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Tunisian Confidence in Democracy Wanes

Ratings for Islamist Ennahda Party Have Declined Since Revolution

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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About the Report

This report examines public opinion in Tunisia, including views of national conditions, ratings for major national leaders and institutions and attitudes toward democracy. It is based on 1,000 face-to-face interviews with adults 18 and older conducted from April 19 to May 9, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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Tunisian Confidence in Democracy Wanes

Ratings for Islamist Ennahda Party Have Declined Since Revolution

With parliamentary elections approaching later this month, Tunisian support for democracy has declined steeply since the early days of the Arab Spring. Just 48% of Tunisians now say democracy is preferable to other kinds of government, down from 63% in a 2012 poll conducted only months after a popular uprising removed longtime dictator Zine El Abidine Ben Ali from office.

Similarly, when asked whether a democratic government or a leader with a strong hand could best solve the country's problems, only 38% choose the former, down from 61% two years ago. Meanwhile, the share of the public favoring a strong leader has risen from 37% to 59%.

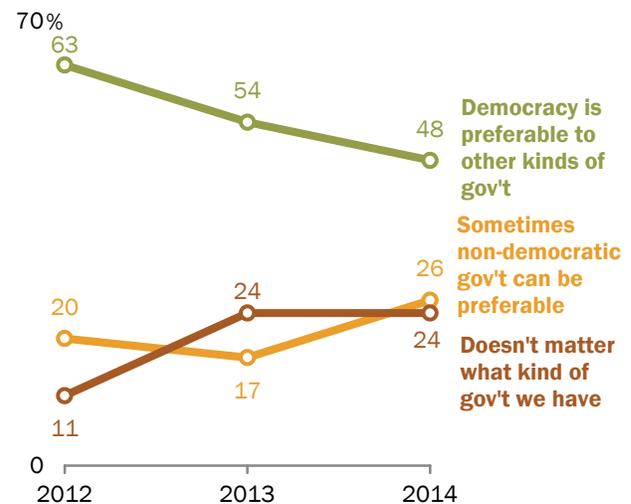
Still, despite waning confidence in democracy's ability to produce results, Tunisians continue to want key features of a democratic system, such as a fair judiciary, competitive elections, the right to protest and equal rights for men and women.

At least part of the public's discontent is explained by economics. Fully 88% describe the country's economic situation as bad, and 56% say it is *very* bad. But a majority is optimistic that the economy will turn around soon – 56% expect it to improve in the next year.

These are among the major findings from the latest survey in Tunisia by the Pew Research Center, based on face-to-face interviews conducted with 1,000 respondents from April 19 to May 9, 2014. The poll also finds declining popularity for Ennahda, the moderate Islamist party that led a coalition government after the fall of Ben Ali. Though the former ruling party [is expected to do well](#) in the October parliamentary elections, just 31% express a favorable view of the organization, down from 65% in 2012.

Support for Democracy Declines in Tunisia

Which statement comes closest to your opinion?



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q19.

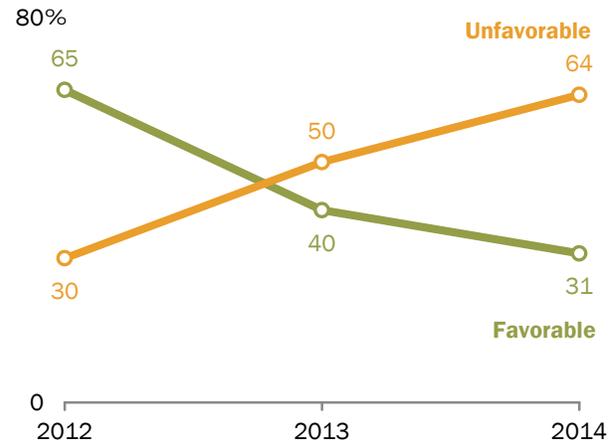
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Ratings for key Ennahda leaders have also fallen since the revolution. Only 33% view longtime party leader Rached Ghannouchi favorably, compared with 66% two years ago. Similarly, support for Hamadi Jebali, a former Prime Minister from Ennahda, has dropped precipitously since 2012 – 66% rated him positively then, compared with just 43% in the current survey.

