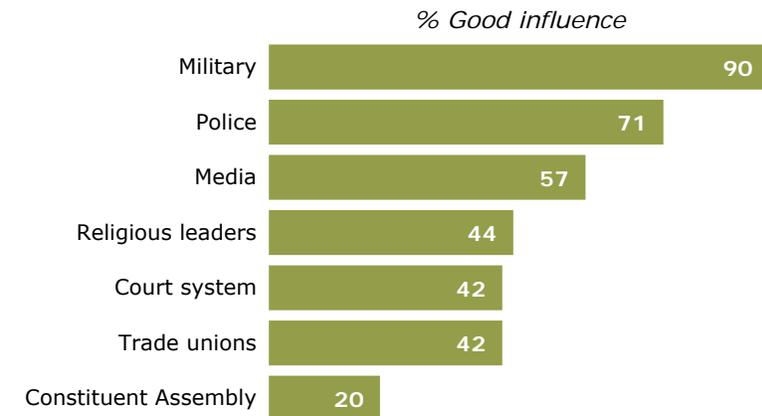
### Tunisians Not Positive about Nation's Institutions

On balance, the Tunisian public gives its nation's institutions mediocre marks. However, two institutions still enjoy widespread support among the public: the military and the police. Fully nine-in-ten Tunisians say the military is a good influence on the country. This is down seven percentage points from near universal support last year (97%). Roughly seven-in-ten Tunisians (71%) say the

police are a good influence. In addition to the military and police, the public still largely supports the media with nearly six-in-ten Tunisians (57%) saying the media is a good influence on the country.

The Tunisian public has less positive views of religious leaders and the court system. Fewer than half of all Tunisians (44%) say that religious leaders are a good influence on the country. Support is higher among more religious Tunisians and those without a college degree: those who pray five times a day (51%) and those with no college education (46%) are more supportive of religious leaders than Tunisians with a college degree (33%) and those who pray less (32%). The court system also receives weak support. Only 42% of Tunisians say that the

#### Mixed Support for Tunisian Institutions



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q34c-g, j-k.

courts are a good influence on the country. Support for the court system is down 11 percentage points from last year, when over half of all Tunisians (53%) viewed the courts favorably.

Trade unions have made gains with the public since last year, with around four-in-ten Tunisians (42%) now saying they are good for the country, up from 32% in 2012.

Tunisia's National Constituent Assembly receives very little support from the public this year. With Assembly debate on the constitution at a standstill, only 20% of Tunisians say that the body is a good influence on the country, while about seven-in-ten believe that it is a bad influence. This is a 25 point drop in popularity from last year when 45% of Tunisians supported the Assembly.

### 3. Faith in Democracy Waning

As Tunisians' unhappiness with their country's direction and their national economy has grown, so has their disappointment in their new democracy. A broad majority (72%) is dissatisfied with how their democracy is working, including 42% who say they are not at all satisfied.

In particular, about half of Tunisians (51%) say the current government is doing too little to ensure equal rights for women. Only 23% think the Ennahda-led government has done enough to advance women's rights, while 18% say it has done too much. Women (55%) are more disappointed with the government's performance on this issue than men (46%).

#### Questioning Democracy

Frustration with political conditions in Tunisia has sown doubts about the value of democracy in general. Fewer Tunisians now say democracy is preferable to any other form of government, with support declining from 63% in 2012 to 54% today. Roughly two-in-ten (17%) think a non-democratic government can be better in some circumstances, about the same as in 2012. And, nearly a quarter now say it does not matter for a person like them what type of government they have, up 13 percentage points from last year.

About half of Tunisians still think a democratic government (53%) is better able to solve their country's problems than a leader with a strong hand (40%). But the preference for democracy is not as strong as it was last year, when 61% chose democracy and 37% said a strong leader would be preferable.

