

Metodology

The Questionnaire

The questionnaire was organised into five thematic blocks including 23 questions on main aspects that were expected to feature in a renewed partnership with the southern neighbourhood which cover various issues of strategic importance. First block had a number of introductory questions related to new opportunities for Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, its impact and regional dimension. After that, there was a block of questions related to human development, governance and migration. The third set included questions on inclusive, resilient and sustainable economies. The fourth set of questions was about the environment, energy and climate change resilience, and the fifth one was about peace and security cooperation.

The questionnaire combined open-ended questions and multiple-choice questions with predefined answers offering respondents the possibility to choose and rank among several options or the possibility to grade on a “very low” to “very high” scale. For those questions, an optional space was provided to elaborate on the answer. This open part was considered of great importance for a Survey of this kind as it contributes to improving the interpretation of its overall results and provides with additional valuable material.

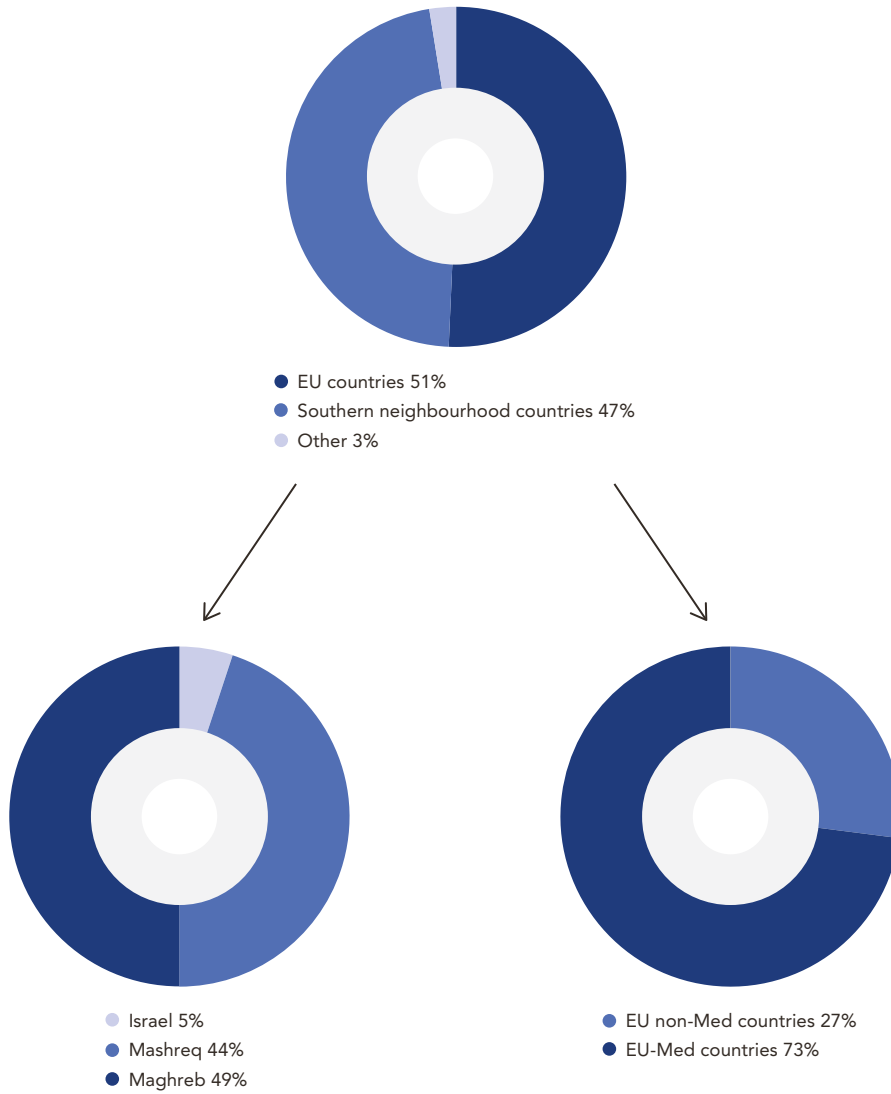
Survey Sample

To conduct the Survey, a universe of 6,100 experts, actors and policy-makers from the EU and southern neighbourhood countries was selected. They received an invitation to participate. As in previous years, geographical distribution, institutional affiliation, field of knowledge and gender balance were the reference criteria for selecting the universe.

For this survey a second participation modality was introduced: a public campaign on the consultation inviting to participate through an open link. This modality aimed to reflect the specific nature of this edition and the need to be as inclusive as possible. 44% of the total 789 respondents accessed the survey through this open link modality.

Concerning the distribution by geographical origin, 51% came from the European Union and 47% from southern neighbourhood countries.

