SAHWA Youth Survey 2016
Documentation Report
Edition 4.0

Report drafted by: **CIDOB** BARCELONA CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS   with the support of: **upf.** Universitat Pompeu Fabra *Barcelona*   **RECSM** Research and Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology

Contents

1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   About SAHWA

SAHWA – Researching Arab Mediterranean Youth: Towards a New Social Contract [1] is a collaborative research project led by the Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) and co-financed by the European Commission as part of its Seventh Research Framework Programme.

SAHWA brings together 15 partners from Europe and Arab Mediterranean countries to research youth prospects and perspectives in a context of multiple social, economic and political transitions in five Arab countries: Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia. The project took place over 2014-2016 with a total budget of €3 million. The topics around which the project revolves are education, employment and social inclusion, political engagement, culture and values, international migration and mobility, gender, comparative experiences in other transition contexts, and public policies and international cooperation.

SAHWA's methodological approach focuses on two sources of empirical research:
1. **Qualitative research** through SAHWA's Ethnographic Fieldwork to explore youth conditions and values in different socio-economic contexts within and across countries[2].
2. **Quantitative research** through the SAHWA Youth Survey (SAHWA YS): a cross-national survey carried out amongst 10,000 young people from 5 Arab and Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia. The SAHWA YS questionnaire was designed to allow answering the project's research questions.

1.2   About the SAHWA YS Documentation Report

The SAHWA YS Documentation Report summarises all methodological aspects of the SAHWA YS data and is based on the methodological reports provided by the five SAHWA partners which were in charge of overseeing the implementation of the survey in the five countries of study: the Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée pour le Développement (CREAD, Algeria), the American University in Cairo (AUC, Egypt), the Lebanese American University (LAU, Lebanon), the Haute Ecole de Management (HEM, Morocco) and the Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR, Tunisia). Those reports are available through this link.

This report is split into six sections: the first describes the study itself, the study framework, key persons and institutions, and conditions of use and restrictions of the YS data. Section two describes the main characteristics of the SAHWA YS data, its target population, and the weighting procedure The questionnaire design process and its translation into the two field languages, Arabic and French, are then summarised in the third section. Finally, the methodological and technical details for each of the participant countries are presented in sections four, five, and six.

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[1] Further information can be found on SAHWA's official website: www.sahwa.eu
[2]   Further information about our qualitative research can be found at this link: http://sahwa.eu/Media/Sahwa/Ethnographic-Fieldwork

2 STUDY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Title of the study

SAHWA Youth Survey 2016 (2021).

2.2 Abstract

The SAHWA Youth Survey (YS) is a cross-national survey carried out in five countries, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia, to take the pulse of Arab youth in these countries. In total 9,860 young people, aged 15 to 29, were interviewed throughout the second and third years of the SAHWA Project[3], in 2015 to 2016.

Based on SAHWA's research topics, the questionnaire includes questions about education, employment and social inclusion, political engagement, culture and values, gender issues, migration and international mobility, and public policies and international cooperation.

2.3 Conditions of use

SAHWA Youth Survey 2016 data is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0.

SAHWA Youth Survey 2016 Survey documentation is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 4.0.

Restrictions: The data are available for not-for-profit purposes without restrictions.

Confidentiality: In accordance with data protection regulations in participating countries, only anonymous data are available to users. Before depositing data to CIDOB, each national survey team was responsible for ensuring anonymity of the data files.

2.4 Citation requirements

It is requested that the data is always cited along with the documentation report in the form as stated hereafter:

Data: Weber, W., Queralt, T., Bourekba, M. and Sánchez-Montijano, E. (2021). SAHWA Youth Survey 2016. Data file edition 4.0. Barcelona: Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB)

Documentation report: Weber, W., Queralt, T., Bourekba, M. and Sánchez-Montijano, E. (2021). SAHWA Youth Survey 2016 Documentation Report. Edition 4.0. Barcelona: Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB)

2.5 Topics

Education, Employment and Social Inclusion, Political and Social Engagement, Culture and Values, Gender Issues, Migration and International Mobility, and Public Policies and International Cooperation.

2.6 Task Force Youth Survey

2.6.1 Coordination:

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs (CIDOB) – Spain
- SAHWA Scientific Coordinator: Dr. Elena Sánchez-Montijano
- SAHWA Project Manager: Mr. Moussa Bourekba

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[3] Further information about the SAHWA Youth Survey is available at this link:
http://sahwa.eu/Media/Sahwa/Youth-Survey

2.6.2   National survey teams:

The national survey teams developed together with the SAHWA coordinators and the survey consultants the questionnaire and the specification for translation and data collection. Each national survey team was responsible for ensuring that the specification of the survey were followed at each stage of the process by preparing the translations, conducting pre-tests, supervising the fieldwork or fieldwork agency, providing weights to make the data representative and reporting about each stage properly.

Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée pour le Développement (CREAD) – Algeria
- Principal Researcher: Dr. Nacereddine Hammouda
- National Survey Expert: Mr. Hassen Souaber

Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research (CAWTAR) – Tunisia
- Principal Researcher: Dr. Soukeina Bouraoui
- National Survey Expert: Ms. Fadhila Najah

American University in Cairo FORUM (AUC FORUM) – Egypt
- Principal Researcher: Dr. Bahgat Korany
- National Survey Expert: Dr. Ghada Barsoum

Institut des Hautes Etudes de Management (HEM) – Morocco
- Principal Researcher: Mr. Driss Ksikes
- National Survey Expert: Dr. Zakaria Kadiri

Lebanese American University (LAU) – Lebanon
- Principal Researcher: Dr. Ghassan Dibeh
- National Survey Expert: Dr. Ali Fakih

2.6.3   Survey consultants:

Research and Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology (RECSM) - Spain
- Questionnaire design: Dr. Wiebke Weber
- Fieldwork monitoring and data editing: Ms. Teresa Queralt i Sans

3 THE DATA

SAHWA YS data comprises 9,860 individual observations and 842 variables. All the missing data is coded as "Not applicable" without distinguishing between "Refusals", "No answer" or "Don't know".

3.1 Target population and unit of analyses

The target population of the SAHWA YS are young people between 15 and 29 years old, citizens of the participant countries. The level of analysis is, therefore, individual.

3.2 Weighting

To obtain representative results, all analyses using SAHWA Youth Survey (YS) data must be weighted. The representativeness and comparability of the SAHWA data can only be ensured with weighted data.

The SAHWA YS dataset contains two different types of weighting variables: design or sampling weights and population weights.

3.2.1 Design/sampling weights

Design or sampling weights (*dweight* variable in the SAHWA dataset): during the sampling process, most countries of study –Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia– used complex sampling designs (either stratified or cluster). Using these kinds of design means some individuals or sub-regions may have a higher probability of being selected as part of the sample, which may lead to over-representation of some groups of respondents or sub-regions. Weighting statistical analyses corrects for these inequalities, obtaining results not affected by possible sample bias and representative of the total population. Only in Lebanon did the self-weighted sampling design does not require design weights, since the sample is representative by itself.

To correct for inequal probabilities of selection in the target population due to complex sample designs, a design weight for each individual was calculated as:

$$dweight_{ij} = \frac{1}{Probability\ of\ selection\ of\ i^{th}\ individual\ in\ j^{th}\ country}$$

Due to the self-weighted sampling design, no weighting is necessary in Lebanon. Therefore, all design weights for Lebanon are 1.