#### Declining Support for Democracy

<i>Which comes closest to your opinion?</i>	2012	2013	Change
	%	%	
Democracy is preferable	63	54	-9
Non-democratic gov't can be preferable	20	17	-3
Doesn't matter	11	24	+13
Don't know	6	6	0
<i>Which is better to solve our country's problems?</i>			
Democratic form of gov't	61	53	-8
Leader with a strong hand	37	40	+3
Don't know	2	7	+5
<i>Which is more important?</i>			
A good democracy	40	30	-10
A strong economy	59	65	+6
Don't know	2	4	+2
<i>Which is more important?</i>			
Democratic gov't, even if some risk of instability	55	37	-18
Stable gov't, even if not fully democratic	38	56	+18
Don't know	7	7	0

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q15, Q88, Q89 & Q125.

A thriving economy and political stability have also become higher priorities relative to establishing democracy. When asked which is more important, fewer Tunisians today choose a good democracy (30% in 2013 vs. 40% in 2012) and more now say a strong economy (65% vs. 59%).

A majority (56%) prioritizes having a stable government, even if it is not fully democratic, rather than having a democratic government that may have some political instability (37%). This is a dramatic reversal from just a year ago, when a majority (55%) chose democracy over stability (38%).

The decline in support for democracy has occurred across nearly all demographic groups. However, the decline has been particularly precipitous among men on some measures. For example, men's support for democracy over a strong economy has fallen by 14 points since 2012. There was relatively no change among women. Similarly, men's backing for democracy rather than a strong leader has slipped 11 points, while such women's support is virtually unchanged.

Furthermore, middle-income Tunisians in particular have lost faith in democracy in the past year.<sup>1</sup> Across all four measures, middle class support for democracy dropped by double digits between 2012 and 2013. In general, the decline has been less severe among lower income and upper income Tunisians.

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## Middle Class Disillusionment

	2012	2013	Change
<i>% Democracy is preferable</i>	%	%	
<b>Total</b>	63	54	-9
Upper income	62	55	-7
Middle income	66	48	-18
Lower income	63	55	-8
<i>% Democracy over strong leader</i>			
<b>Total</b>	61	53	-8
Upper income	58	51	-7
Middle income	64	48	-16
Lower income	61	56	-5
<i>% Good democracy over strong economy</i>			
<b>Total</b>	40	30	-10
Upper income	47	33	-14
Middle income	41	27	-14
Lower income	35	32	-3
<i>% Democracy over stability</i>			
<b>Total</b>	55	37	-18
Upper income	55	38	-17
Middle income	56	32	-24
Lower income	53	38	-15

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q15, Q88, Q89 & Q125.

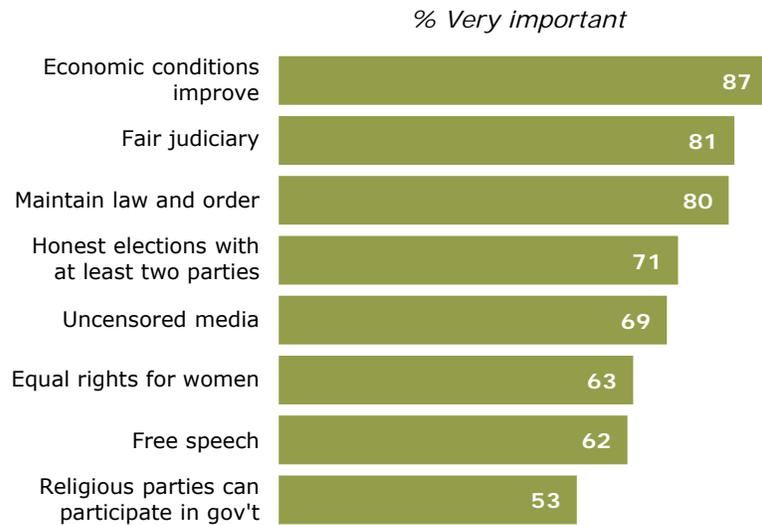
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<sup>1</sup> Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 400 Tunisian dinars or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 401 to 600 Tunisian dinars per month, and those in the high-income category earn 601 Tunisian dinars or more per month.

## Despite Disillusionment, Democratic Principles Still Valued

Nonetheless, although there is widespread dissatisfaction with democracy in action, a broad majority of Tunisians continue to prioritize key components of democracy. Roughly seven-in-ten or more say it is *very important* for Tunisia's future to have a judicial system that treats everyone the same way, to have fair elections with at least two political parties, and to have a media that is free from government censorship.