Ratings for Ettakatol and the Congress Party, two leading secular parties, have also declined over the last two years. And most of the Tunisian political leaders tested on the survey receive mostly negative reviews. The two exceptions are caretaker prime minister, and political independent, Mehdi Jomaa, who is viewed positively by 81% of Tunisians; and Beji Caid Essebsi, a former prime minister and leader of the secularist Nidaa Tounes party, who is seen favorably by 51%. Many observers expect Essebsi and his party to do well in upcoming elections.

Increasingly Negative Views toward Ennahda

Views of Ennahda party



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q48h.

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Decreasing Support for Democracy

About half of Tunisians (48%) believe that democracy is preferable to any other kind of government, with about a quarter saying that in some circumstances a non-democratic form of government is preferable (26%) or that the type of government does not matter (24%).

Support for democratic governance is down from the 54% who said it was preferable in 2013, and the 63% who said the same in 2012.

There is a significant age gap on preference for democracy. Only 43% of Tunisians between 18 and 29 think democracy is preferable, while more than half of those 50 and older (54%) hold this view. Younger respondents (30%) are more likely than older people (18%) to say that the type of government they have does not matter to them.

Preferences for democracy also differ by religiosity among Tunisian Muslims (estimated to be greater than 99% of the population).

About half of those that pray five times or more per day (52%) say that democracy is preferable, compared with 41% of those who report praying less frequently. Similarly, supporters of the main Islamist Ennahda party are more favorable toward a democratic form of government.

A majority of Tunisians (59%) now say they should rely on a leader with a strong hand to solve their country's problems, up 19 percentage points in just a year. Roughly four-in-ten (38%) believe that a democratic form of government is the best solution to the mounting

Older Tunisians More Favorable toward Democracy Than Young

Which statement comes closest to your opinion?

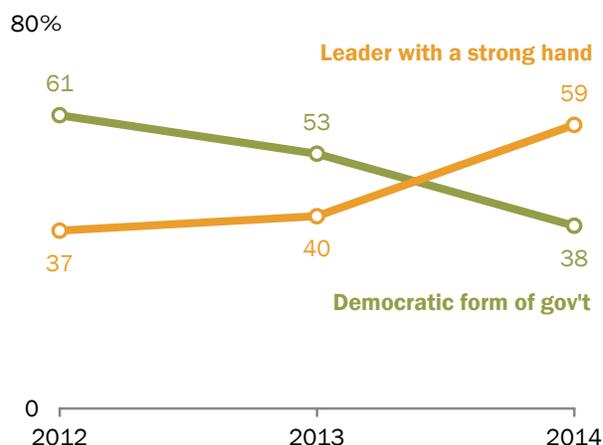
	Democracy is preferable %	Kind of gov't doesn't matter %	Non-democratic gov't can be preferable %	Don't know %
Total	48	24	26	3
<i>Age</i>				
18-29	43	30	25	2
30-49	47	23	27	2
50+	54	18	24	4
<i>Prayer</i>				
Less than 5x per day	41	29	27	3
5x per day or more	52	20	25	2
<i>Opinion of Ennahda</i>				
Favorable	57	21	20	2
Unfavorable	45	25	28	2

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q19.

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More Confidence in Strong Leader

We should rely on ___ to solve our country's problems



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. QET1.

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challenges Tunisia faces, a substantial decline from 2013 when more than half (53%) said democracy was the best way. Following Ben Ali's ouster, 61% thought a democratic form of government was preferable to a strong leader.

When asked to weigh the importance of a good democracy versus a strong economy, 73% of people express the opinion that a strong economy is more important, a significant increase from last year and a 14 point jump in two years. Just a quarter prioritize a good democracy, down steeply from 2012 when 40% said a good democracy was more important.

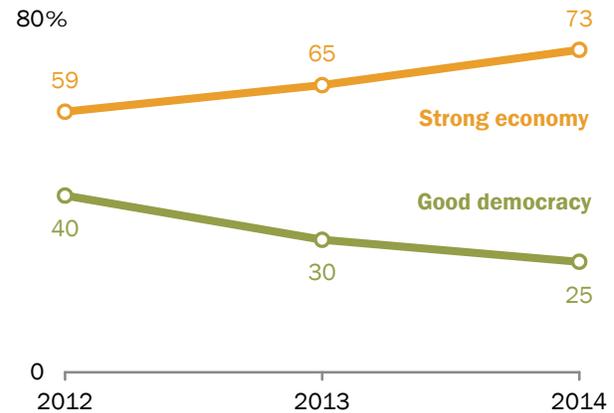
Respondents with a post-secondary education (35%) are more likely than those with a primary school education or less (23%) to say that having a good democracy is most important.