3.2.2 Population weights

In cross-national surveys, equal sample sizes in unequal target population sizes across countries may lead to over-representation of smaller countries at the expense of larger ones. We call target population size the total number of population under study. For the SAHWA YS, the target population is all young people between 15 and 29 years old. Population weights (*pweight* variable in the SAHWA dataset) adjust the data to ensure that each country is represented in proportion to its actual target population size. These weights aim to correct for the bias introduced by almost equal sample sizes but very different target population sizes.

They are calculated as $pweight = \frac{Target\ population\ in\ country}{Sample\ size\ in\ country} * 10.000$

This results in the following population weights for the five countries:

	Algeria	Egypt	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Total
Sample size	2,036	1,970	2,000	1,854	2,000	9,860
Target population[4]	10,354,000	24,190,000	1,193,000	8,837,955	2,774,000	63,018,955
Population weight	.509	1.228	.060	.477	0.139	

3.2.3 Use of design and population weights

Depending on the purpose of the investigation, the researcher needs to use one or both weighting variables:

- When analysing data from a single country, only the design weight needs to be used.
- When analysing data from two or more countries and the research interest is to compare scores across countries, only design weight needs to be applied.
- When analysing data to describe a group of countries or a region, without distinguishing across countries, both design and population weights need to be applied.

The table below shows different research purposes and which weight needs to be applied in each situation.

	Example	**Design weight (dweight)**	**Population weight (pweight)**
When analysing data from a single country, whether using a single variable, multivariate techniques or cross-tabulations	Political participation in Tunisia	*dweight*	
	Political participation in Tunisia by gender	*dweight*	
When analysing results for two or more countries separately	Comparison of purchasing power in Tunisia and Algeria	*dweight*	
When combining country data, using a single variable, multivariate techniques or cross-tabulations	Average purchasing power in the Maghreb area (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia)	$dweight \times pweight$	
	Average age of all SAHWA respondents by gender	$dweight \times pweight$	
	Political participation of all SAHWA respondents by income	$dweight \times pweight$	
When both design and population weight are used, they have to be multiplied			

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[4] Source: Provided by the National experts.

4 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

4.1 Questionnaire design

As the aim of the SAHWA YS is to provide quantitative data related to SAHWA's research questions, SAHWA's Concept paper and SAHWA's Background papers provided the theoretical foundations for the questionnaire: the relevant concepts arising from each background paper were analysed to guide its overall thematic structure:

⇨ Thematic Work Packages (WP):
- WP2: Youth opportunities: employment, education and social inclusion
- WP3: Youth political and social engagement
- WP4: Youth cultures: values, representations and social conditions
- WP6: Migration and international mobility

⇨ Crosscutting Work Packages:
- WP5: Gender equality
- WP8: Public policies and international cooperation

In January 2015, the first version of the questionnaire (V1) was shared with all SAHWA Partners for feedback. The feedback helped the Survey Coordinator, CIDOB, to edit a 2nd shorter version (V2) in order to discuss it with the Task Force Youth Survey through a SAHWA Seminar held in February 2015 in Tunis.

From February to May 2015, members of Task Force Youth Survey improved the questionnaire through two successive versions: V3 and the pre-final version (V4) designed for pre-testing. The main aim of V4 was to last 45 minutes to 1 hour of interview. CIDOB collaborated closely with RECSM and CREAD on the French and Arabic versions (V4). In June 2015, SAHWA National Survey Experts (NSE) – appointed by our partners from the countries of study to oversee the preparation and implementation of the SAHWA YS - carried out pre-test amongst 5 to 10 young people in order to prepare the final version. After the pre-test (see Appendix 1) the fifth and final version of the questionnaire (V5) was edited.

4.2 Translation of the questionnaire

From V1 to V4 of the questionnaire, all work was primarily carried out in English. Translations from English into French and Arabic were carried out for both V4 (pre-final) and V5 (final). Translations of existing questionnaires such as SYPE[5] (2009 and 2014), the *Enquête algérienne sur la santé de la famille* 2002 and the *World Value Survey* were used as templates. CIDOB was responsible for the translation of the questionnaire into French, and CREAD for the translation into standard Arabic. In both cases, sworn translators were entrusted with this task.

CREAD proposed an initial translation from French to standard Arabic and AUC reviewed it. The translation to standard Arabic was completed between 9th and 15th April 2015 and adjustments took place from 21st to 23rd April 2015. All partners were provided with the final translated questionnaire on 27th April 2015.

The French, standard Arabic and English versions were proofread by sworn translators between April and July 2015. The standard Arabic version was then adapted by each national team: it consisted of slight changes from standard Arabic to Algerian, Egyptian, Lebanese, Moroccan and Tunisian dialects (including currencies, administrative districts, political parties, etc.) to ensure they were comprehensible in fieldwork situations.

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[5] Survey of Young Population in Egypt. Further information about this survey is available at this link: https://www.popcouncil.org/research/survey-of-young-people-in-egypt-2009-and-2014

5 SAMPLING

5.1 Algeria

National sample size: 2,036 young people.

Final sample size in the data set after cleaning: 2,036. No observations were disregarded.

Sampling frame: General Census of population and Housing 2008 provides a list of 1,198 districts and 21,502 households.

Sampling design: sub-sample of the *Survey on Employment in household* (*Enquête Emploi auprès des Ménages*), conducted by the *Office National des Statistiques* in 2013.

5.2 Egypt

Initial national sample size before cleaning: 2,006

Final sample size in the data set after cleaning: 1,970. During the cleaning process, 36 observations had to be disregarded for being out of the age range.

Sampling framework: The primarily unit of selection (PSU) are selected from the master sample of the Central Agency of Public Mobilization and Statistics, based on the General Census 2006.

Sampling design: Random selection from the SYPE 2014 sample, after excluding the borders/Frontiers governorates. The sample was selected in two stages. First, about 140 PSUs from the pool of 451 PSU of the SYPE 2014 sample were selected. In the second stage, all individuals aged 15-29 (as of 2016) in the selected PSU were interviewed.

Sampling/Design weights: Since the sample of the SAHWA YS is a sub-sample of the SYPE 2014, the design weights in Egypt correct for different probability of selection across Egyptian regions. To learn more about the calculation of the sampling design in Egypt, see Appendix 2.

5.3 Lebanon

National sample size: 2,000 young people

Final sample size in the data set after cleaning: 2,000. No observations were removed.

Sampling Frame: due to the lack of a household-based sampling frame, the Lebanese Statistical Agency uses geographical blocks in localities as the sampling units of analysis. These blocks are considered the basic unit in the sampling procedure. The Census of Buildings, Dwellings and Establishments (2004) and the Lebanese Household Budget Survey (2004) were used as sample frames.

Sampling design: a 2-stage sampling design based on the Census of Buildings, Dwellings and Establishments (2004) was used. The Lebanese territory is divided into 6 administrative regions, and these regions are divided into 26 smaller units or *Caza*. At the same time, each Caza contains the primary sampling unit, the blocks, bordered by streets and other barriers. The selection of the sampling units in each block is carried out according to the Census of Buildings (2004).
- *1st step: selection in the first stage consists of a random selection of block*
- *2nd step: random selection of primary sampling unit in each block.*

As Lebanon can be divided into dense and less dense areas, the decision to administrate the questionnaire or not is taken according to the following rule: the densest areas of the

questionnaires are distributed according to population density weight based on the distribution of household per administrative region. The other islands are randomly selected and around 4-5 questionnaires are carried out in each of them.