### Priorities for Tunisia's Future



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q122a-c, f-j.

About six-in-ten Tunisians prioritize equal rights for men and women and the ability to openly criticize the government. And 53% say it is very important for religious parties to be able to participate in politics. The value Tunisians place on these key principles of democracy has changed little, if at all, in the past year.

Still, the economy and stability continue to be top priorities. At least eight-in-ten Tunisians say improving economic conditions and maintaining law and order are very important to the future of their country.

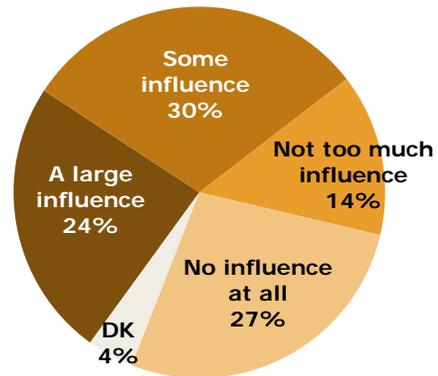
## 4. Islam and Politics

Despite broad disappointment with the state of their nation and the ruling Islamist party, Ennahda, most Tunisians continue to welcome a role for Islam in politics. A majority (59%) thinks their laws should follow the values and principles of Islam. Another 29% say laws should strictly follow the Quran, while just 11% say Islam should have no influence on their country's politics. Opinion today is very similar to what it was in 2012, although the percentage of Tunisians who want their laws to strictly follow the Quran has gone up slightly from 23% to 29%.

Majorities across all demographic groups say their country's laws should follow the principles of Islam, rather than strictly follow the Quran or ignore the Quran altogether. Nonetheless, religiously-devout Muslims, defined as those who pray five times a day, are more likely than those who pray less often to say that their laws should strictly follow the Quran (33% vs. 21%).

On balance, Tunisians also prefer religious leaders to play a role in political matters. More than half (54%) say religious leaders should have at least some influence on politics, though only 24% say their impact should be large. About four-in-ten (41%) say religious leaders should not have a political role, including 27% who think they should have no influence at all.

**How Much Political Influence Should Religious Leaders Have?**



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q57.

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project  
Spring 2013 Survey  
Tunisia Survey Methods**

The survey in Tunisia is part of the larger cross-national Spring 2013 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Tunisia are based on 1,000 face-to-face interviews conducted March 4 to March 19, 2013. The survey is representative of the country's adult population. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample design stratified by governorates and urbanity. All interviews were conducted in Tunisian Arabic.

The margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project  
2013 Spring Survey Topline Results  
September 12, 2013 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline "total" columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	13	81	5	100
	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	1	10	35	53	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	16	43	40	1	100

		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	6	44	19	16	9	6	100
	Spring, 2012	16	59	12	7	5	1	100

		Q6 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	1	41	34	23	1	100
	Spring, 2012	2	54	27	16	1	100

		Q7 And over the next 12 months do you expect your personal economic situation to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	5	43	24	15	6	6	100

		Q8 When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	49	39	4	7	100

		Q10TUN In your opinion, now that Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali is not in power, is Tunisia better off or worse off?				
		Better	Worse	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	33	52	13	1	100
	Spring, 2012	45	42	13	1	100

		Q15 And which of these three statements is closest to your own opinion...?				
		Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government	In some circumstances, a non-democratic government can be preferable	For someone like me, it doesn't matter what kind of government we have	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	54	17	24	6	100
	Spring, 2012	63	20	11	6	100

		Q34c As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country): c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	64	26	6	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	72	25	2	1	0	100

		Q34d As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country): d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	19	38	22	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	22	41	21	15	1	100

		Q34e As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country): e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	11	33	28	17	10	100
	Spring, 2012	14	36	27	14	9	100

		Q34f As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country): f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	9	33	25	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	14	39	29	11	6	100

		Q34g As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country): g. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	22	49	15	11	3	100
	Spring, 2012	19	50	20	10	2	100

		Q34j As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: j. the Constituent Assembly					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	4	16	20	51	9	100
	Spring, 2012	9	36	30	17	8	100

		Q34k As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Tunisia: k. trade unions					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	9	33	19	25	14	100
	Spring, 2012	9	23	25	25	18	100