When asked which is more important, having a democratic government with some risk of political instability, or a stable government with a risk it will not be fully democratic, 62% of Tunisians say they prefer stability. This has increased dramatically since 2012 when just 38% said they would prefer stability over democracy. After the political turmoil of the last two years, only a third say that a democratic government is worthwhile, even if there is instability, down from the majority (55%) who believed the same in 2012.

Women are much more likely to prioritize stability. Nearly seven-in-ten women (69%) express that a stable government is more important than a democratic one, while 55% of men say the same.

Greater Preference for Strong Economy over Good Democracy

Which is more important to you?

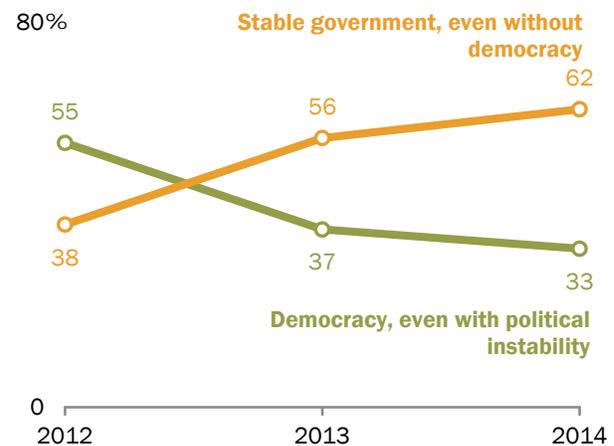


Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. QET2.

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Stability More Important than Democracy

Which is more important to you?



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q106.

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Strong Support for Democratic Rights and Institutions

Although there is widespread discontent with democracy, Tunisians say they value many key features of a democratic system. Strong majorities believe that all of the democratic rights and institutions included on the survey are at least somewhat important to Tunisia's future.

More than nine-in-ten believe that having a judicial system that treats everyone in the same way (94%) is *very important* for the country's future, up 13 points since last year. Similarly, 92% of Tunisians say having honest, regularly held elections in which people have a choice of at least two parties is very important, an increase of 21 percentage points in just a year.

Nearly all Tunisians (96%) say that improved economic conditions are very important for Tunisia's future, up nine percentage points from last year's substantial 87%.

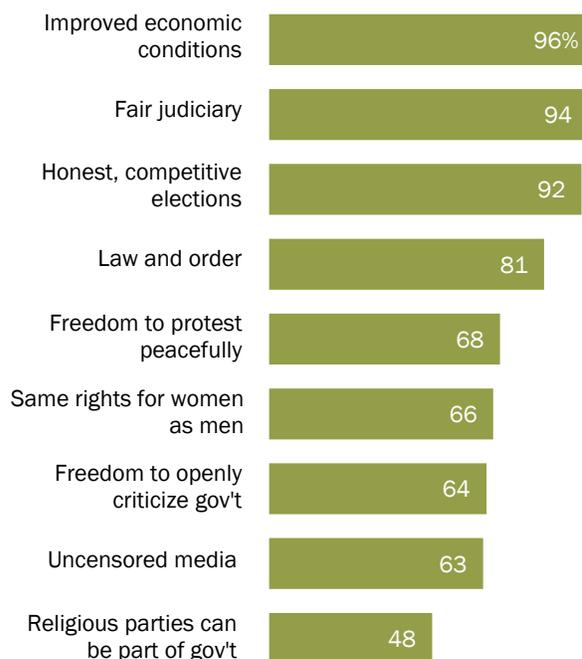
Law and order is a priority for most Tunisians – 81% believe that stability is crucial for Tunisia's future. More than six-in-ten also think that the freedom to peacefully protest (68%), equal rights for women (66%), freedom to criticize the government (64%) and an uncensored media (63%) are critical for Tunisia's future.

Tunisians are less likely to express the view that allowing religious parties to participate in government is essential for the country. About half (48%) say that this is very important. Ennahda supporters are much more likely to believe this – 58% say that allowing religious parties is very important, compared with 43% of those who give Ennahda low marks.

Though most of these democratic values are shared across Tunisia, the greatest disagreements are about the importance of religious parties and women's rights for Tunisia's future. Perhaps unsurprisingly, support for allowing religious parties in government is higher among more

Economy, Fair Courts Most Important

Very important for Tunisia's future



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q104a-c & f-k.