Sampling/Design weight: since the sample design of the SAHWA YS in Lebanon was self-weighted, no design weighting is needed to obtain representative results.

5.4 Morocco

National sample size: 2,000 young people.

Final sample size in the data set after cleaning: 1,854 young people. After data cleaning, 146 observations had to be excluded as they were out of the age range.

Sampling Frame: data published by the High Commissioner for Planning (*Haut-Commissariat au Plan*, HCP) after the census carried out in 2004 and 2014 (www.hcp.ma/file/111366)

Sampling design: the sampling design has been done as following:

A- 1st level: 15 administrative regions according to the 1997 divisions (except for Oued Dahab Lagouira):

The number of provinces and communes per region of our sample is proportionate to the overall population of each region and to the urban/rural distribution of each region.

The following steps were carried out:
- Each selection was classified as urban, rural or mixed to match the urban/rural breakdown of the region.
- In order to determine the final number of provinces and communes per region, taking into account the urban/rural distribution and the fact that each PSU would have 8 respondents, the number of respondents per selection was adjusted by a multiple of 8.
- A simple random sample where the sample probability is equal for each region was taken from the urban and mixed communes in each region in order to identify the urban selections to be visited in each governorate. At completion of this step, 150 urban or mixed provinces/communes/municipalities had been selected.
- A simple random sample (where the sample probability is equal for each commune) was taken for the rural and mixed communes in each region to identify the rural communes to be visited in each region, resulting in a total of 100 rural or mixed provinces/communes/municipalities.

At the end of this step, a sample of 250 PSUs had been identified to provide national representativity of Moroccan youth.

B- 2nd level: Random sample of sectors:

The number of sectors per region of our sample is proportionate to the overall population of each region and to its urban/rural distribution. All Moroccan sectors were classified as urban, rural or mixed (urban and rural) according to HCP data.

The following steps were carried out during our second-level random sampling:
- A simple random sample (where the sample probability is equal for each sector) was taken for the urban and mixed sectors in each region, in accordance with the level 1 quotas, to identify the urban sectors to be visited in each selection.

- An equiprobable random sample (where the sample probability is equal for each sector) was taken for the rural and mixed sectors in each selection, in accordance with the level 1 quotas, to identify the rural sectors to be visited in each selection. Therefore: The number of regions and provinces in our sample identified using this method, with a target of 8 questionnaires per PSU, was as follows:

Province	PSU urbain	PSU rural	Total interviews
Grand Casablanca	32	2	272
Rabat Salé Zemmour Zaer	18	3	168
Doukala Abda	7	9	128
Tadla Azilal	5	7	96
Meknes Taffilalet	10	7	136
FesBoulemane	10	3	104
Taza Alhoceima Taounate	4	10	112
Tanger Tetouan	13	9	168
Laayoune Boujdour Sakia Elhamra	2	0	16
Guelmim Essemara	3	0	24
Souss Massa Draa	12	14	208
Gharb Chrarda Beni Hssen	7	9	128
Chaouia Ouardigha	6	8	112
Marrakech Tensift Alhaouz	11	14	200
Oriental	10	5	120
Total	**150**	**100**	**2000**

C- 3rd level: Selection of starting points in each PSU:

Each PSU selected in the previous steps is likely to have several starting points, which are defined as areas with enough public presence as to be known by our team, such as administrative buildings, schools, mosques, hotels, large shops/supermarkets/souks, etc.

On arrival in a PSU, the supervisor identified the starting point(s) by locating the mid-point of the main road of the PSU. The public space located nearest to this mid-point was the starting point.

The direction followed was the following: the longest street/road, **always on the left-hand side.**

This approach was discussed and adopted during training, as it means it is possible to obtain the broadest representation of respondents in the various PSUs. In fact, by using this method and going to his or her left, the researcher may go into cul-de-sacs (or dead end), etc., and walk around housing blocks, thus avoiding contact only with households on the main routes (where living conditions are often similar).

D- 4th level: Identification of households in each PSU:

Using the "date+1" method (by adding together the figures making up the date of the interview, to arrive at a single digit, +1), the researcher will pass by a certain number of houses and select the 1st house according to the "date+1" method, always looking only on his or her left.
For example: If the interview took place on 23rd January, the researcher added 2+3+1 = 6, skipped the first five houses and started with the 6th house on the left in the street.
For example: If the interview took place on 9th January, the researcher added 9+1 = 10; 1+0 = 1, skipped the first 0 houses and started with the 1st house on the left in the street.
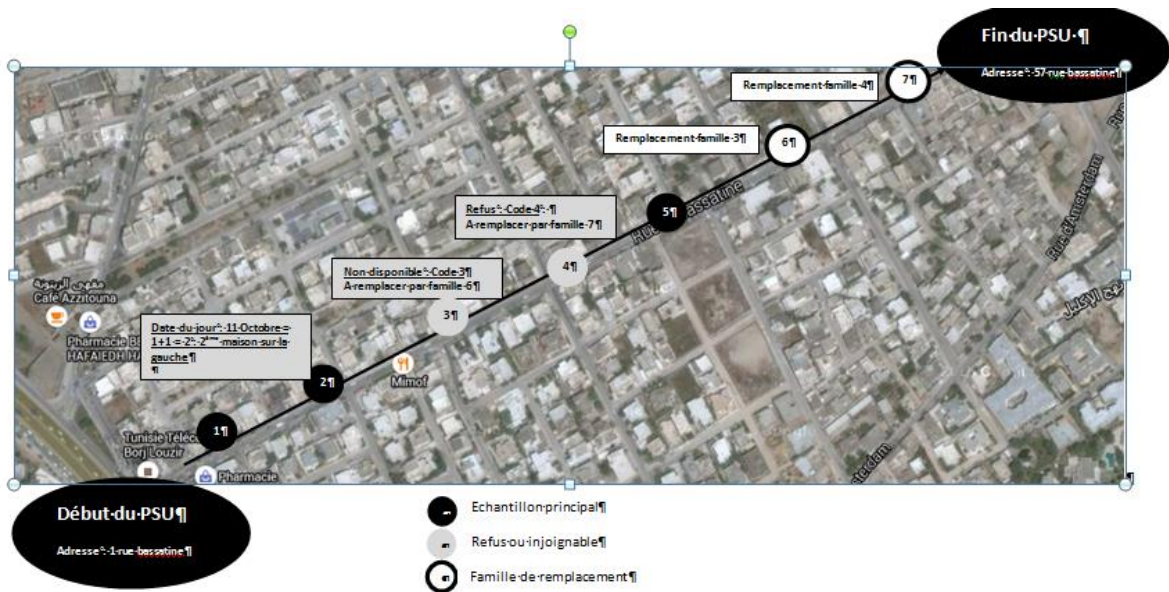
Translation of the terms included in the image above:

(Legend)
Début du PSU: "Beginning of the Primary Sampling Unit"
Echantillonnage principal: "Main sampling"
Refus ou injoignable: "Refusal or unreachable"
Famille de remplacement : "Alternative family "

(Picture)
1. Date du jour : 11 Octobre = 1+1 = 2: 2ème maison sur la gauche : "Date : 11 October = 1+1 = 2: 2nd house on the left"
2. Non disponible : Code 3 : À remplacer par famille 6 : " Not available : Code 3 : To be replaced by family 6 "
3. Refus : Code 4 : À remplacer par famille 7 : "Refusal : Code 4 : To be replaced by family 7"
4. Remplacement famille 3 : "Replacement of family 3"
5. Remplacement famille 4 : "Replacement of family 4"
Fin du PSU : Adresse : 57 rue Bassatinet : "End of Primary Sampling Unit : Direction : 57 rue Bassatinet"

The following households were selected using the appropriate skipping method (**all 8 households in urban and rural zones**).