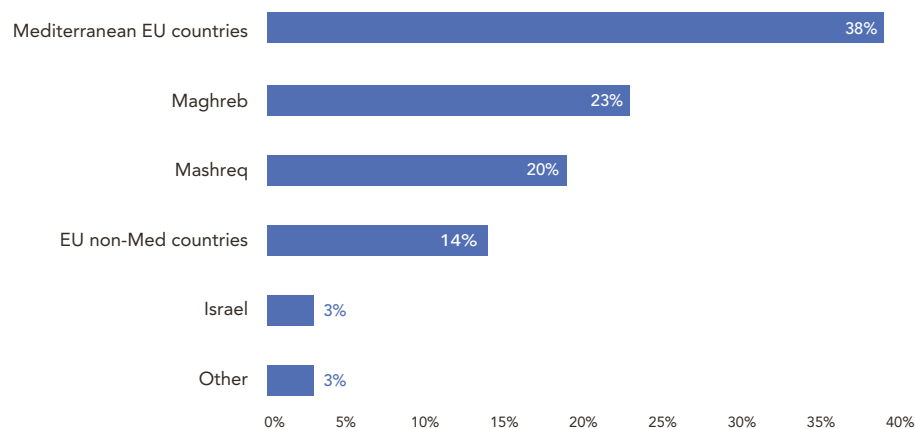
Breakdown of respondents by geographical origin



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

The Mediterranean EU countries¹ (38%) and the Maghreb countries² were the sub-regional groupings with an important number of responses. The remaining Mashreq³ countries and EU countries came in third and fourth position.

Breakdown of respondents by region



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

Reaching a representative distribution by country continued to be a difficult task. Some countries were over-represented and others under-represented. In order to avoid bias in the results, we weighted them according to distribution of the target by the countries in the sample. With this weighting we avoid the over-representation of Spain, France, Italy Morocco and Tunisia largely determining the results of respondents overall.

1. Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Malta, Cyprus, Greece, Croatia and Slovenia. The first three alone account for nearly 85% of responses from this region.

2. Maghreb countries include Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya.

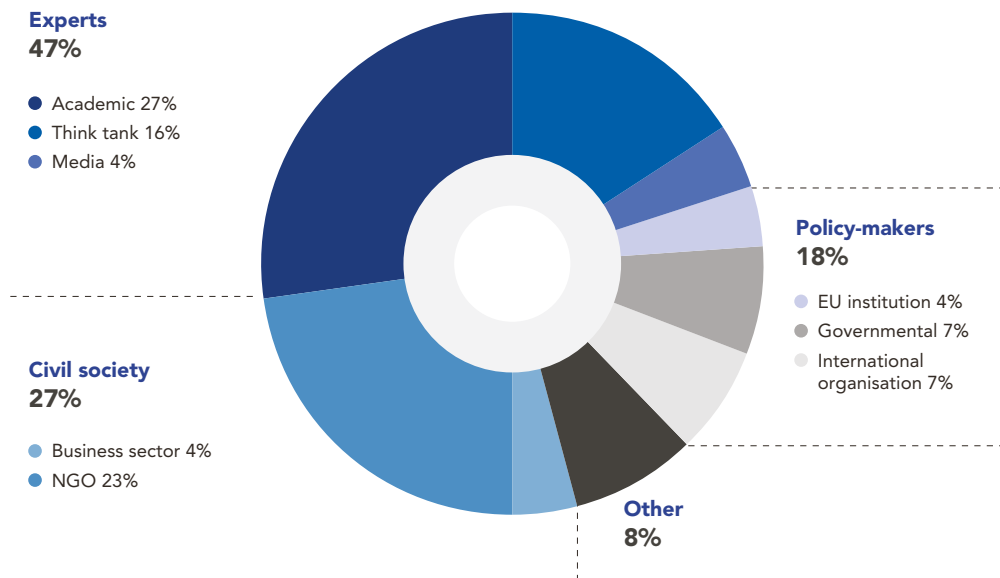
3. Mashreq countries include Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria.

Profile of respondents

In the first block of questions, in addition to providing their country of origin, respondents were asked to indicate their gender and the type of institution they belonged to⁴.

As shown in the graph below, the majority of respondents to the questionnaire are “experts”, an aggregated category that includes respondents from think tanks, media and, above all, academia. Altogether, these groups account for 47% of the total number of responses. The other categories are “civil society” (encompassing companies and NGOs) account for 27% and “policy-makers” (embracing responses from European or international institutions and governments), 18% of the total number of responses.