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religious Tunisians. Two-thirds of those who believe laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran believe that allowing religious parties to be a part of government is very important for their country's future, while just 41% of those who say that the Quran should have a moderate or no influence on laws believe the same. Similarly, roughly half (52%) of Tunisian Muslims who pray five or more times a day agree that allowing religious parties to be a part of government is very important, compared with 43% of those who report praying less than five times a day. Additionally, Tunisians with lower levels of education (52%) are more likely to say that religious parties are critical compared to their more educated counterparts (39%).

Meanwhile, views about gender equality vary substantially by gender. More than three-quarters of women (78%) say that it is very important for the country's future that women have equal rights, while just 55% of men say the same.

Islam in Tunisian Democracy

The majority of Tunisians believe that Islam should play at least some role in their government. More than half (53%) say that laws should follow the values and principles of Islam, but not strictly follow the teachings of the Quran. Three-in-ten believe that laws should strictly follow the teachings of the Quran, while 15% believe laws in Tunisia should not be influenced at all by the Quran, which is relatively unchanged over the last year.

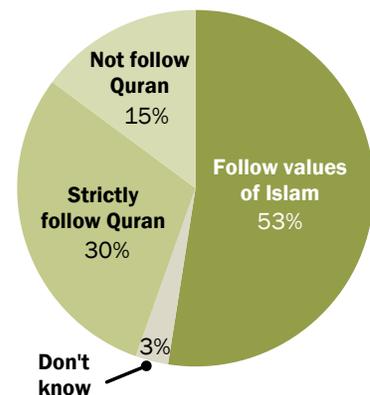
Muslims who pray five times a day or more are especially likely to believe the Quran should play a strong role in Tunisian government. More than a third of this group (37%) believe laws should strictly adhere to the Quran, compared to just 21% of less religious Tunisian Muslims. Backers of Ennahda (39%) are also more likely to say that laws should strictly follow the Quran than its opponents (26%).

Most Tunisians Are Dissatisfied, but Optimistic

A broad majority of Tunisians (81%) express dissatisfaction with the way things are going in their country. Fewer than two-in-ten (17%) say they are satisfied with the country's direction. Just 13% of 18-29 year olds are satisfied, while slightly more of those 50 and over (24%) express satisfaction with national conditions.

Role of Islam in Politics

Laws in our country should ...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q40.

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Nearly nine-in-ten Tunisians (88%) say the current economic situation in their country is bad, including 56% who believe the economy is *very* bad. Perceptions of economic conditions in Tunisia, where [GDP growth](#) has slowed recently, have been quite negative since the 2011 revolution.

However, people are slightly more optimistic when it comes to the country's economic future. A majority (56%) now believes that the economic situation will improve over the next 12 months, up six percentage points from last year, while 18% think the economy will worsen and 21% say it will remain the same over the next year. Despite the increase since last year, economic optimism has not yet returned to initial post-revolution levels when 75% of Tunisians expected economic improvement.

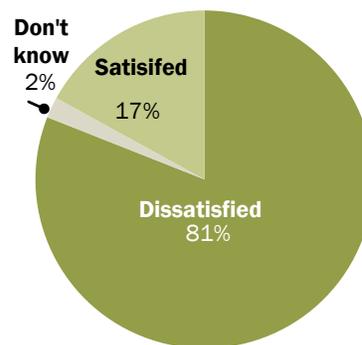
Optimism about Tunisia's economic future differs among key groups. Older Tunisians have a significantly more positive outlook than their younger counterparts. Nearly two-thirds of Tunisians age 50 or older (64%) are confident that the economic situation will improve in the next 12 months, compared with just 48% of 18 to 29 year olds. This greater negativity may not be surprising given recent [estimates of an unemployment rate](#) of 38% for young Tunisians (15 to 24 year olds), more than twice the rate for the country's overall population. Additionally, women are significantly more optimistic than men about the Tunisian economy, with six-in-ten women believing the economy will improve in the next year compared with 51% of men.

Worse Off Than under Ben Ali

Roughly half of Tunisians (51%) say that the recent years of revolutionary turmoil have left the country worse off than it was under Tunisia's long-time ruler, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. Only 35% say Tunisia is better off, a view

Overwhelming Discontent

Are you ___ with the way things are going in our country today?