Sampling/Design weight: cases need to be weighted. Weighting calculated according to age range, gender and regional representativeness. To learn more about the calculation process of the weights in Morocco, see Appendix 3.

5.5 Tunisia

National sample size: 2,000 young people.

Final sample size in the data set after cleaning: 2,000 young people. No observations were removed disregarded.

Sampling Frame: census data of the Institute of National Statistics updated on 2014.

Sampling design: the sampling design has been done as following:

A- *1ˢᵗ level: Random sample of selections:*

The number of selections in our sample is proportionate to the overall population of each governorate and to the urban/rural distribution of each governorate.
The following steps were carried out:

- Each selection was classified as urban, rural or mixed to match the urban/rural breakdown of the selection.
- In order to determine the final number of selections per governorate, taking into account the urban/rural distribution and the fact that each PSU would have 5 respondents, the number of respondents per selection was adjusted by a multiple of 5.
- A simple random sample (where the sample probability is equal for each selection) was taken for the urban and mixed selections in each governorate, in order to identify the urban selections to be visited in each governorate. **At completion of this step, 143 urban/mixed selections had been selected.**
- A simple random sample (where the sample probability is equal for each selection) was taken for the rural and mixed selections in each governorate, in order to identify the rural selections to be visited in each governorate. **At completion of this step, 70 rural/mixed selections had been selected.**

At the end of this level, 213 out of 264 selections had been identified to serve as the basis for the sample of 400 selections identified by CAWTAR. This number, which differs from the number of selections initially provided by CAWTAR of 200, is due to the fact that some selections contain only one sector in our sample, in order to comply with the sector quotas.

B- *2ⁿᵈlevel: Random sample of sectors:*

The number of sectors in our sample is proportionate to the overall population of each governorate and to the urban/rural distribution of each governorate. All Tunisian sectors were classified as urban, rural or mixed (urban and rural) according to INS data available from the official INS website: http://www.ins.tn/.

The following steps were carried out during our second-level random sampling:

- A simple random sample (where the sample probability is equal for each sector) was taken for the urban and mixed sectors in each selection,
- In accordance with the level 1 quotas, in order to identify the urban sectors to be visited in each selection. **On completion of this step, 272 urban sectors had been selected.**
- A simple random sample (where the sample probability is equal for each sector) was taken for the rural and mixed sectors in each selection, in accordance with the level 1 quotas, to identify the rural sectors to be visited in each selection. **At completion of this step, 128 rural sectors had been selected.**

400 sectors were therefore selected at random. These sectors make up the PSUs in our sample. As a result, the number of governorates/selections/sectors/respondents in our sample identified using this method was as follows:

	Selections			Sectors			Sample		
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
TUNIS	19	0	19	38	0	38	190	0	190
ARIANA	10	1	11	19	2	21	95	10	105
BEN AROUS	11	1	12	21	2	23	105	10	115
MANOUBA	6	2	8	11	3	14	55	15	70
NABEUL	10	5	15	20	9	29	100	45	145
ZAGHOUAN	2	2	4	3	4	7	15	20	35
BIZERTE	7	4	11	14	7	21	70	35	105

BEJA	3	3	6	5	6	11	25	30	55
JENDOUBA	2	5	7	4	10	14	20	50	70
LE KEF	3	2	5	5	4	9	25	20	45
SILIANA	2	3	5	3	5	8	15	25	40
SOUSSE	10	3	13	20	5	25	100	25	125
MONASTIR	10	0	10	20	0	20	100	0	100
MAHDIA	4	4	8	7	8	15	35	40	75
SFAX	11	7	18	22	13	35	110	65	175
KAIROUAN	4	7	11	7	13	20	35	65	100
KASSERINE	4	5	9	7	9	16	35	45	80
SIDI	2	6	8	4	11	15	20	55	75
GABES	5	2	7	10	4	14	50	20	70
MEDENINE	7	2	9	14	4	18	70	20	90
TATAOUINE	2	1	3	3	2	5	15	10	25
GAFSA	5	2	7	9	3	12	45	15	60
TOZEUR	2	1	3	3	1	4	15	5	20
KEBILI	2	2	4	3	3	6	15	15	30
Total	143	70	213	272	128	400	1360	640	2000
	67%	33%		68%	32%		68%	32%	

C- 3rdlevel: Selection of starting points in each PSU:

Each PSU selected in the previous steps is likely to have several starting points, which are defined as areas with enough public presence as to be known by our team, such as administrative buildings, schools, mosques, hotels, large shops/supermarkets/souks, etc.

On arrival in a PSU, the supervisor will identify the starting point(s) by locating the mid-point of the main road of the PSU. The public space located nearest to this mid-point is the starting point. The direction followed will be as follows: the longest street/road, **always on the left-hand side.**

This approach was discussed and adopted with the CAWTAR team during training, as it means it is possible to obtain the broadest representation of respondents in the various PSUs. In fact, by using this method and going to his or her left, the researcher may go into cul-de-sacs, etc., and walk around housing blocks, thus avoiding contact only with households on the main routes (where living conditions are often similar).

D- 4thlevel: Identification of 10 households in each PSU:
Using the "date+1" method (by adding together the figures making up the date of the interview, to arrive at a single digit, +1), the researcher will pass by a certain number of houses and select the 1st house according to the "date+1" method, always looking only on his or her left.
For example: If the interview takes place on 23rd January, the researcher will add 2+3+1 = 6, skip the first five houses and start with the 6th house on the left in the street.
For example: If the interview takes place on 9th January, the researcher will add 9+1 = 10; 1+0 = 1, skip the first 0 houses and start with the 1st house on the left in the street.

As shown in the image on page 11, the following households will be selected using the appropriate skipping method (**all 5 households in the urban zones and all 3 households in the rural zones**). **Including the 1st household selected, a total of 10 households must be selected in each PSU (before the survey is carried out).** For further information see the methodological report provided by the Tunisian Survey expert.

Sampling/Design weight: cases need to be weighted. Weighting calculated according to age range, gender and regional representativeness. To learn more about the calculation process of the weights in Tunisia, see Appendix 4.

6 FIELDWORK

6.1 Algeria

Data collector: Centre de Recherche en Economie Appliquée pour le Développement (CREAD)
Mode of data collection: Paper and pencil personal interviews.
Fieldwork period: October 2015 – December 2015.