Breakdown of respondents by type of institution

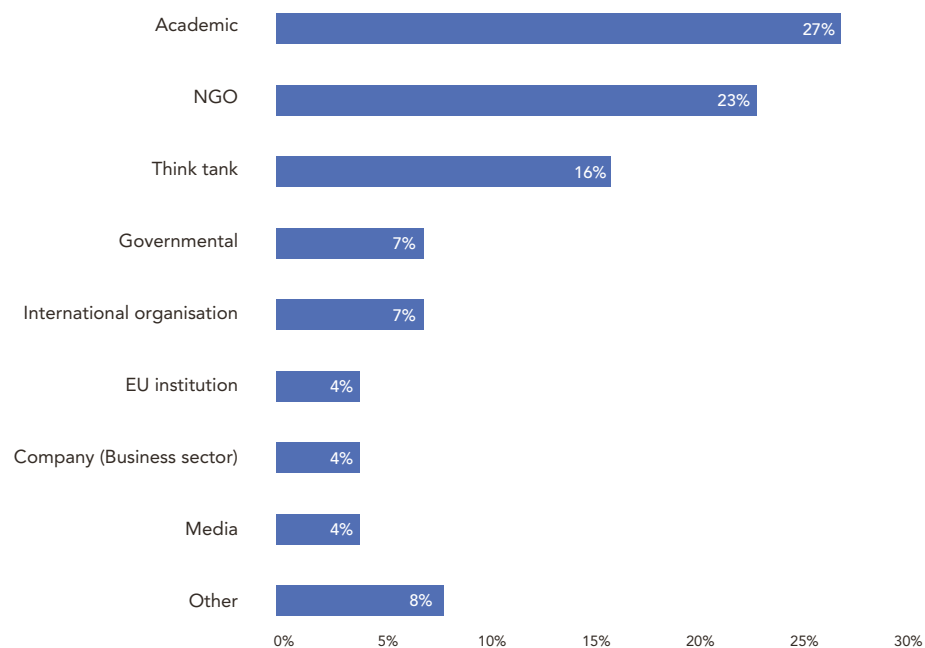


Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

4. Governmental, EU institution, international organisation, think tank, academic, media, NGO, company (business sector).

When looking specifically at the individual groups, academia emerges as the most represented institution (27% of total responses), followed by NGOs (23%) and think tanks (16%). Altogether, these groups account for two thirds of the total responses.

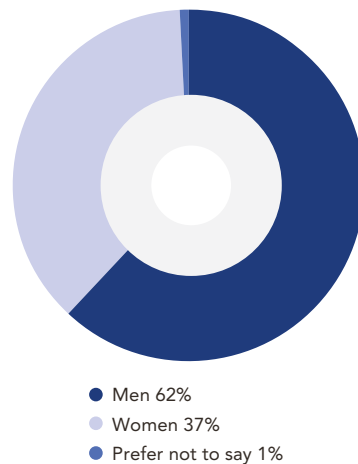
Breakdown of respondents by type of institution



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

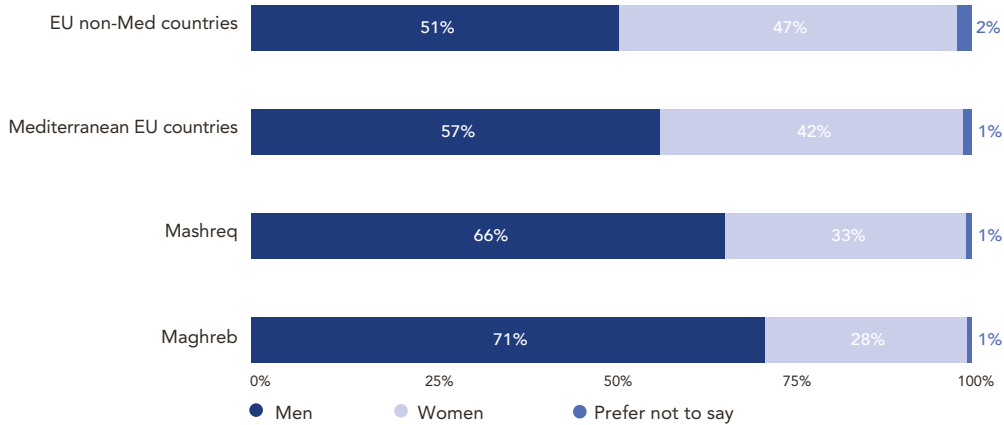
Finally, to complete the description of the sample on which this Survey is based, it is important to note that 37% of respondents were women. When analysing the North/South dimension, the aggregate proportion of women amounts to 30% for southern neighbourhood countries, while it increases to 44% for EU countries. By regional groups, the Maghreb fall below the overall gender ratio.

Breakdown of respondents by gender



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey

Breakdown of respondents by gender and regional groups



Source: Compiled by the IEMed based on the results of the EuroMeSCo Euromed Survey