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q5.

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Economic Optimism in Tunisia

Do you expect the economic situation to ___ in the next 12 months?

	Improve %	Remain the same %	Worsen %	Don't know %
Total	56	21	18	6
Sex				
Men	51	21	21	6
Women	60	21	14	5
Age				
18-29	48	29	19	3
30-49	55	20	19	6
50+	64	14	13	8
Prayer				
Less than 5x per day	49	25	21	5
5x per day or more	60	19	15	6

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q10.

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virtually unchanged from 2013.

Tunisians with a post-secondary education (44%) are considerably more likely than those with a primary education or less (30%) to say that the country is better off without Ben Ali. Similarly, 45% of people with higher incomes say the country is better off following Ben Ali's ouster, compared with 27% of lower income Tunisians.¹ Additionally, men (40%) are more likely than women (30%) to believe the country is better off without Ben Ali.

Strong Support for Jomaa, Not Many Others

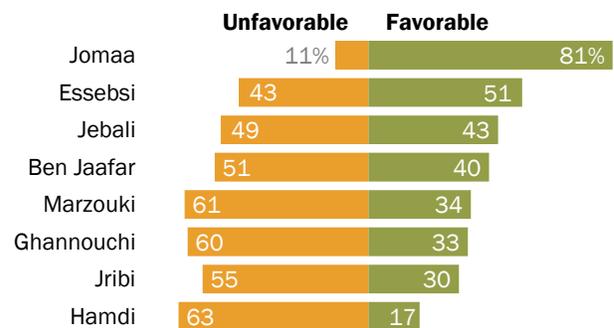
Tunisians show overwhelming support for Prime Minister Mehdi Jomaa, a newcomer to national politics who took office in January 2014. Roughly eight-in-ten (81%) express a favorable opinion of Jomaa, while just 11% give him a negative rating. About half (51%) also give a favorable rating to Beji Caid Essebsi, chairman and presidential candidate for the secular Nidaa Tounes party, up 10 percentage points since last year.

While Jomaa receives very positive ratings, public opinion of other politicians reflects the disappointment in national leadership during Tunisia's democratic transition. Hamadi Jebali, the former Ennahda prime minister, has seen a substantial dip in popularity since leaving office. In 2012, 66% of Tunisians gave him a favorable rating. Today, just 43% give him positive marks. Approval of Interim President Moncef Marzouki has also declined. Roughly a third (34%) expresses favorable opinions of the Congress for the Republic party's founder, a drop of ten percentage points over the last year.

Tunisians also give lackluster ratings to President of the Constituent Assembly Mustapha Ben Jaafar, Ennahda party leader Rached Ghannouchi, Secretary-General of the Republican Party Maya Jribi, and Secretary-General of the Party of Progressive Conservatives Hachmi Hamdi, on par with their ratings in 2013.

Disappointment with Political Leadership – except Jomaa

Do you have a ___ opinion of...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q48a-g, m.

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¹ Low-income respondents report a monthly household income of 299 Tunisian dinars or less, middle-income respondents report an income between 300 and 599 Tunisian dinars per month, and high-income respondents report earning 600 Tunisian dinars or more per month.

Leading Political Organizations Fare Poorly

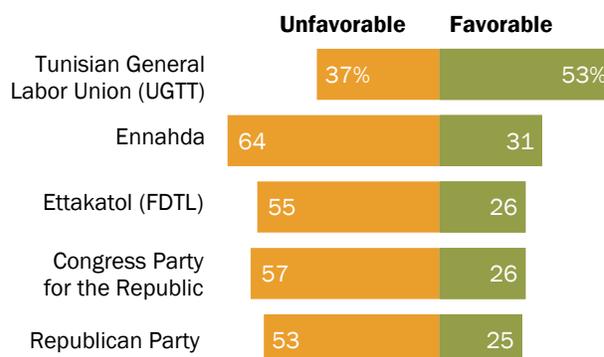
Tunisians are markedly unhappy with the political organizations at the center of the country's struggle toward democracy over the last three years. Of all the organizations included in the survey, the one that fares the best is the Tunisian General Labor Union (UGTT), a powerful group **credited** with brokering a deal to help jumpstart the stagnated post-revolutionary transition last fall. More than half (53%) express a favorable opinion of the long-standing organization, while 37% rate it negatively.