6.2 Egypt

Data collector: Population Council (PopCouncil)
Mode of data collection: Paper and pencil personal interviews.
Fieldwork period: November 2015 – February 2016

6.3 Lebanon

Data collector: No information
Mode of data collection: Paper and pencil personal interviews.
Fieldwork period: October 2015 – November 2015

6.4 Morocco

Data collector: BJKA Consulting.
Mode of data collection: Computer-assisted personal interviews.
Fieldwork period: October 2015 – November 2015

6.5 Tunisia

Data collector: BJKA Consulting (http://www.bjka-consulting.com/)
Mode of data collection: Pencil and paper personal interviews.
Fieldwork period: November 2015 – November 2015

7   DATA HARMONIZATION

To guarantee the comparability of the SAHWA Youth Survey, some of the variables of the dataset were harmonized following a common coding procedure. These variables are:

Occupation variables:
- EMP39 – Main job in past weeks: this variable was harmonized following International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO)-08 Index of Occupational Titles coding procedure ISCO-08.
- EMP337 – Last job: this variable was harmonized following the ISCO-08 classification
- EMP351A – last job, EMP351AB –penultimate job, and EMP351C –antepenultimate job: these variables were harmonized following the ISCO-08 classification

Education variables:
- EDU217 – highest levels of education: this variable was harmonized following the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011

Country variables:
- EMP361A –country of last job, EMP361B –country of penultimate job, and EMP361C – country of antepenultimate job: these variables were coded following International Standard for country codes (ISO) 3166.
- MIG511A – first country the interviewee has been to, MIG511B – second country the interviewee has been to and MIG511C – third country the interviewee has been to: these variables were coded following the ISO 3166.
- MIG512 –country where the interviewee spent more time: this variable was coded following coding the ISO 3166.
- MIG517A –most attractive country, MIG517B – second most attractive country, MIG517C – third most attractive country, and MIG517D – fourth most attractive country: these variables were encoded following the ISO 3166.
- **Income variables:** The SAHWA questionnaire asked the respondents for their monthly income in national currency. Five variables were, then, generated, one for each of the SAHWA countries in its respective currency. In order to enable SAHWA data users to compare income levels in a multi-national context, we converted the national currencies into a comparable value, taking into account the different exchange level and price levels of each country. We therefore use the purchasing power parity (PPP) data from the World Bank (International Comparison Program, The World Bank (2015). Retrieved from http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PRVT.PP):   EMP324: variable created dividing the income in local currency specified in EMP324.a, EMP324.e, EMP324.l, EMP324.m, and EMP324.t, over the most up-to date PPP conversion factor for private consumption, provided by the World Bank. PPP conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States of America.
- EMP328: variable created dividing the income in local currency specified in EMP328.a, EMP3248e, EMP328.l, EMP328.m, and EMP328.t, over the most up-to date PPP conversion factor for private consumption, provided by the World Bank. PPP conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as U.S. dollar would buy in the United States.

8 LEGAL ASPECTS

Management of intellectual property as indicated in Annex I of the SAHWA Grant Agreement signed between the European Commission and the Consortium of the SAHWA Project (Part B., pp 81-82) applies to the data coming from the SAHWA Youth Survey:

> "B 3.2.2 Management of intellectual property
>
> The issue of the intellectual property of the products of the project will be inscribed within the norms and rules of international copyright law. The audio-visual products (video presentation of the project, life stories and documentary) rights will be under Consortium's property and its management will be regulated in the Consortium Agreement, within the legal framework of the Grant Agreement. (…)
>
> All publications will include the following statement "The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework FP7/2007- 2013 under grant agreement No [613174]".

As a result, the intellectual and industrial property of the developments delivered under contracts between SAHWA partners and survey agencies belong exclusively to the Consortium of the SAHWA Project, with the exception of prior duly-credited third-party rights. The intellectual and industrial property is exclusive in character, with the SAHWA Consortium expressly retaining the rights to authorise their use by third parties and to transfer them to third parties.

Restrictions: the SAHWA Youth Survey database has data access restrictions. Only SAHWA partners have access to this database during the project years (2014-2017) and 12 months after the end of the project.

Confidentiality:

Following the Grant Agreement (in particular Annex II. 9) and the Consortium Agreement (in particular Sections 3,4,5, 8 and 9), all members of the SAHWA Consortium agreed to explicitly mark the following as Confidential Information of the SAHWA Project:
- Personal information of the people interviewed within the framework of SAHWA
- Results from the SAHWA Youth Survey (Deliverable D1.4.)
- Results from SAHWA Ethnographic Fieldwork (Deliverable D1.3).

As a result, information coming from the aforementioned activities falls under the protection established both in the Grant Agreement and in the Consortium Agreement. Notwithstanding, the Consortium could agree to disclose information or to reduce the protection period. In both cases, it must follow rules and conditions as specified in the SAHWA Grant Agreement, the Consortium Agreement and the norms set by the European Commission.

Disclaimer:

Data coming from the SAHWA Youth Survey 2016 has been made public in 2021.

Neither the Coordinator of SAHWA Project, CIDOB, its Scientific Coordinator, nor the individual members of the SAHWA Consortium are liable for any use that is made of the information contained herein.

Appendix 1: Pre-test

The aim of the pre-test the questionnaire was to give an initial overview of its feasibility and see how, in fieldwork situation, young people reacted to it. The aim was therefore benefiting from an initial assessment of the questionnaire rather than conducting a test survey. Indeed, the testing was done by members of the team who took part in developing the questionnaire and not by researchers trained to carry out test surveys. Besides, this pre-test was not conducted at household level but instead dealt with the youth questionnaire only.

8.1.1   Algeria

CREAD carried out the initial testing of the youth questionnaire. 7 young people were selected randomly and interviewed,4 women and 3 men. From this initial test it was learned that: t

1. he questionnaire was very long; under perfect conditions, the interviews lasted around 2 hours per person. This length may undermine the quality of the survey answers and impply risk of fatigue or weariness of the researcher or the interviewee, collection of incomplete data, unreliable consent of the interviewee, etc.
2. It is, therefore, essential that the questionnaire is shortened, in order to collect reliable, good quality data. This must be achieved by deleting questions in different sections of the questionnaire.
3. CREAD suggested withdrawing certain questions it considers less relevant to the research and to the project.

CREAD put forward various substantive proposals, several of which were taken on board, to improve the questionnaire. In essence, these were:
   o Delete certain questions appearing in different sections of the questionnaire (education, employment, culture and values, politics and migration).
   o Reduce some of the response options, particularly by grouping certain options together.
   o Add more detail for some of the response options (more specialised education, sectors of activity, etc.) and add further options in some cases.
   o Shorten some tables, so that they can be read more easily by the researchers.
   o More consistency in response scales.

8.1.2   Egypt

No pre-test was carried out in Egypt.

8.1.3   Lebanon

No pre-test was carried out in Lebanon.

8.1.4   Morocco

HEM carried tested 10 young people, targeting profiles that were as diverse as possible urban,in Temara and Rabat city; working-class area, as Youssofia district,; rural, in Roumai and the Khémissate region and in the urban/rural borderland of Ain Aouda in the Rabat region.

- Young students, those who have given up on studying, young workers (a farmer, a labourer, a call-centre worker) and a housewife.
- Young men and women.

The results of this pre-test were:
1. The duration of the questionnaire varied from 55 minutes to 1 hour 15 minutes. With well-trained interviewers, the interview is expected to last between 50 and 60 minutes.
2. HEM made suggestions for filters.
3. Proposals were made for response options (in particular the options "Other" and "Never") to give the interviewees greater choice.

4. HEM made suggestions for questions (translations) to be reworded, in order to make the questionnaire more suited to Morocco.

8.1.5 Tunisia

In Tunisia, the questionnaire was tested with 4 young people with the following profiles:
- A 21-year-old student. The majority of responses were negative. Duration of the interview: 25 minutes.
- A 23-year-old young woman, a university student looking for work. Duration of the interview: 39 minutes.
- A 28-year-old young man, single and employed. Duration of the interview: 71 minutes.
- A 24-year-old young man, in the final year of secondary education, preparing for the job market. Duration of the interview: 57 minutes.