		Q37 Which of the following three statements comes closer to your view?				
		Laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran	Laws should follow the values and principles of Islam but not strictly follow the teachings of the Quran	Laws should not be influenced by the teachings of the Quran	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	29	59	11	1	100
	Spring, 2012	23	64	12	2	100

		Q43a And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: a. Rached Ghannouchi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	10	24	18	38	11	100
	Spring, 2012	22	44	13	14	6	100

		Q43b And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Mustapha Ben Jaafar					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	7	30	17	27	19	100
	Spring, 2012	18	40	17	10	14	100

		Q43c And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of c. Moncef Marzouki					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	9	35	17	29	10	100

		Q43d And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of d. Maya Jribi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	8	21	15	32	23	100
	Spring, 2012	10	23	19	20	28	100

		Q43e And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of e. Hamadi Jebali					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	21	37	12	19	11	100
	Spring, 2012	23	43	14	11	9	100

		Q43f And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of f. Hachmi Hamdi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	6	16	15	40	23	100
	Spring, 2012	9	17	17	37	21	100

		Q43g And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of g. Beji Caid Essebsi					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	18	23	11	35	12	100
	Spring, 2012	27	29	18	19	7	100

		Q43h And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of h. Ennahda party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	14	26	16	34	11	100
	Spring, 2012	27	38	15	15	6	100

		Q43i And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of i. Republican Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	5	24	17	28	26	100

		Q43j And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of j. Ettakatol (FTL)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	6	23	16	30	25	100
	Spring, 2012	13	31	21	17	19	100

		Q43k And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of k. Congress Party for the Republic (CPR)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	8	25	15	29	24	100
	Spring, 2012	13	35	21	14	17	100

		Q43l And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of l. Aridha Chaabia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	6	17	13	41	24	100
	Spring, 2012	7	16	19	38	21	100

		Q57 In your opinion, how much influence should religious leaders have in political matters? A large influence, some influence, not too much influence or no influence at all?					
		A large influence	Some influence	Not too much influence	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	24	30	14	27	4	100

		Q88 Some feel that we should rely on a democratic form of government to solve our country's problems. Others feel that we should rely on a leader with a strong hand to solve our country's problems. Which comes closer to your opinion?			
		Democratic form of government	Strong leader	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	53	40	7	100
	Spring, 2012	61	37	2	100

		Q89 If you had to choose between a good democracy or a strong economy, which would you say is more important?			
		A good democracy	A strong economy	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	30	65	4	100
	Spring, 2012	40	59	2	100

		Q90 How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in our country – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	3	21	30	42	4	100

		Q122a Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that a. anyone can openly criticize the government. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	62	25	7	3	2	100
	Spring, 2012	64	24	9	2	2	100

		Q122b Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that b. honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	71	14	8	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	77	16	5	1	2	100

		Q122c Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that c. there is a judicial system that treats everyone in the same way. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	81	9	3	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	79	16	3	0	1	100

		Q122f Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that f. religious parties are allowed to be part of the government. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	53	23	8	13	4	100
	Spring, 2012	48	33	12	5	3	100

		Q122g Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that g. economic conditions improve. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	87	6	2	3	2	100
	Spring, 2012	92	7	1	0	1	100

		Q122h Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that h. women have the same rights as men. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	63	15	7	14	2	100
	Spring, 2012	59	25	11	5	1	100

		Q122i Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that i. law and order be maintained. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	80	8	3	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	79	16	3	2	1	100

		Q122j Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that j. the media can report the news without (state/government) censorship. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	69	14	6	7	3	100
	Spring, 2012	57	25	8	6	3	100

		Q123 Overall, do you think the current government is doing too much, too little, or the right amount to ensure that women have the same rights as men?				
		Too much	Too little	Right amount	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	18	51	23	9	100

		Q125 Which is more important to you? That (survey country) has a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability OR That (survey country) has a stable government, even if there is a risk it will not be fully democratic			
		That (survey country) has a democratic government, even if there is some risk of political instability OR	That (survey country) has a stable government, even if there is a risk it will not be fully democratic	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	37	56	7	100
	Spring, 2012	55	38	7	100