All other political organizations garner less than a third of favorable responses. Ennahda, the moderate Islamist party that took heat for being unwilling to share power after winning Tunisia's first free election, receives slightly more support than others, with positive ratings from 31% of Tunisians. While Ennahda accrues the greatest amount of negativity (64%), it also has the greatest recognition of all the political parties tested. The organization's favorability has declined precipitously over the last two years, falling 34 percentage points since 2012 when 65% of Tunisians held a favorable opinion of the group.

Ettakatol, also called the Democratic Forum for Labor and Liberties, and the Congress Party for the Republic garner similar scores. Only about a quarter of Tunisians (26%) rate these groups favorably, while a majority express unfavorable opinions of them. Both secular, center-left parties have seen similar declines in their favorability of roughly 20 percentage points

High Ratings for UGTT; Negative Views toward Political Parties

Do you have a ___ opinion of...

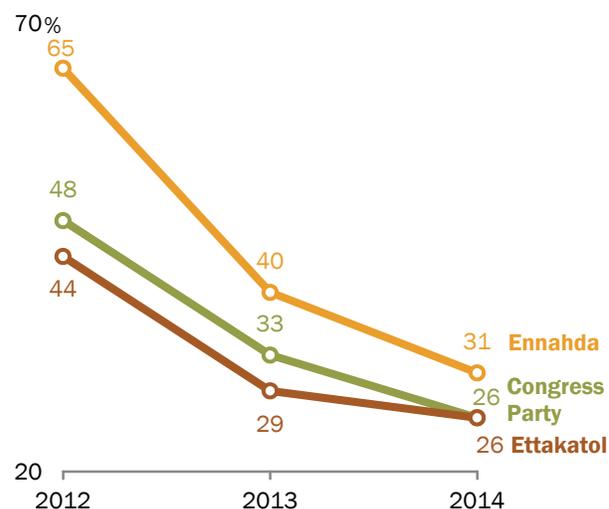


Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q48h-l.

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Continuing Decline in Party Favorability

Favorable opinion of...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q48h, j-k.

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since 2012 (22 points for the Congress Party and 18 points for Ettakatol).

A quarter of Tunisians supports the Republican Party, a liberal, secular opposition party. Just over half of Tunisians (53%) give the Republican Party negative marks, little changed since 2013.

Mixed Reviews of National Institutions

Despite the substantial portion of Tunisians that believe they are worse off since the Jasmine Revolution, opinions of Tunisian institutions are relatively mixed. Fully 95% give the military positive ratings. The police also receive high ratings, with 82% support in 2014, up from 71% last year. Six-in-ten or more also believe financial institutions (62%), the media (62%) and corporations (60%) have a good influence on the way things are going in Tunisia. Roughly half (52%) of Tunisians give the national government high marks, while just 41% rate the government negatively.

Prime Minister Jomaa, the leader of the current caretaker government, receives some of the highest support. Roughly three-quarters of Tunisians (77%) believe he has a good influence on the country. Just 15% give Jomaa negative ratings.

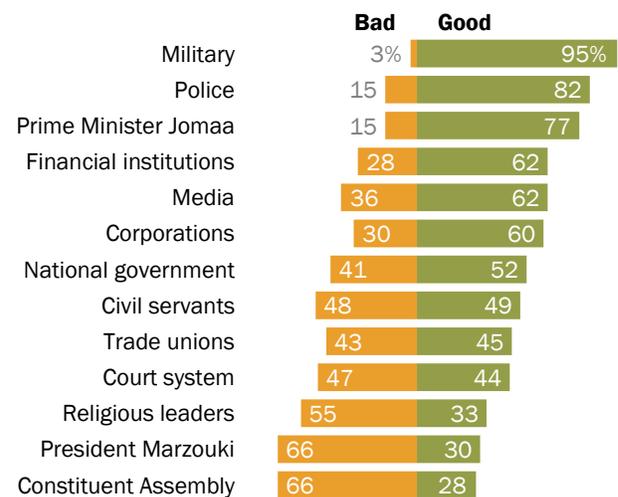
People have more mixed reviews of trade unions (45% good) and the court system (44%), on par with 2013. Attitudes toward civil servants are also split with 49% seeing them as good.

Receiving some of the lowest marks are Tunisia's religious leaders. Just a third rate religious leaders favorably, falling 11 percentage points since last year, and a full 17 points since 2012.