None of these 4 young people put up any resistance to any of the questions. On the contrary, it appears that the wording of some questions and some response options was key to making them easier to understand. Consequently, CAWTAR made the following suggestions:
1. The education section should reflect the range of possible scenarios more accurately.
2. Filter questions were proposed to allow the researcher to automatically read the questions to be asked according to the interviewee's profile (student, non-working, etc.).
3. Standardise the structure of the questions, as some questions are interrogatory, whereas others are not, which can cause confusion for the researcher during interviews.
4. Reword some of the response options and structure them in the first person singular, to make them easier for the researcher to read, and more realistic for the interviewee.
5. Provide instructions for the researcher regarding the number of authorised responses, to make the researcher's job easier (i.e., multiple-answer questions or single-answer questions).
6. Include questions about the 2010 and 2011 uprisings, in order to make these actions and their subsequent effects relevant.
7. Have the questionnaire revised by a sworn translator (in Arabic and French) and check the translation thoroughly.

Appendix 2: Design weight calculation Egypt

The sample of the SAHWA Youth Survey was randomly selected from the SYPE 2014 sample (after excluding the borders/Frontiers governorates).

The weights for SAHWA 2016 are developed based on the following equation:
$$w_{2016} = w_{2009} \times w_{2014} \times Attrition\ adjustment\ factor$$

Where:

$$Attrition\ adjustment\ factor_{ij} = \frac{R_{2016ij}}{\bar{R}_{2016j}}$$

$$R_{2016ij} = \frac{1}{\Pr(selecting\ a\ psu\ in\ 2016)} \times \left(\frac{1}{\Pr(individual\ i\ interviewed\ in\ 2016)}\right)$$

$$R_{2016ij} = \frac{number\ of\ PSUs\ in\ Sahwa\ sample}{number\ of\ PSUs\ in\ SYPE14\ sample} \times \left(\frac{1}{\Pr(individual\ i\ interviewed\ in\ 2016)}\right)$$

$$\bar{R}_{2016j} = \sum_{i \in j} \frac{R_{2016\ ij}}{n_j}$$

$n_j =$ number of interviewed young people in region j

Appendix 3: Design weight calculation Morocco

		Urban			Rural			Total		
		Weight			**Weight**			**Weight**		
	%	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Grand Casablanca	Total	**0.91**	**0.70**	**1.42**	**1.27**	**0.86**	**1.68**	**0.93**	**0.71**	**1.44**
	15-19	0.97	0.65	1.37	0.98	0.72	1.50	0.97	0.66	1.38
	20-24	0.76	0.63	1.32	1.30	0.69	1.45	0.78	0.63	1.34
	25-29	1.19	1.01	2.12	1.59	1.11	2.32	1.24	1.02	2.17
Rabat Salé Zemmour Zaer	Total	**0.92**	**0.67**	**1.36**	**1.07**	**0.71**	**1.49**	**0.95**	**0.67**	**1.38**
	15-19	0.98	0.63	1.32	0.95	0.69	1.45	0.97	0.64	1.34
	20-24	0.80	0.61	1.28	1.11	0.67	1.40	0.84	0.61	1.31
	25-29	1.23	0.98	2.05	1.66	1.07	2.24	1.27	0.98	2.09
Doukala Abda	Total	**1.03**	**0.76**	**1.66**	**1.00**	**0.80**	**1.72**	**1.01**	**0.79**	**1.69**
	15-19	1.18	0.73	1.53	1.09	0.80	1.67	1.12	0.78	1.61
	20-24	0.82	0.70	1.47	0.86	0.77	1.61	0.84	0.74	1.54
	25-29	1.59	1.13	2.36	1.57	1.24	2.59	1.59	1.17	2.42
Tadla Azilal	Total	**1.04**	**0.67**	**1.37**	**0.96**	**0.69**	**1.59**	**0.99**	**0.68**	**1.47**
	15-19	1.12	0.59	1.23	0.79	0.64	1.34	0.91	0.64	1.27
	20-24	0.78	0.56	1.18	0.81	0.62	1.30	0.80	0.60	1.24
	25-29	1.36	0.91	1.90	1.54	0.99	2.08	1.45	0.95	2.00
Meknes Taffilalet	Total	**1.04**	**0.71**	**1.46**	**0.96**	**0.74**	**1.57**	**1.01**	**0.72**	**1.49**
	15-19	0.93	0.63	1.31	0.86	0.69	1.44	0.90	0.65	1.34
	20-24	0.92	0.60	1.26	0.88	0.66	1.38	0.90	0.63	1.31
	25-29	1.41	0.97	2.03	1.41	1.06	2.22	1.41	1.00	2.08
Fes Boulemane	Total	**1.05**	**0.73**	**1.62**	**0.97**	**0.66**	**1.59**	**1.03**	**0.71**	**1.61**
	15-19	0.86	0.62	1.29	0.94	0.67	1.41	0.89	0.64	1.33
	20-24	0.77	0.59	1.24	0.78	0.65	1.36	0.77	0.61	1.27
	25-29	1.41	0.95	2.00	2.18		2.18	1.45	0.95	2.02
Taza Alhoceima Taounate	Total	**1.01**	**0.72**	**1.37**	**0.94**	**0.67**	**1.47**	**0.96**	**0.68**	**1.44**
	15-19	1.02	0.59	1.23	0.89	0.64	1.35	0.92	0.64	1.31
	20-24	0.77	0.57	1.19	0.81	0.62	1.30	0.80	0.61	1.27
	25-29	1.18	0.91	1.91	1.54	1.00	2.09	1.35	0.94	2.02
Tanger Tetouan	Total	**1.04**	**0.62**	**1.31**	**1.10**	**0.64**	**1.46**	**1.06**	**0.63**	**1.37**
	15-19	0.84	0.55	1.16	0.93	0.61	1.27	0.88	0.58	1.22
	20-24	0.94	0.53	1.12	0.92	0.58	1.22	0.93	0.56	1.15
	25-29	1.45	0.86	1.79	1.71	0.94	1.96	1.54	0.88	1.86
Laayoune Boujdour Sakia Elhamra	Total	**1.12**	**0.72**	**1.51**				**1.12**	**0.72**	**1.51**
	15-19									
	20-24	0.86	0.55	1.16				0.86	0.55	1.16
	25-29	1.38	0.89	1.87				1.38	0.89	1.87
Guelmim Essemara	Total	**1.04**	**2.24**	**1.24**				**1.04**	**2.24**	**1.24**
	15-19									
	20-24	0.82	1.72	0.96				0.82	1.72	0.96
	25-29	1.32	2.76	1.58				1.32	2.76	1.58
	Total	**1.06**	**0.97**	**1.82**	**1.00**	**0.94**	**1.93**	**1.03**	**0.95**	**1.86**