Three-in-ten or fewer say that President Marzouki (30%) and the Constituent Assembly (28%) have a good influence on the country. While public opinion of the Assembly, which approved Tunisia's new constitution earlier this year, has improved over the last year, it has not returned to

Military and Police Praised

Influence on the way things are going in Tunisia



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q38a, b, baTUN, bbTUN, c-j, m.

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the higher ratings it enjoyed just after its creation when 45% of Tunisians gave it high marks in 2012.

Young people and the highly educated are generally more critical of national institutions. People age 18 to 29 are less likely than those 50 and older to express favorable ratings of the national government (41%), Prime Minister Jomaa (71%), the Constituent Assembly (22%) and the media (57%). Individuals with post-secondary education express considerably less positive views of the media (45%), religious leaders (18%), the court system (34%), civil servants (36%), the police (70%) and trade unions (31%) than those with a primary education or less.

Government Working for Women?

People are split over whether their current government is doing enough to ensure that women have the same rights as men. Roughly a third (31%) believes the government is doing the right amount, up eight points in the last year. Similarly, fewer people say the government is not doing enough (37%) than last year when 51% said this. Around two-in-ten (18%) said the government is doing too much for women's rights, the same as last year. Young people are more likely to be dissatisfied with the government's efforts to protect the rights of women than their elder counterparts – 46% of those 18 to 29 believe the government is doing too little, while just 27% of those 50 and over say the same. However, there is no significant gender divide on this question.

Slightly Greater Satisfaction on Women's Rights

The gov't is doing ___ to ensure women have the same rights as men

	2013	2014	Change
	%	%	
Too much	18	18	0
Too little	51	37	-14
Right amount	23	31	+8
Don't know	9	14	+5

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q105.

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Tunisia Survey Methods

Pew Research Center

Spring 2014 Survey

The survey in Tunisia was 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 with adults 18 and older, between April 19 and May 9, 2014. Interviews were conducted in Tunisian Arabic. The survey is representative of the adult population. The survey is based on a multi-stage, area probability design, which entailed proportional allocation of interviews by governorate and urbanity. The primary sampling units were sectors.

The margin of sampling error is ± 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. The margin of error is larger for results based on subsamples in the survey. 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.

Topline Results

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2014 survey
October 15, 2014 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 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	17	81	2	100
	Spring, 2013	13	81	5	100
	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100

		Q9 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, 2014	0	11	32	56	1	100
	Spring, 2013	1	10	35	53	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	16	43	40	1	100

		Q10 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, 2014	7	49	21	9	9	6	100
	Spring, 2013	6	44	19	16	9	6	100
	Spring, 2012	16	59	12	7	5	1	100

		Q11 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 (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	48	44	4	4	100
	Spring, 2013	49	39	4	7	100

		Q17 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 (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	35	51	13	1	100
	Spring, 2013	33	52	13	1	100
	Spring, 2012	45	42	13	1	100

		Q19 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, 2014	48	26	24	3	100
	Spring, 2013	54	17	24	6	100
	Spring, 2012	63	20	11	6	100

		Q38a What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	7	45	21	20	7	100

		Q38b What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): b. Prime Minister/President [INSERT APPROPRIATE NAME]					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	5	25	19	47	5	100

Tunisia: President Moncef Marzouki

		Q38baTUN What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Tunisia. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Tunisia: baTUN. Constituent Assembly					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	3	25	19	47	5	100
	Spring, 2013	4	16	20	51	9	100
	Spring, 2012	9	36	30	17	8	100

		Q38bbTUN What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Tunisia. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Tunisia: bbTUN. Prime Minister Mehdi Jomaa					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	31	46	7	8	8	100

		Q38c What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	82	13	1	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	64	26	6	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	72	25	2	1	0	100

		Q38d What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad 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, 2014	27	35	17	19	2	100
	Spring, 2013	19	38	22	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	22	41	21	15	1	100

		Q38e What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	8	25	20	35	12	100
	Spring, 2013	11	33	28	17	10	100
	Spring, 2012	14	36	27	14	9	100

		Q38f What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	12	32	24	23	8	100
	Spring, 2013	9	33	25	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	14	39	29	11	6	100

		Q38g What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): g. civil servants					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	14	35	20	28	4	100

		Q38h What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): h. corporations					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	14	46	14	16	11	100

		Q38i What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): i. banks and other major financial institutions					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	18	44	14	14	11	100

		Q38j What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): j. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	44	38	7	8	2	100
	Spring, 2013	22	49	15	11	3	100
	Spring, 2012	19	50	20	10	2	100

		Q38m What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Tunisia. Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in Tunisia? m. trade unions					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	17	28	18	25	12	100
	Spring, 2013	9	33	19	25	14	100
	Spring, 2012	9	23	25	25	18	100

		Q40 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, 2014	30	53	15	3	100
	Spring, 2013	29	59	11	1	100
	Spring, 2012	23	64	12	2	100

		Q48a 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, 2014	9	24	15	45	7	100
	Spring, 2013	10	24	18	38	11	100
	Spring, 2012	22	44	13	14	6	100

		Q48b 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, 2014	6	34	18	33	10	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	17	27	19	100
	Spring, 2012	18	40	17	10	15	100

		Q48c 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, 2014	8	26	15	46	4	100
	Spring, 2013	9	35	17	29	10	100

		Q48d 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, 2014	7	23	17	38	15	100
	Spring, 2013	8	21	15	32	23	100
	Spring, 2012	10	23	19	20	28	100

		Q48e 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, 2014	12	31	14	35	8	100
	Spring, 2013	21	37	12	19	11	100
	Spring, 2012	23	43	14	11	9	100

		Q48f 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, 2014	4	13	13	50	20	100
	Spring, 2013	6	16	15	40	23	100
	Spring, 2012	9	17	17	37	21	100

		Q48g 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, 2014	26	25	9	34	6	100
	Spring, 2013	18	23	11	35	12	100
	Spring, 2012	27	29	18	19	7	100

		Q48h 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, 2014	9	22	15	49	6	100
	Spring, 2013	14	26	16	34	11	100
	Spring, 2012	27	38	15	15	6	100

		Q48i 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, 2014	4	21	18	35	21	100
	Spring, 2013	5	24	17	28	26	100

		Q48j 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, 2014	3	23	17	38	19	100
	Spring, 2013	6	23	16	30	25	100
	Spring, 2012	13	31	21	17	19	100

		Q48k 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					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	4	22	15	42	18	100
	Spring, 2013	8	25	15	29	24	100
	Spring, 2012	13	35	21	14	17	100

		Q48l 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. UGTT					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	22	31	11	26	10	100

		Q48m 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 m. Mahdi Jomaa						
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Don't know	Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	43	38	3	8	7	0	100

		QET1 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, 2014	38	59	3	100
	Spring, 2013	53	40	7	100
	Spring, 2012	61	37	2	100

		QET2 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, 2014	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2013	30	65	4	100
	Spring, 2012	40	59	2	100

		Q90 How satisfied are you with the way the political system is working in this country? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	3	24	23	47	4	100

		Q104a Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? a. anyone can openly criticize the government					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	64	20	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	62	25	7	3	2	100
	Spring, 2012	64	24	9	2	2	100

		Q104b Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? b. honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	92	5	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	71	14	8	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	77	16	5	1	2	100

		Q104c Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? c. there is a judicial system that treats everyone in the same way					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	94	5	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	81	9	3	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	79	16	3	0	1	100

		Q104f Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? f. religious parties are allowed to be part of the government					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	48	21	12	15	3	100
	Spring, 2013	53	23	8	13	4	100
	Spring, 2012	48	33	12	5	3	100

		Q104g Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? g. economic conditions improve					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	96	2	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	87	6	2	3	2	100
	Spring, 2012	92	7	1	0	1	100

		Q104h Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? h. women have the same rights as men					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	66	17	8	8	1	100
	Spring, 2013	63	15	7	14	2	100
	Spring, 2012	59	25	11	5	1	100

		Q104i Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? i. law and order be maintained					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	81	9	5	4	1	100
	Spring, 2013	80	8	3	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	79	16	3	2	1	100

		Q104j Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? j. the media can report the news without (state/government) censorship					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	63	19	7	9	1	100
	Spring, 2013	69	14	6	7	3	100
	Spring, 2012	57	25	8	6	3	100

		Q104k Thinking about (survey country's) future, how important is it that _____. Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not important at all? k. people can hold peaceful protests against the government					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	68	18	6	7	1	100

		Q105 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, 2014	18	37	31	14	100
	Spring, 2013	18	51	23	9	100

		Q106 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, 2014	33	62	5	100
	Spring, 2013	37	56	7	100
	Spring, 2012	55	38	7	100