Souss Massa Draa	15-19	1.00	0.79	1.67	0.95	0.87	1.82	0.96	0.85	1.73
	20-24	0.86	0.77	1.60	0.89	0.84	1.76	0.88	0.81	1.67
	25-29	1.30	1.23	2.58	1.42	1.35	2.82	1.34	1.27	2.66
Gharb Chrarda Beni Hssen	Total	**0.88**	**0.59**	**1.24**	**0.88**	**0.65**	**1.38**	**0.88**	**0.63**	**1.31**
	15-19	0.80	0.52	1.09	0.76	0.57	1.19	0.78	0.55	1.13
	20-24	0.69	0.50	1.05	0.74	0.55	1.15	0.72	0.53	1.10
	25-29	1.18	0.80	1.68	1.20	0.88	1.84	1.19	0.85	1.76
Chaouia Ouardigha	Total	**0.97**	**0.59**	**1.31**	**1.03**	**0.65**	**1.49**	**1.00**	**0.63**	**1.40**
	15-19	0.82	0.54	1.13	0.95	0.59	1.24	0.90	0.57	1.20
	20-24	0.80	0.52	1.09	0.69	0.57	1.19	0.74	0.55	1.12
	25-29	1.39	0.83	1.75	1.49	0.91	1.91	1.45	0.88	1.84
Marrakech Tensift Alhaouz	Total	**1.10**	**0.84**	**1.68**	**1.03**	**0.91**	**1.99**	**1.06**	**0.89**	**1.78**
	15-19	1.08	0.77	1.62	0.96	0.84	1.77	0.99	0.83	1.68
	20-24	1.00	0.74	1.56	0.88	0.81	1.70	0.94	0.78	1.58
	25-29	1.44	1.19	2.50	1.51	1.30	2.73	1.48	1.26	2.62
Oriental	Total	**1.05**	**0.61**	**1.43**	**1.01**	**0.69**	**1.43**	**1.04**	**0.64**	**1.43**
	15-19	0.78	0.54	1.13	0.95	0.59	1.23	0.85	0.55	1.18
	20-24	0.79	0.52	1.09	0.71	0.57	1.19	0.76	0.54	1.10
	25-29	1.46	0.83	1.74	1.29	0.91	1.91	1.41	0.87	1.77

Appendix 4: Weights calculation Tunisia

Governorate		INS 2014 Global Population			Sample			Weight		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Tunis	Total	100.00%	**50.40%**	**49.60%**	100.00%	**50.00%**	**50.00%**	1.00	**1.01**	**0.99**
	15-19	**26.86%**	13.93%	12.93%	**27.89%**	15.26%	12.63%	**0.96**	0.91	1.02
	20-24	**34.55%**	17.26%	17.29%	**34.74%**	15.79%	18.95%	**0.99**	1.09	0.91
	25-29	**38.59%**	19.21%	19.38%	**37.37%**	18.95%	18.42%	**1.03**	1.01	1.05
L'Ariana	Total	100.00%	**49.61%**	**50.39%**	100.00%	**45.71%**	**54.29%**	1.00	**1.09**	**0.93**
	15-19	**26.39%**	13.26%	13.13%	**28.57%**	14.29%	14.29%	**0.92**	0.93	0.92
	20-24	**34.39%**	17.53%	16.87%	**36.19%**	16.19%	20.00%	**0.95**	1.08	0.84
	25-29	**39.21%**	18.82%	20.39%	**35.24%**	15.24%	20.00%	**1.11**	1.24	1.02
Ben Arous	Total	100.00%	**49.39%**	**50.61%**	100.00%	**47.83%**	**52.17%**	1.00	**1.03**	**0.97**
	15-19	**29.24%**	14.83%	14.41%	**32.17%**	17.39%	14.78%	**0.91**	0.85	0.97
	20-24	**33.80%**	17.03%	16.77%	**32.17%**	13.91%	18.26%	**1.05**	1.22	0.92
	25-29	**36.96%**	17.53%	19.43%	**35.65%**	16.52%	19.13%	**1.04**	1.06	1.02
Manouba	Total	100.00%	**50.90%**	**49.10%**	100.00%	**45.71%**	**54.29%**	1.00	**1.11**	**0.90**
	15-19	**28.96%**	14.99%	13.97%	**28.57%**	12.86%	15.71%	**1.01**	1.17	0.89
	20-24	**33.78%**	17.39%	16.39%	**34.29%**	15.71%	18.57%	**0.99**	1.11	0.88
	25-29	**37.26%**	18.51%	18.74%	**37.14%**	17.14%	20.00%	**1.00**	1.08	0.94
Nabeul	Total	100.00%	**50.07%**	**49.93%**	100.00%	**53.10%**	**46.90%**	1.00	**0.94**	**1.06**
	15-19	**31.00%**	15.97%	15.03%	**30.34%**	17.24%	13.10%	**1.02**	0.93	1.15
	20-24	**33.65%**	16.69%	16.96%	**35.17%**	17.93%	17.24%	**0.96**	0.93	0.98
	25-29	**35.35%**	17.40%	17.94%	**34.48%**	17.93%	16.55%	**1.03**	0.97	1.08
Zaghouan	Total	100.00%	**48.69%**	**51.31%**	100.00%	**48.57%**	**51.43%**	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**
	15-19	**30.20%**	15.36%	14.84%	**28.57%**	14.29%	14.29%	**1.06**	1.07	1.04
	20-24	**33.37%**	16.00%	17.37%	**40.00%**	22.86%	17.14%	**0.83**	0.70	1.01
	25-29	**36.43%**	17.33%	19.10%	**31.43%**	11.43%	20.00%	**1.16**	1.52	0.96
Bizerte	Total	100.00%	**50.65%**	**49.35%**	100.00%	**52.38%**	**47.62%**	1.00	**0.97**	**1.04**
	15-19	**31.88%**	16.54%	15.35%	**37.14%**	20.95%	16.19%	**0.86**	0.79	0.95
	20-24	**33.44%**	16.76%	16.68%	**34.29%**	17.14%	17.14%	**0.98**	0.98	0.97
	25-29	**34.67%**	17.35%	17.32%	**28.57%**	14.29%	14.29%	**1.21**	1.21	1.21
Bèja	Total	100.00%	**49.74%**	**50.26%**	100.00%	**52.73%**	**47.27%**	1.00	**0.94**	**1.06**
	15-19	**34.06%**	17.15%	16.91%	**34.55%**	18.18%	16.36%	**0.99**	0.94	1.03
	20-24	**33.43%**	16.72%	16.71%	**38.18%**	18.18%	20.00%	**0.88**	0.92	0.84
	25-29	**32.51%**	15.88%	16.63%	**27.27%**	16.36%	10.91%	**1.19**	0.97	1.52
Jendouba	Total	100.00%	**49.36%**	**50.64%**	100.00%	**51.43%**	**48.57%**	1.00	**0.96**	**1.04**
	15-19	**35.41%**	18.02%	17.39%	**44.29%**	25.71%	18.57%	**0.80**	0.70	0.94
	20-24	**33.43%**	16.44%	16.99%	**28.57%**	14.29%	14.29%	**1.17**	1.15	1.19
	25-29	**31.16%**	14.90%	16.26%	**27.14%**	11.43%	15.71%	**1.15**	1.30	1.03
du Kef	Total	100.00%	**50.95%**	**49.05%**	100.00%	**51.11%**	**48.89%**	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**
	15-19	**34.80%**	17.59%	17.21%	**37.78%**	22.22%	15.56%	**0.92**	0.79	1.11
	20-24	**33.52%**	17.26%	16.27%	**35.56%**	15.56%	20.00%	**0.94**	1.11	0.81

	25-29	**31.67%**	16.10%	15.57%	**26.67%**	13.33%	13.33%	**1.19**	1.21	1.17
Siliana	Total	100.00%	**48.33%**	**51.67%**	100.00%	**50.00%**	**50.00%**	1.00	**0.97**	**1.03**
	15-19	**35.97%**	17.76%	18.21%	**40.00%**	22.50%	17.50%	**0.90**	0.79	1.04
	20-24	**32.72%**	15.71%	17.01%	**32.50%**	15.00%	17.50%	**1.01**	1.05	0.97
	25-29	**31.31%**	14.85%	16.46%	**27.50%**	12.50%	15.00%	**1.14**	1.19	1.10
Sousse	Total	100.00%	**50.37%**	**49.63%**	100.00%	**50.40%**	**49.60%**	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**
	15-19	**29.10%**	15.12%	13.98%	**25.60%**	16.00%	9.60%	**1.14**	0.95	1.46
	20-24	**35.32%**	18.05%	17.28%	**33.60%**	17.60%	16.00%	**1.05**	1.03	1.08
	25-29	**35.57%**	17.20%	18.38%	**40.80%**	16.80%	24.00%	**0.87**	1.02	0.77
Monastir	Total	100.00%	**49.26%**	**50.74%**	100.00%	**46.00%**	**54.00%**	1.00	**1.07**	**0.94**
	15-19	**31.02%**	15.53%	15.49%	**34.00%**	15.00%	19.00%	**0.91**	1.04	0.82
	20-24	**36.89%**	18.29%	18.61%	**24.00%**	13.00%	11.00%	**1.54**	1.41	1.69
	25-29	**32.09%**	15.44%	16.65%	**42.00%**	18.00%	24.00%	**0.76**	0.86	0.69
Mahdia	Total	100.00%	**48.51%**	**51.49%**	100.00%	**50.67%**	**49.33%**	1.00	**0.96**	**1.04**
	15-19	**32.67%**	16.14%	16.52%	**28.00%**	13.33%	14.67%	**1.17**	1.21	1.13
	20-24	**35.06%**	17.18%	17.88%	**34.67%**	20.00%	14.67%	**1.01**	0.86	1.22
	25-29	**32.28%**	15.19%	17.09%	**37.33%**	17.33%	20.00%	**0.86**	0.88	0.85
Sfax	Total	100.00%	**50.14%**	**49.86%**	100.00%	**50.86%**	**49.14%**	1.00	**0.99**	**1.01**
	15-19	**30.11%**	15.65%	14.46%	**30.86%**	14.86%	16.00%	**0.98**	1.05	0.90
	20-24	**35.33%**	17.71%	17.62%	**32.57%**	18.86%	13.71%	**1.08**	0.94	1.28
	25-29	**34.56%**	16.78%	17.78%	**36.57%**	17.14%	19.43%	**0.95**	0.98	0.91
Kairouan	Total	100.00%	**48.94%**	**51.06%**	100.00%	**48.00%**	**52.00%**	1.00	**1.02**	**0.98**
	15-19	**34.30%**	17.52%	16.78%	**33.00%**	18.00%	15.00%	**1.04**	0.97	1.12
	20-24	**33.60%**	16.38%	17.22%	**36.00%**	17.00%	19.00%	**0.93**	0.96	0.91
	25-29	**32.10%**	15.05%	17.05%	**31.00%**	13.00%	18.00%	**1.04**	1.16	0.95
Kasserine	Total	100.00%	**49.72%**	**50.28%**	100.00%	**50.67%**	**49.33%**	1.00	**0.98**	**1.02**
	15-19	**33.96%**	17.35%	16.62%	**36.00%**	18.67%	17.33%	**0.94**	0.93	0.96
	20-24	**34.41%**	17.13%	17.27%	**29.33%**	16.00%	13.33%	**1.17**	1.07	1.30
	25-29	**31.63%**	15.25%	16.38%	**34.67%**	16.00%	18.67%	**0.91**	0.95	0.88
Sidi Bouzid	Total	100.00%	**49.75%**	**50.25%**	100.00%	**53.75%**	**46.25%**	1.00	**0.93**	**1.09**
	15-19	**31.06%**	15.83%	15.23%	**31.25%**	16.25%	15.00%	**0.99**	0.97	1.02
	20-24	**35.74%**	17.83%	17.91%	**36.25%**	21.25%	15.00%	**0.99**	0.84	1.19
	25-29	**33.20%**	16.09%	17.11%	**32.50%**	16.25%	16.25%	**1.02**	0.99	1.05
Gabès	Total	100.00%	**49.12%**	**50.88%**	100.00%	**48.57%**	**51.43%**	1.00	**1.01**	**0.99**
	15-19	**30.23%**	15.34%	14.90%	**27.14%**	15.71%	11.43%	**1.11**	0.98	1.30
	20-24	**35.97%**	18.08%	17.89%	**37.14%**	17.14%	20.00%	**0.97**	1.05	0.89
	25-29	**33.79%**	15.70%	18.09%	**35.71%**	15.71%	20.00%	**0.95**	1.00	0.90
Medenine	Total	100.00%	**47.10%**	**52.90%**	100.00%	**50.00%**	**50.00%**	1.00	**0.94**	**1.06**
	15-19	**31.69%**	16.00%	15.68%	**32.22%**	16.67%	15.56%	**0.98**	0.96	1.01
	20-24	**33.05%**	15.25%	17.79%	**27.78%**	13.33%	14.44%	**1.19**	1.14	1.23
	25-29	**35.27%**	15.84%	19.43%	**40.00%**	20.00%	20.00%	**0.88**	0.79	0.97
Tataouine	Total	100.00%	**45.97%**	**54.03%**	100.00%	**44.00%**	**56.00%**	1.00	**1.04**	**0.96**
	15-19	**32.35%**	15.98%	16.37%	**44.00%**	24.00%	20.00%	**0.74**	0.67	0.82

	20-24	**34.03%**	15.40%	18.63%	**28.00%**	12.00%	16.00%	**1.22**	1.28	1.16
	25-29	**33.62%**	14.59%	19.03%	**28.00%**	8.00%	20.00%	**1.20**	1.82	0.95
Gafsa	Total	100.00%	**48.19%**	**51.81%**	100.00%	**51.67%**	**48.33%**	1.00	**0.93**	**1.07**
	15-19	**30.04%**	14.76%	15.29%	**33.33%**	13.33%	20.00%	**0.90**	1.11	0.76
	20-24	**35.14%**	17.30%	17.84%	**28.33%**	16.67%	11.67%	**1.24**	1.04	1.53
	25-29	**34.82%**	16.13%	18.68%	**38.33%**	21.67%	16.67%	**0.91**	0.74	1.12
Tozeur	Total	100.00%	**48.44%**	**51.56%**	100.00%	**50.00%**	**50.00%**	1.00	**0.97**	**1.03**
	15-19	**31.33%**	15.58%	15.75%	**25.00%**	10.00%	15.00%	**1.25**	1.56	1.05
	20-24	**32.83%**	15.84%	16.99%	**40.00%**	25.00%	15.00%	**0.82**	0.63	1.13
	25-29	**35.84%**	17.02%	18.82%	**35.00%**	15.00%	20.00%	**1.02**	1.13	0.94
Kébili	Total	100.00%	**48.94%**	**51.05%**	100.00%	**53.33%**	**46.67%**	1.00	**0.92**	**1.09**
	15-19	**29.69%**	15.18%	14.51%	**23.33%**	10.00%	13.33%	**1.27**	1.52	1.09
	20-24	**32.81%**	15.94%	16.87%	**33.33%**	20.00%	13.33%	**0.98**	0.80	1.27
	25-29	**37.51%**	17.83%	19.67%	**43.33%**	23.33%	20.00%	**0.87**	0.76	0.98